



Katie O'Neill.

CHASE AND STUART'S CLASSICAL SERIES.

SIX BOOKS
OF THE
ÆNEID OF VIRGIL.

With Explanatory Notes and Vocabulary.

BY

THOMAS CHASE, M.A., *D*

PROFESSOR OF PHILOLOGY IN HAVERFORD COLLEGE, MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN
ORIENTAL AND AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES, ETC.



PHILADELPHIA:
ELDREDGE & BROTHER,

17 North Seventh Street.

1876.

BOSTON COLLEGE LIBRARY
CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by
ELDREDGE & BROTHER,
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

J. FAGAN & SON,
ELECTROTYPERS, PHILAD'A.

130369



CAXTON PRESS OF SHERMAN & CO.

J. M. B. B.
Jesus = Jeens.
Mazareus - Mazareth.
Rep = King
Judaorum = Jews =

PREFACE.

THE text of the first Six Books of the Aeneid here given, is the same as that in my edition of the whole poem. It is based upon a careful collation of the editions of Heyne, Wagner, Conington, Ribbeck, and Ladewig, with frequent reference to other standard authorities, and with constant and especial regard to the testimony of the best manuscripts.

In the preparation of the Notes, the endeavor has been made to meet the actual wants of students in our schools; not forgetting that the best help one can give a learner is to teach him to help himself. Frequent references are made to the grammars most in use in this country, and explanations are furnished of passages difficult of interpretation, of peculiarities of syntax, and of such points of history, geography, mythology, and antiquities as require elucidation. In the Vocabulary, which I have prepared at the suggestion of many experienced and accomplished teachers, it is believed that a complete statement will be found of the Virgilian uses of each word, so far as the first Six Books of the Aeneid are concerned. The chief difficulties in scanning are solved in the Metrical Index; and in the Remarks which follow, information will be found on some points of classical versification which are not fully explained in our popular grammars. The Index of Proper Names adds some facts to those stated in the Notes and Vocabulary; and beginners may read with profit the Suggestions to Students on the 334th page.

It will be seen that, in addition to the results of my own independent investigations, I have availed myself of the rich

stores which have been accumulated by successive generations of able commentators. In all cases where I am indebted to any one, either for information, or for felicity of expression, I have endeavored to give due credit. The Arguments of the different Books have been taken from Bryce, with occasional additions and modifications; and parts of the Life of Virgil are compiled from Ladewig, Wagner, Thompson, Schmitz, and Long.

I congratulate those who shall study this volume upon their introduction to one of the most charming of poets, who will delight them in their youth, and still more, if possible, when they read him anew in after-days. Let them dwell long and lovingly upon his graceful verses, committing some of his choicest passages to memory, and they will find on every perusal old beauties that never pall, and new ones continually presented from an exhaustless store.

THOMAS CHASE.



VIRIS ERVDITIS

CAROLO THVRBER

RVDOLPHO B. HVBBARD

ELBRIGIO SMITH

SCHOLAE LATINAE VIGORNIENSIS

OLIM MAGISTRIS

GRATI ANIMI MONVMENTO

HIC LIBELLVS ESTO.

LIFE OF VIRGIL.



PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO (for so, and not *Virgilius*, the best MSS. give his name) was born at Andes, a little village about three miles below Mantua, on the 15th Oct., B. C. 70. His father, a comfortable farmer, spared no pains to give his son a liberal Greek and Latin education, sending him to school at Cremona, and, after he had assumed the manly gown at the beginning of his sixteenth year, to Milan, and finally to Naples, where he was instructed by the poet and philosopher Parthenius. After several years' residence at Naples, Virgil betook himself to Rome (B. C. 47), where he took lessons of the Epicurean Syron, the friend of Cicero, in philosophy, mathematics, and physics. His love of letters and of a country-life, as well as his feeble health, ill adapted for the strifes of the forum, or the hardships of military service, prevented his indulging an ambition for a public career, and caused him to withdraw to his farm at Andes, where he occupied himself with husbandry, and with the study of the Greek poets, especially Theocritus. In this period he wrote a number of short poems, some of which may have descended to our times; although the authenticity of the minor poems ascribed to Virgil is doubtful. In the year 42 he began to write his *Bucolics*, to which the name *Eclogues* was afterwards given by the critics. These are short pastoral poems, ten in number, and were probably all written before the year 37. They at once attracted attention and gained him fame and friends. Some lines from them being recited on the stage, when Virgil happened once to be in the theatre, the whole audience rose to do him honor. Their merit consists in their versification, which was smoother and more polished than the hexameters which the Romans had yet seen, and in many natural and simple touches. John Dryden, in the Dedication of his translation of the "Pastorals," says: "[Virgil] found the strength of his genius betimes, and was, even in his youth, pre-luding to his *Georgics* and his *Aeneïds*. He could not forbear to try his wings, though his pinions were not hardened to maintain a long laborious flight. Yet sometimes they bore him to a pitch as lofty as ever he was able to reach afterwards. But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came

down gently, circling in the air, and singing, to the ground; like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she alights, still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally, and tuning her voice to better music."

After the battle of Philippi (B. C. 42) Octavianus assigned to his soldiers lands in various parts of Italy; and the neighborhood of Cremona and Mantua (which had adhered to the cause of Brutus and Cassius) was one of the districts in which the soldiers were planted, and from which the former possessors were dislodged. Virgil was thus deprived of his property. It is said that it was seized by a veteran named Claudius or Clodius; that Asinius Pollio, who was then governor of Gallia Transpadana, advised Virgil to apply to Octavianus at Rome for the restitution of his land, and that Octavianus granted his request. It is supposed that Virgil wrote the *Eclogue* which stands first in our editions (but was fourth in the order of composition) to express his gratitude to Octavianus Caesar. There is an uncertain tradition of a subsequent dispossession from his estate, when he was obliged to flee before the sword of an angry soldier, and of a final restoration of his property after the peace of Brundisium.

Virgil gained early the friendship of Maecenas, the confidential friend and counsellor of Augustus, and the munificent patron of men of letters, "whose house, whose table, and whose gardens, were the resort of all the wits, virtuosi, actors, joyous spirits, and agreeable idlers of Rome." * With the Emperor himself, with Maecenas and Pollio, and with all the members of the brilliant coterie of men of genius who surrounded the court of Augustus, he lived on terms of cordial intimacy. The successful productions of others afforded him as much pleasure as if they were his own. His large library was open to all men of learning; and he often quoted the saying of Euripides that "the property of friends is a common good," (τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινά.)

The most finished work of Virgil, his *Georgica*, an agricultural poem, was undertaken at the suggestion of Maecenas. Its object was "to recommend the principles of the ancient Romans, their love of home, of labor, of piety, and order; to magnify their domestic happiness and greatness; to make men proud of their country on better grounds than the mere glory of its arms and extent of its conquests. . . . To comprehend the moral grandeur of the *Georgics*, in point of style the most perfect piece of Roman literature, we must regard it as the glorification of Labor." † While writing this poem, Virgil composed many verses in the morning, but by evening reduced them to a very few; so that he used to compare himself to a bear, which licks its shapeless offspring into form.

* Wieland (quoted by Dean Milman, in his *Life of Horace*)

† Merivale's *Hist. of the Romans under the Empire*.

His epic poem, the *Aeneid*, had long been meditated. To its composition he gave the last eleven years of his life; he purposed devoting three years more to polishing and elaborating the poem; but he died without having given it his final touches. On this account, it is said, he wished, in his last illness, to burn it; but his friends would not allow him, and it was preserved and published, without alteration, by Varius and Plotius. While composing his epic, Virgil occasionally recited passages from it to his companions, and the highest expectations were raised of the greatness of the work. (Cf. Propert. *Eleg.* II. 34, 65.)

In the year 23 B. C. died Marcellus, the son of the Emperor's sister, Octavia, by her first husband; and as Virgil lost no opportunity of gratifying his patron, he introduced into the sixth book of the *Aeneid* (861-887) the well-known allusion to the virtues of this youth, who was cut off by a premature death. Octavia is said to have been present with the Emperor, when the poet was reciting this allusion to her son, and to have fainted from her emotions. She rewarded the poet munificently.*

"The fortunes of a man, who, fleeing from a burning city and a kingdom overthrown, and borne by the fates over boundless and unknown seas, founds, on a foreign soil, held by men the most warlike, and most fiercely defended, a new realm, — that realm destined to become the greatest and the most enduring empire which the world has seen," — what grander argument could poet have? Nor is the execution of the task unworthy of the theme. In language always elegant, often grand and sublime, in feeling sweet, pure, and noble, — it is to no happy accident, but to its own intrinsic perfections, that the *Aeneid* owes the immortality of its fame. Needless complaint has been made that Virgil imitates Homer. Dryden gallantly denies that the Roman poet copies his master, and says "the Grecian had only the advantage of writing first." As Seneca well puts it, Virgil never stole, but only openly imitated. Whatever he took, he wrought over and made his own; it is the unmistakable air of Rome that breathes from every page; the stamp of Virgil is on the whole work. Again; had Homer himself no models? Nay, was he not a magnificent freebooter in the domain of the ballad-makers who preceded him? Is Dante any the less original, in that he confesses to our Virgil, "Thou art my master, and my author thou"?

"Virgil imitated Homer, but imitated him as a rival, not as a disciple." † Next to Homer, his mind was powerfully influenced by the study of the Athenian drama, "which was in fact the only instance of a genius and culture commensurate with his own, operating in a sphere analogous to his." †

* It is said that Octavia sent Virgil ten sestertia for each of the lines referring to Marcellus, making a total sum of about ten thousand dollars. † Conington.

After finishing the first draft of his epic, Virgil contemplated a tour in Greece and Asia, that he might perfect it among the scenes in which many of its incidents are laid. With a dread almost prophetic, Horace prays for his safe return, in the beautiful ode addressed to the ship which bore his departing friend on his way. At Athens the poet met with Augustus, who was returning from Samos to Rome. Changing his former intention, Virgil determined to accompany his patron. On a visit to Megara, he was seized with a sudden indisposition, which his voyage increased, and he died a few days after his arrival at Brundisium, on the 22d of Sept., B. C. 19, in his fifty-first year. In accordance with his request his body was conveyed for burial to Naples, which had been his favorite place of residence, both on account of the extreme beauty of the scenery, and the mildness of the climate, congenial to his delicate health. His tomb still stands on the hill of Posilipo, and is visited by pilgrims from every land.

In person, Virgil is said to have been tall, and stoutly made, of dark complexion, and with the appearance of a farmer. He was slow in speech, and his manners were shy and of almost feminine modesty. We are told that he read with great sweetness, and imparted even to dull matter a charm which gave it a life not its own. From his asthmatic tendency, and the weak eyes of Horace, arose the saying attributed to Augustus, that, with these poets on either hand, he was sitting between sighs and tears.

His parents lived long enough to enable him to show his affection and gratitude by maintaining them in affluence, his father having become blind. Donatus rates his fortune at about ten thousand sesteria, (nearly four hundred thousand dollars,) and states that his house at Rome stood on the Esquiline Hill, near the gardens of Maecenas and the house of Horace.

His fame, which was established in his life-time, was cherished after his death, as an inheritance in which every Roman had a share; and his works became school-books even before the death of Augustus, and have continued such ever since. In the Middle Ages, the belief was prevalent that he had been a great magician; and of his feats most wonderful things were related. But it needs not fiction to attest his powers of enchantment; for till civilization is no more, successive generations of readers shall confess a genuine magic in the spell of that

"Spirit of Mantua,
Of whom the fame still in the world endures,
And shall endure, long-lasting as the world."



Commenced May 23rd 1876.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
A E N E I D O S

LIBER PRIMUS.

—○○○○—
*Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina cœgi
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,
Gratum opus agricolis, at nunc horrentia Martis.*
—○○○○—

ARMA virumque cano, Trojae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
Litora, multum ille et terris jactatus et alto
Vi superûm, saevae memorem Junonis ob iram,
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem 5
Inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve dolens, regina deûm tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores 10
Impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam 15
Posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci

Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces ; 20
 Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
 Venturum excidio Libyae : sic volvere Parcas.
 Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
 Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis,
 (Nec dum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores 25
 Exciderant animo ; manet alta mente repostum
 Judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae,
 Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores :)
 His accensa super, jactatos aequore toto
 Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli, 30
 Arcebat longe Latio ; multosque per annos
 Errabant, acti fati, maria omnia circum.
 Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
 Vela dabant lacti, et spumas salis aere ruebant, 35
 Quum Juno, aeternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
 Haec secum : “ Mene incepto desistere victam,
 Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem ?
 Quippe vetor fati ! Pallasne exurere classem
 Argivûm atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto 40
 Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oili ?
 Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
 Disjecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis ;
 Illum expirantem transfixo pectore flammâs
 Turbine corripuit, scopuloque infixit acuto. 45
 Ast ego, quae divûm incedo regina, Jovisque
 Et soror et conjunx, una cum gente tot annos
 Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat
 Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem ? ”

Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans 50
 Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus Austris.
 Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
 Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
 Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
 Illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, 55
 Circum claustra fremunt ; celsa sedet Aeolus arce.

Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
 Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
 Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
 Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris, 60
 Hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos
 Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
 Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.
 Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est:

“Aeole, namque tibi divum pater atque hominum rex 65
 Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
 Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
 Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates:
 Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes,
 Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto. 70
 Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
 Quarum, quae forma pulcherrima Deïopea,
 Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
 Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
 Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prole parentem.” 75

Aeolus haec contra: “Tuus, o regina, quid optes,
 Explorare labor, mihi jussa capessere fas est.
 Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque
 Concilias, tu das epulis accumbere divum,
 Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.” 80

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspidē montem
 Impulit in latus, ac venti, velut agmine facto,
 Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
 Incubere mari, totumque e sedibus imis
 Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis 85
 Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
 Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.
 Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
 Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;
 Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether, 90
 Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
 Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;

Ingemit, et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
 Talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
 Quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis 95
 Contigit oppetere! O Danaûm fortissime gentis,
 Tydide! mene Iliacis occumbere campis
 Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
 Saevus ubi Aeacidæ telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens
 Sarpedon, ubi tot Sîmois correpta sub undis 100
 Scuta virûm galeasque et fortia corpora volvit!"

Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella
 Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
 Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis
 Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons. 105
 Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens
 Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus arenis.
 Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet,
 (Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quæ in fluctibus, *Aras*;
 Dorsum immane mari summo;) tres Eurys ab alto 110
 In brevia et syrtes urget, miserabile visu,
 Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenae.
 Unam, quæ Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,
 Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
 In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister 115
 Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
 Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorataeque vortex;
 Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
 Arma virûm, tabulaeque, et Troia gaza per undas.
 Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatae, 120
 Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,
 Vicit hiemps: laxis laterum compagibus omnes
 Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
 Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis 125
 Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
 Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.
 Disjectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
 Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina.

Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis et irae. 130
 Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur :
 "Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri ?
 Jam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,
 Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles ?
 Quos ego— ! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus ; 135
 Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
 Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro :
 Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
 Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
 Vestras, Eure, domos : illa se jactet in aula 140
 Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet."

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
 Collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.
 Cymothoë simul et Triton annixus acuto
 Detrudunt naves scopulo ; levat ipse tridenti ; 145
 Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat aequor,
 Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
 Ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est
 Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile vulgus,
 Jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat ; 150
 Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
 Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant ;
 Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet :
 Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
 Prospiciens genitor, caeloque invectus aperto, 155
 Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.

Defessi Aeneadae quae proxima litora cursu
 Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
 Est in secessu longo locus : insula portum
 Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto 160
 Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
 Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
 In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice lato
 Aequora tuta silent ; tum silvis scaena coruscis
 Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra ; 165
 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
 Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,

Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves
 Ulla tenent, unco non alligat anchora morsu.
 Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni 170
 Ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore
 Egressi optata potiuntur Troes arena,
 Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.
 Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
 Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum 175
 Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.
 Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
 Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas
 Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem 180
 Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
 Jactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes,
 Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
 Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos
 Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur 185
 A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
 Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
 Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates,
 Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
 Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus, et omnem 190
 Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;
 Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
 Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.
 Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
 Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes 195
 Litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
 Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet:
 "O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
 O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
 Vos et Seyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes 200
 Acestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopea saxa
 Experti. Revocate animos, maestumque timorem
 Mittite; forsán et haec olim meminisse juvabit.
 Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
 Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas 205

Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Trojae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."

Talia voce refert; curisque ingentibus aeger
Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris: 210
Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant;
Pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt;
Litore aëna locant alii, flammisque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae. 215
Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.
Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc aeris Oronti, 220
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lynci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Et jam finis erat, quum Jupiter, aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes
Litoraue et latos populos, sic vertice caeli 225
Constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum, tales jactantem pectore curas,
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
Alloquitur Venus: "O qui res hominumque deûmque
Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres, 230
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucris, 235
Qui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,
Pollicitu's: quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoc equidem occasum Trojae tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens;
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos 240
Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,

Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
 Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
 Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis 245
 It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
 Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
 Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
 Troïa; nunc placida compostus pace quiescit;
 Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus annuis arcem, 250
 Navibus (infandum!) amissis, unius ob iram
 Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
 Hic pietatis honos? Sic nos in sceptrâ reponis?"

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
 Vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat, 255
 Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
 "Parce metu, Cytherea: manent immota tuorum
 Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
 Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
 Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit. 260
 Hic tibi (fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,
 Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)
 Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces
 Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,
 Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas, 265
 Ternaue transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
 At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
 Additur (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno),
 Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
 Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini 270
 Transferet, et Longam multa vi muniet Albam.
 Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
 Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
 Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
 Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine lactus 275
 Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
 Moenia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
 His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
 Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,
 Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, 280

Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
 Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
 Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas,
 Quum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenae
 Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285
 Nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar,
 Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
 Julius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
 Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
 Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis. 290
 Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
 Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
 Jura dabunt; dirac ferro et compagibus artis
 Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus,
 Saeva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aënis 295
 Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento."

Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
 Ut terrae utque novae pateant Carthaginis arces
 Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
 Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum 300
 Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus adstitit oris.
 Et jam jussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
 Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
 Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens, 305
 Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
 Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
 Qui teneant (nam inculta videt), hominesne feraene,
 Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
 Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata 310
 Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
 Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
 Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
 Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, 315
 Spartanæ, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat
 Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.

Namque humeris de moreabilem suspenderat arcum
 Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
 Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. 320
 Ac prior "Heus" inquit "juvenes, monstrate, mearum
 Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
 Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,
 Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."

Sic Venus, et Veneris contra sic filius orsus: 325
 "Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
 O — quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi
 vultus

Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat; O dea certe,
 An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
 Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, 330
 Et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
 Jactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque
 Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti:
 Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."

Tum Venus: "Haude equidem tali me dignor honore; 335
 Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
 Purpureoque alte suras vincere cothurno.
 Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
 Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
 Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta, 340
 Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longae
 Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
 Huic conjunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
 Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
 Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat 345
 Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
 Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
 Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
 Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
 Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum 350
 Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
 Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
 Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago

Conjugis ; ora modis attollens pallida miris,
 Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro 355
 Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retextit ;
 Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
 Auxiliumque viae veteres tellure recludit
 Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
 His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat. 360
 Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
 Aut metus acer erat ; naves, quae forte paratae,
 Corripiunt, onerantque auro : portantur avari
 Pygmalionis opes pelago ; dux femina facti.
 Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes 365
 Moenia surgentemque novae Carthaginis arcem,
 [Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
 Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.]
 Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,
 Quove tenetis iter ? ” Quaerenti talibus ille 370
 Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem :
 “ O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
 Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
 Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.
 Nos Troja antiqua, si vestras forte per aures 375
 Trojae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
 Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
 Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
 Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
 Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Jove summo. 380
 Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
 Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus ;
 Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
 Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
 Europa atque Asia pulsus.” Nec plura querentem 385
 Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est :

“ Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
 Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
 Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.
 Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatum 390
 Nuntio et in tutum versis Aquilonibus actam,

Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
 Aspice bis senos laetantes agmine cynos,
 Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto
 Turbabat caelo ; nunc terras ordine longo 395
 Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur :
 Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
 Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
 Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
 Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo. 400
 Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum."

Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
 Ambrosiaequae comae divinum vertice odorem
 Spiravere ; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos ;
 Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem 405
 Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus :
 " Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
 Ludis imaginibus ? Cur dextrae jungere dextram
 Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces ?"
 Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit ; 410
 At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit,
 Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
 Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
 Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
 Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit 415
 Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
 Ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant.

Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat ;
 Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
 Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces. 420
 Miratur moëm Aeneas, magalia quondam,
 Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
 Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros
 Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
 Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco. 425
 [Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.]
 Hic portus alii effodiunt ; hic lata theatri
 Fundamenta petunt alii, immanesque columnas

Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
 Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura 430
 Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos
 Educant fetus, aut quum liquentia mella
 Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
 Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
 Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent ; 435
 Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
 " O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt !"
 Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
 Infert se septus nebula (mirabile dictu)
 Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli. 440

Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbrae,
 Quo primum, jactati undis et turbine, Poeni
 Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno
 Monstrarat, caput acris equi : sic nam fore bello
 Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem. 445
 Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido
 Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
 Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexaeque
 Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
 Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem 450
 Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
 Ausus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus :
 Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
 Reginam opperiens, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,
 Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem 455
 Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnās
 Bellaque jam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
 Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillem.
 Constitit, et lacrimans " Quis jam locus " inquit
 " Achate,
 Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris ? 460
 En Priamus ! Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi ;
 Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortaliā tangunt.
 Solve metus ; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem."
 Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
 Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum. 465

Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
 Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juvenus ;
 Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
 Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
 Agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno 470
 Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
 Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
 Pabula gustassent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent.
 Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
 Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, 475
 Fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
 Lora tenens tamen ; huic cervixque comaeque tra-
 huntur
 Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
 Interea ad templum non aquae Palladis ibant
 Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant, 480
 Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis ;
 Diva solo fixos oculos avera tenebat.
 Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
 Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
 Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, 485
 Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,
 Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
 Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
 Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.
 Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis 490
 Penthesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet,
 Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
 Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.

Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
 Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, 495
 Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
 Incessit, magna juvenum stipante caterva.
 Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per juga Cynthi
 Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
 Hine atque hinc glomerantur Oreades ; illa pharetram 500
 Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes ;
 (Latona tacitum pertendant gaudia pectus ;)

Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
 Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
 Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi, 505
 Septa armis, solioque alte subnixa, resedit.
 Jura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
 Partibus aequabat justis aut sorte trahebat :
 Quum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
 Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum 510
 Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
 Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
 Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates
 Laetitiaque metuque : avidi conjungere dextras
 Ardebant ; sed res animos incognita turbat. 515
 Dissimulant, et nube cava speculantur amicti,
 Quae fortuna viris, classem quo litore linquant,
 Quid veniant : cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant,
 Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.

Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi, 520
 Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit :
 " O regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem
 Justitiaque dedit gentes frenare superbas,
 Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
 Oramus : prohibe infandos a navibus ignes, 525
 Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
 Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates
 Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas ;
 Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
 Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, 530
 Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae ;
 Oenotri coluere viri ; nunc fama, minores
 Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem :
 Hic cursus fuit,
 Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion 535
 In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris
 Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
 Dispulit : hue pauci vestris annavimus oris.
 Quod genus hoc hominum ? quaeve hunc tam barbara
 morem

Permittit patria? Hospitio prohibemur arenae; 540
 Bella cient, primumque vetant consistere terra!
 Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
 At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
 Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo justior alter
 Nec pietate fuit nec bello major et armis: 545
 Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
 Aethera neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
 Non metus. Officio nec te certasse priorem
 Poeniteat: sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
 Armaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes. 550
 Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
 Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos,
 Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
 Tendere, ut Italiam laeti Latiumque petamus;
 Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrum, 555
 Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes jam restat Iuli,
 At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
 Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."
 Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
 Dardanidae. 560

Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur:
 "Solvite corde metum, Teuceri, secludite curas.
 Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
 Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
 Quis genus Aeneadam, quis Trojae nesciat urbem 565
 Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
 Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
 Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe.
 Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
 Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten, 570
 Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.
 Vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis:
 Urbem quam statuo, vestra est: subducite naves;
 Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
 Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem 575
 Afforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
 Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema jubebo,
 Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat."

His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates
 Et pater Aeneas jamdudum erumpere nubem 580
 Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
 "Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
 Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos;
 Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
 Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris." 585
 Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente
 Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
 Restitit Aeneas, claraque in luce refulsit,
 Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
 Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque juventae 590
 Purpureum et lactos oculis afflarat honores:
 Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
 Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
 Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente
 Improvisus ait: "Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum, 595
 Troïus Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
 O sola infandos Trojae miserata labores,
 Quae nos, reliquias Danaûm, terraeque marisque
 Omnibus exhaustis jam casibus, omnium egenos,
 Urbe, domo, socias: grates persolvere dignas 600
 Non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
 Gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
 Dî tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
 Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti,
 Praemia digna ferant. Quae te tam laeta tulerunt 605
 Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?
 In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae
 Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
 Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt,
 Quae me cumque vocant terrae." Sic fatus, amicum 610
 Ilionea petit dextra, laevaue Serestum,
 Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
 Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:
 "Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus 615
 Insequitur? quae vis immanibus applicat oris?

Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
 Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?
 Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire
 Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem 620
 Auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
 Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.
 Tempore iam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
 Trojanae, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.
 Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat, 625
 Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.
 Quare agite, o tectis juvenes succedite nostris.
 Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
 Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra:
 Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco." 630
 Sic memorat, simul Aenean in regia ducit
 Tecta, simul divum templis indicit honorem.
 Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
 Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
 Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos, 635
 Munera laetitiamque dii.
 At domus interior regali splendida luxu
 Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
 Arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo,
 Ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro 640
 Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
 Per tot ducta viros antiquae ab origine gentis.

Aeneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem
 Passus amor) rapidum ad naves praemittit Achaten,
 Ascanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat; 645
 Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
 Munera praeterea Iliacis erepta ruinis
 Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
 Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,
 Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis, 650
 Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos,
 Extulerat, matris Ladae mirabile donum;
 Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
 Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile

Baccatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam. 655
Haec celerans iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem. 660
Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues;
Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem:
"Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,
Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoëa temnis, 665
Ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco.
Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
Litora jactetur odiis Junonis acerbae,
Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.
Nunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur 670
Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Junonia vertant
Hospitia: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,
Sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore. 675
Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem:
Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem
Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
Dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae;
Hunc ego sopitum somno super alta Cythera 680
Aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam,
Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam
Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue vultus,
Ut, quum te gremio accipiet lactissima Dido 685
Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,
Quum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
Occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno."
Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas
Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli. 690
At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
Irrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos

Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
 Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbra.
 Jamque ibat, dicto parens, et dona Cupido 695
 Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achate.
 Quum venit, aulaeis jam se regina superbis
 Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit;
 Jam pater Aeneas et jam Trojana juvenus
 Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro. 700
 Dant manibus famuli lymphas, Cereremque canistris
 Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
 Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longam
 Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penates;
 Centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri, 705
 Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
 Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
 Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis.
 Mirantur dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum,
 Flagrantesque dei vultus simulataque verba 710
 [Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.]
 Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
 Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
 Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
 Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit, 715
 Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
 Reginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto
 Haeret, et interdum gremio foveat, inscia Dido,
 Insidat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
 Matris Acidaliae, paulatim abolere Sychaeum 720
 Incipit, et vivo tentat praeverttere amore
 Jam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.

Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae,
 Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.
 It strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant 725
 Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
 Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.
 Illic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
 Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
 A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis: 730

"Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur,
 Hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Trojaque profectis
 Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores!
 Adsit lactitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Juno!
 Et vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes!" 735
 Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
 Primaque, libato, summo tenuis attigit ore;
 Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit
 Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro;
 Post alii procures. Cithara crinitus Iopas 740
 Personat aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas.
 Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores,
 Unde hominum genus et pecudes, unde imber et ignes,
 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
 Quid tantum oceano properent se tinguere soles 745
 Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
 Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
 Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
 Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
 Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa; 750
 Nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis,
 Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
 "Immo age, et a prima, dic, hospes, crigine nobis
 Insidias" inquit "Danaûm, casusque tuorum,
 Erroresque tuos; nam te jam septima portat 755
 Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas."



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER SECUNDUS.



Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.
Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:
“Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem.
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danaï, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi, 5
Et quorum pars magna fui, quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida caelo
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros 10
Et breviter Trojae supremum audire laborem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
Incipiam.

Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
Ductores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte 15
Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas:
Votum pro reditu simulant, ea fama vagatur.
Huc delecta virûm sortiti corpora furtim
Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas
Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent. 20

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,

Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis :
 Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
 Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae. 25
 Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu.
 Panduntur portae ; juvat ire et Dorica castra
 Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
 ' Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles,
 Classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.' 30
 Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae,
 Et molem mirantur equi. Primusque Thymoetes
 Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
 sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant.
 At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 35
 Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
 Praecipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis,
 Aut terebrare cavae uteri et tentare latebras.
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva, 40
 Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
 Et procul : " O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives ?
 Creditis avectos hostes, aut ulla putatis
 Dona carere dolis Danaum ? sic notus Ulixes ?
 Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, 45
 Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
 Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
 Aut aliquis latet error. Equo ne credite, Teucri.
 Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes." 50
 Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam
 In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 Contorsit. Sterit illa tremens, utroque recusso
 Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae ;
 Et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
 Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras, 55
 Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres !

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
 Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
 Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,

Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis, 60
 Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
 Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.

Undique visendi studio Trojana Juventus
 Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.

Accipe nunc Danaûm insidias, et crimine ab uno 65
 Disce omnes.

Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, in caenis,
 Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit,
 "Heu, quae nunc tellus," inquit, "quae me aequora
 possunt

Accipere, aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat, 70
 Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
 Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"

Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
 Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
 Quidve ferat; memoret, quae sit fiducia capto. 75

[Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:]

"Cuncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
 Verâ," inquit, "neque me Argolica de gente negabo:
 Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
 Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. 80

Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures
 Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
 Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
 Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
 Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent: 85

Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
 Pauper in arma pater primis hue misit ab annis.
 Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigeat
 Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
 Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi 90

(Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
 Afflictus vitam in tenebris laetique trahebam,
 Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.

Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
 Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos, 95
 Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.

Hinc mihi prima mali labes: hinc semper Ulixes

Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
 In vulgum ambiguaas, et quaerere consensu arma.
 Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro — 100
 Sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolve?
 Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
 Idque audire sat est? Jamdudum sumite poenas:
 Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae."

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas, 105
 Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
 Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:

"Saepe fugam Danaï Troja capiere relictā
 Moriri et longo fessi discedere bello;
 Feci: tantumque utinam! Saepe illos aspera ponti 110
 Interclusit hiemps, et terruit Auster cuntes;
 Praecipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis
 Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
 Suspensi Eurpylum scitantem oraçula Phoebi
 Mittimus; isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat: 115
 'Sanguine placatis ventos et virgine caesa,
 Quum primum Iliacas, Danaï, venistis ad oras:
 Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
 Argolico.' Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures,
 Obstupescere animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120
 Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
 Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
 Protrahit in medios; quae sunt ea numina divum,
 Flagnat: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant
 Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. 125
 Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
 Proferre voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti;
 Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
 Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.
 Assensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat, 130
 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
 Jamque dies infanda aderat: mihi sacra parari,
 Et saldae fruges, et circum tempora vittae.
 Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi,

Limosoque laeu per noctem obscurus in ulva 135
 Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
 Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
 Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem ;
 Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
 Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 140
 Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
 Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam,
 Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
 Tantorum ; miserere animi non digna ferentis."

His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. 145
 Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare
 Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis :
 " Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios :
 Noster eris : mihique haec edissere vera roganti ;
 Quo molem hanc inmanis equi statuerè ? quis auctor ? 150
 Quidve petunt ? quae religio, aut quae machina belli ? "
 Dixerat. Ille, folis instructus et arte Pelasga,
 Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas :
 " Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
 Testor numen," ait, " vos, arae ensesque nefandi, 155
 Quos fugi, vittaeque deûm, quas hostia gessi :
 Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura,
 Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
 Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
 Tu modo promissis maneat, servataque serves, 160
 Troja, fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.
 Omnis spes Danaûm et coepti fiducia belli
 Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
 Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes
 Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo 165
 Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
 Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
 Virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas,
 Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
 Spes Danaûn, fractae vires, aversa deae mens. 170
 Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
 Vix positum castris simulacrum, arsere coruscae

Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
 Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu)
 Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem. 175
 Extemplo tentanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
 Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis,
 Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
 Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
 Et nunc quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae, 180
 Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
 Improvisi aderunt: ita digerit omina Calchas.
 Hanc pro Palladio, moniti, pro numine laeso
 Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
 Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185
 Roboribus textis caeloque educere jussit,
 Ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset,
 Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
 Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
 Tum magnum exitium (quod di prius omen in ipsum 190
 Convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
 Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
 Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
 Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."

Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonae 195
 Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
 Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles,
 Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum
 Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. 200
 Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
 Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
 Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
 (Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
 Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt; 205
 Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubaeque
 Sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum
 Pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
 Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,

Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni 210
 Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
 Diffugimus visu exsanguis. Illi agmine certo
 Laocoonta petunt, et primum parva duorum
 Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
 Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus; 215
 Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
 Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus, et jam
 Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
 Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
 Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos, 220
 Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
 Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
 Quales mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram
 Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
 At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones 225
 Effugiunt, saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
 Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
 Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
 Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendisse merentem
 Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui euspide robur 230
 Laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
 Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque divae
 Numina conclamant.
 Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
 Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum 235
 Subjiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
 Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
 Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
 Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
 Illa subit, mediaeque minans illabitur urbi. 240
 O patria, o divum domus Ilium, et incluta bello
 Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
 Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
 Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
 Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. 245
 Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
 Ora, dei jussu non umquam credita Teucris.
 Nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea caelum, et ruit oceano nox, 250
 Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
 Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucrici
 Conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
 Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
 A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae 255
 Litora nota petens, flammis quum regia puppis
 Extulerat, fatisque deum defensum iniquis
 Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
 Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
 Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt 260
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
 Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,
 Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
 Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; 265
 Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes
 Accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia jungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
 Incipit, et dono divum gratissima serpit:
 In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector 270
 Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,
 Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
 Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.
 Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
 Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, 275
 Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes!
 Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines,
 Vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
 Acepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar
 Compellare virum et maestis expromere voces: 280
 "O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrûm,
 Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
 Expectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
 Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
 Defessi aspicimus! quae causa indigna serenos 285
 Foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?"
 Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,

Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
 "Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his" ait "eripe flammis.
 Hostis habet muros; ruit alta a culmine Troja. 290
 Sat patriae Priamoque datum. Si Pergama dextra
 Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
 Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates:
 Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaero,
 Magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto." 295
 Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
 Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
 Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
 Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit, 300
 Claescent sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
 Executior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
 Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus adsto:
 In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus Austris
 Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens 305
 Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,
 Praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto
 Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
 Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaûmque patescunt
 Insidiae: jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam 310
 Vulcano superante domus, jam proximus ardet
 Ucalegon, Sigea igni freta lata relucet.
 Exoritur clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum.
 Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,
 Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem 315
 Cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
 Praecipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivûm,
 Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
 Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem 320
 Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
 "Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus
 arcem?"
 Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit:

" Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
 Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens 325
 Gloria Teucrorum; ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
 Transtulit, incensa Danaï dominantur in urbe.
 Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus adstans
 Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
 Insultans. Portis alii bipatientibus adsunt, 330
 Milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis;
 Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
 Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
 Stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia tentant
 Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt." 335

Talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divum
 In flammās et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinys,
 Quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.
 Addunt se socios Ripheus et maximus armis
 Epytus, oblatis per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque, 340
 Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coroebus,
 Mygdonides: illis ad Trojam forte diebus
 Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,
 Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,
 Infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis 345
 Audierit.

Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,
 Incipio super his: "Juvenes, fortissima frustra
 Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido
 Certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna, videtis. 350
 Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis,
 Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi
 Incensae: moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
 Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem."
 Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu 355
 Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
 Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relictī
 Faucibus expectant siccis, per tela, per hostes
 Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
 Urbis iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra. 360
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando

Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores?
 Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos;
 Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
 Corpora, perque domos. et religiosa deorum 365
 Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teuceri;
 Quondam etiam victis redit in praeccordia virtus,
 Victoresque cadunt Danaï. Crudelis ubique
 Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Primus se Danaûm, magna comitante caterva, 370
 Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens,
 Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
 "Festinate, viri! Nam quae tam sera moratur
 Segnities? Alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
 Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?" 375
 Dixit, et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur
 Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes.
 Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
 Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
 Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit 380
 Attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem;
 Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
 Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,
 Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
 Sternimus: adspirat primo Fortuna labori. 385
 Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus
 "O socii, qua prima" inquit "fortuna salutis
 Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur:
 Mutemus clipeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis
 Aptemus. Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat? 390
 Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
 Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum
 Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
 Hoc Ripheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juvenus
 Laeta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. 395
 Vadimus immixti Danaïs haud numine nostro,
 Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
 Conserimus, multos Danaûm demittimus Orco.
 Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu

Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi 400
Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo.

Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
Ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo
Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra, 405
Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus,
Et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410
Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
Armorum facie et Graiarum errore jubarum.
Tum Danaï gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,
Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis: 415
Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et lactus Eois
Eurus equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram 420
Fudimus insidiis totaque agitavimus urbe,
Apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela
Agnoscent, atque ora sono discordia signant.
Ilicet obruimur numero; primusque Coroebus
Penelei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram 425
Procumbit; cadit et Ripheus, justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teueris et servantissimus aequi;
(Dis aliter visum;) pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque,
Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit. 430
Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
Vitavisse vices Danaûm, et, si fata fuissent,
Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde:
Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo 435
Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi;
Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.

Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
 Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe,
 Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes 440
 Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
 Haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos
 Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
 Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
 Dardanidae contra turres ac tota domorum 445
 Culmina convellunt, (his se, quando ultima cernunt,
 Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis,)
 Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
 Deyolvunt; alii strictis mucronibus imas
 Obsedere fores, has servant agmine denso. 450
 Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis,
 Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.

Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
 Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relict
 A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant, 455
 Saepius Andromache ferre incommitata solebat
 Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
 Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
 Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teueri.
 Turrin, in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra 460
 Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri
 Et Danaûm solitae naves et Achaica castra,
 Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
 Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
 Sedibus, impulimusque: ea lapsa repente ruinam 465
 Cum sonitu trahit et Danaûm super agmina late
 Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa nec ullum
 Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
 Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna; 470
 Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
 Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
 Nunc positis novus exuviis nitidusque juvena,
 Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga,

Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisuleis. 475
 Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achillis,
 Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
 Succedunt tecto, et flammās ad culmina jactant.
 Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
 Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480
 Aeratos; jamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
 Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
 Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt,
 Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
 Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo. 485

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
 Miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
 Femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.
 Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,
 Amplexæque tenent postes atque oscula figunt. 490
 Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra neque ipsi
 Custodes sufferre valent; labat ariete crebro
 Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes;
 Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
 Immissi Danaï, et late loca milite complent. 495
 Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis
 Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
 Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes
 Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furem
 Caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas; 500
 Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per
 aras

Sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacraverat ignes.
 Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes ampla nepotum,
 Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
 Procubuerunt; tenent Danaï, qua deficit ignis. 505

Forsitan et Priami fuerint quæ fata requiras.
 Urbis uti captæ casum convulsæque vidit
 Limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
 Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo
 Circumdat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum 510

Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes.
 Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
 Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus,
 Incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penates:
 Hic Hecuba et natae nequidquam altaria circum, 515
 Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
 Condensae et divum amplexae simulacra sedebant.
 Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum juvenalibus armis
 Ut vidit, "Quae mens tam dira, miserrime conjunx,
 Impulit his cingi telis, aut quo ruis?" inquit. 520
 "Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
 Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector.
 Huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnes,
 Aut moriere simul." Sic ore effata, recepit
 Ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit. 525

Ecce autem clapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
 Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
 Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
 Saucius; illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
 Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet et premit hasta; 530
 Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
 Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
 Hic Priamus, quamquam in media jam morte tenetur,
 Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit;
 "At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis, 535
 Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
 Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
 Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
 Fecisti et patrios foedasti funere vultus.
 At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540
 Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque
 Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsanguie sepulchro
 Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit."
 Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu
 Conjecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum 545
 Et summo clipei nequidquam umbone pependit.
 Cui Pyrrhus: "Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
 Pelidae genitori; illi mea tristia facta

Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento :
Nunc morere." Hoc dicens, altaria ad ipsa tre-
mentem 550

Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Haec finis Priami; fatorum hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem 555
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiae. Jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstupui; subiit cari genitoris imago, 560
Ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi
Vitam exhalantem; subiit deserta Creüsa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.
Respicio, et, quae sit me circum copia, lustrò.
Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu 565
Ad terram misere aut ignibus aegra dedere.

[Jamque adeo super unus eram, quum limina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem
Tyndarida aspicio; dant clara incendia lucem
Erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. 570
Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros,
Et poenas Danaûm, et deserti conjugis iras
Praemetuens, Trojae et patriae communis Erinys,
Abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat.
Exarsere ignes animo; subit ira cadentem 575
Ulcisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas.
"Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenae
Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho,
Conjugiumque domumque patres natosque videbit,
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris? 580
Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?
Dardanium toties sudarit sanguine litus?
Non ita: namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
Feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem,

Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merentis 585
 Laudabor poenas, animumque explesse juvabit
 Ultricis flammae, et cineres satiasse meorum."
 Talia jactabam, et furiata mente ferebar,]
 Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
 Obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit 590
 Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri
 Caelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque prehensum
 Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore :
 " Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras ?
 Quid furis ? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit ? 595
 Non prius aspicias, ubi fessum aetate parentem
 Liqueris Anchisen, superet conjunxne Creüsa
 Ascaniusque puer ? quos omnes undique Graiae
 Circum errant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,
 Jam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600
 Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisae Lacaenae
 Culpatusve Paris ; divum inclementia, divum,
 Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Trojam.
 Aspice, (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
 Mortales hebetat visus tibi et humida circum 605
 Caligat, nubem eripiam ; tu ne qua parentis
 Jussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa !)
 Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis
 Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
 Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti 610
 Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem
 Eruit ; hic Juno Scaeam saevissima portas
 Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
 Ferro accincta vocat.
 Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas 615
 Insedit, limbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva ;
 Ipse Pater Danaos animos viresque secundas
 Sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitatur arma.
 Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
 Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam." 620
 Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris ;
 Apparent dirae facies, inimicae Trojae
 Numina magna deum.

Tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignes
 Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja ; 625
 Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
 Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
 Eruere agricolae certatim ; illa usque minatur
 Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
 Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum 630
 Congemuit traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.
 Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes
 Expedior : dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.

Atque ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
 Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos 635
 Optabam primum montes primumque petebam,
 Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troja
 Exsiliūque pati. “ Vos o, quibus integer aevi
 Sanguis,” ait, “ solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
 Vos agitate fugam ; 640
 Me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
 Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
 Vidimus excidia et captae superavimus urbi.
 Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.
 Ipse manu mortem inveniam ; miserebitur hostis 645
 Exuviasque petet. Facilis jactura sepulchri.
 Jam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
 Demoror, ex quo me divūm pater atque hominum rex
 Fulminis afflavit ventis et contigit igni.”

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat ; 650
 Nos contra effusi lacrimis conjunxque Creūsa
 Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
 Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
 Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
 Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto. 655
 Nam quod consilium aut quae jam fortuna dabatur?
 “ Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto
 Sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore ?
 Si nihil ex tanta superis placet urbe relinqui,
 Et sedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Trojae 660

Teque tuosque juvat, patet isti janua leto,
 Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
 Gnatum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
 Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes
 Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque 665
 Ascanium patremque meum juxtaque Creüsam,
 Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
 Arma, viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos!
 Reddite me Danais! sinite instaurata revisam
 Proelia! Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti." 670
 Hinc ferro accingor rursus, clipeoque sinistram
 Insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam;
 Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjunx
 Haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:
 "Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum; 675
 Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
 Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
 Cui pater et conjunx quondam tua dicta relinquo?"

Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
 Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum. 680
 Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
 Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
 Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
 Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
 Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem 685
 Excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
 At pater Anchisès oculos ad sidera laetus
 Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
 "Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
 Aspice nos hoc tantum; et, si pietate meremur, 690
 Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma."
 Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
 Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
 Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
 Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti, 695
 Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva,
 Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
 Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.

Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
 Affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat. 700
 "Jam jam nulla mora est; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
 Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem!
 Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.
 Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso."
 Dixerat ille, et jam per moenia clarior ignis 705
 Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
 "Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
 Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
 Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
 Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus 710
 Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjunx.
 Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.
 Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
 Desertae Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus
 Religione patrum multos servata per annos; 715
 Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
 Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penates;
 Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti,
 Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
 Abluero." 720

Haec fatus, latos humeros subjectaque colla
 Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
 Succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
 Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
 Pone subit conjunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum; 725
 Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
 Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
 Nunc omnes terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis
 Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar 730
 Evasisse viam, subito quum creber ad aures
 Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
 Prospiciens "Nate," exclamat, "fuge, nate; propin-
 quant.

Ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno."
 Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum 735

Confusam eripuit mentem : namque avia cursu
 Dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,
 Heu, misero conjunx fato mi erepta Creüsa.
 Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit,
 Incertum : nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740
 Nec prius amissam respexi animumve reflexi,
 Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
 Venimus ; hic demum collectis omnibus una
 Defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
 Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque, 745
 Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe ?
 Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penates
 Commendo sociis, et curva valle recondo ;
 [Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis :]
 Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti 750
 Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.
 Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
 Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro
 Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro.
 Horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent. 755
 Inde domum, si forte pedem — si forte ! — tulisset,
 Me refero. Irruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant.
 Illicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
 Volvitur ; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.
 Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso. 760
 Et jam porticibus vacuis Junonis asylo
 Custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulixes
 Praedam asservabant : huc undique Troïa gaza
 Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
 Crateresque auro solidi, captivaeque vestis 765
 Congeritur ; pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres
 Stant circum.
 Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per ambram,
 Inplevi clamore vias, maestusque Creüsam
 Nequidquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. 770
 Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti,
 Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsae
 Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago.
 Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

[Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis:] 775
 “ Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,
 O dulcis conjunx? non haec sine numine divûm
 Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creûsam
 Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
 Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum: 780
 Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
 Inter opima virûm leni fluit agmine Thybris.
 Illic res laetae regnumque et regia conjunx
 Parta tibi: lacrimas dilectae pelle Creûsae.
 Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785
 Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
 Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus;
 Sed me magna deûm genetrix his detinet oris.
 Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.”
 Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem 790
 Dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
 Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
 Ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago,
 Par levibus ventis voluerique simillima somno.
 Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso. 795

Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum
 Invenio admirans numerum, matresque virosque,
 Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
 Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,
 In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras. 800
 Jamque jugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
 Ducebatque diem, Danaïque obsessa tenebant
 Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;
 Cessi et sublato montes genitore petivi.”



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER TERTIUS.



“POSTQUAM res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
Auguriis agimur divûm, classemque sub ipsa 5
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fati vela jubebat:
Litora quum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo 10
Et campos, ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis gnatoque Penatibus et magnis dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis,
(Thraces arant,) acri quondam regnata Lyncurgo,
Hospitium antiquum Trojae, sociique Penates, 15
Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fati ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

Sacra Dionaeae matri divisque ferebam
Auspiciis coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem 20
Caelicolûm regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo

Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.
 Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
 Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras, 25
 Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
 Nam quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos
 Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae,
 Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
 Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis. 30
 Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
 Insequor, et causas penitus tentare latentes;
 Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
 Multa movens animo, Nymphas venerabar agrestes
 Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis, 35
 Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
 Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu
 Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor arenae,
 (Eloquar, an sileam?) gemitus lacrimabilis imo
 Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures: 40
 "Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? Jam parce sepulto,
 Parce pias scelerare manus: non me tibi Troja
 Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
 Heu fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum:
 Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea textit 45
 Telorum seges et jaculis increvit acutis."
 Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
 Obstupui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.

Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
 Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum 50
 Threïcio regi, quum jam diffideret armis
 Dardaniae, cingique urbem obsidione videret.
 Ille, ut opes fractae Teuerum, et Fortuna recessit,
 Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
 Fas omne abrumpit, Polydorum obtruncat, et auro 55
 Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
 Auri sacra fames! Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
 Delectos populi ad procures primumque parentem
 Monstra deum refero, et quae sit sententia posco.
 Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra, 60

Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.
 Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
 Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
 Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso,
 Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae; 65
 Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
 Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulchro
 Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
 Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum, 70
 Deducunt socii naves et litora complent.
 Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.
 Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
 Nereïdum matri et Neptuno Aegaco,
 Quam pius Arcitenens, oras et litora circum 75
 Errantem, Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
 Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos:
 Huc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
 Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
 Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos, 80
 Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,
 Occurrit; veterem Anchisen agnovit amicum.
 Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.

Templi dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto;
 "Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum! Da moenia fessis 85
 Et genus et mansuram urbem! Serva altera Trojae
 Pergama, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli.
 Quem sequimur? quove ire jubes, ubi ponere sedes?
 Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris!"
 Vix ea fatus eram; tremere omnia visa repente, 90
 Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri
 Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
 Summissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures:
 "Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum
 Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto 95
 Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
 Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,

Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis."
 Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
 Lactitia, et cuncti quae sint ea moenia quaerunt, 100
 Quo Phoebus vocet errantes jubeatque reverti.
 Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
 "Audite, o proceres," ait "et spes discite vestras.
 Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto,
 Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae; 105
 Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna:
 Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
 Teucus Rhoeteas primum est advectus ad oras,
 Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
 Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis. 110
 Hinc mater cultrix Cybeli, Corybantiaque aera,
 Idacumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
 Et juncti currum dominae subiere leones.
 Ergo agite, et, divum ducunt qua jussa, sequamur,
 Placemus ventos, et Gnosia regna petamus! 115
 Nec longo distant cursu: modo Jupiter adsit,
 Tertia lux classem Cretacis sistet in oris."
 Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
 Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
 Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam. 120

Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
 Idomeneia ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
 Hoste vacare domum, sedesque adstare relictas.
 Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
 Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donusam, 125
 Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per aequor
 Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
 Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
 Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus;
 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus cuntes, 130
 Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.
 Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
 Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
 Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.
 Jamque fere [sicco subductae litore puppes;] 135

Connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus ;
 Jura domosque dabam : subito quum tabida membris,
 Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
 Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.
 Linquebant dulces animas, aut aegra trahebant 140
 Corpora ; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros ;
 Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
 Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
 Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
 Quam fessis finem rebus ferat, unde laborum 145
 Tentare auxilium jubeat, quo vertere cursus.

Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
 Effigies sacrae divûm Phrygiique Penates,
 Quos mecum ab Troja mediisque ex ignibus urbis
 Extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare jacentis 150
 In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
 Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras ;
 Tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis :
 "Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
 Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit. 155
 Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,
 Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
 Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
 Imperiumque urbi dabimus: tu moenia magnis
 Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem. 160
 Mutandae sedes: non haec tibi litora suasit
 Delius, aut Cretae jussit considerare, Apollo.
 Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt,
 Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebae,
 (Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores 165
 Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:)
 Hae nobis propriae sedes, hinc Dardanus ortus
 Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
 Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti
 Haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat 170
 Ausonias: Dictaea negat tibi Jupiter arva."
 Talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum,
 (Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere vultus

Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar;
 Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor,) 175
 Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
 Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
 Intemerata focis. Perfecto lactus honore
 Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
 Agnovit prolem ambiguum geminosque parentes, 180
 Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
 Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
 Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat;
 Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
 Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Italia regna vocare. 185
 Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
 Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
 Cedamus Phoebo, et moniti meliora sequamur!"
 Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
 Hanc quoque descrimus sedem, paucisque relictis 190
 Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullae
 Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
 Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
 Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris. 195
 Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaue surgunt
 Aequora; dispersi jaetamur gurgite vasto.
 Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida caelum
 Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
 Exentimur cursu, et caccis erramus in undis. 200
 Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
 Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
 Tres adco incertos caeca caligine soles
 Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes;
 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem 205
 Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
 Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae
 Annixi torquent spumas et caerulea verrunt.
 Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum
 Accipiunt. Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae 210
 Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno

Harpyiacque colunt aliae, Phineia postquam
 Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
 Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla
 Pestis et ira deum Stygiis sese extulit undis. 215
 Virginei volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris
 Proluvies, uncaeque manus, et pallida semper
 Ora fame.
 Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
 Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus 220
 Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas.
 Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
 In partem praedamque Jovem; tum litore curvo
 Exstruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis.
 At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt 225
 Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
 Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant
 Immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
 Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata,
 [Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris,] 230
 Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem:
 Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris
 Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
 Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
 Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum. 235
 Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
 Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.
 Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
 Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
 Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia tentant, 240
 Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
 Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec vulnera tergo
 Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
 Semiesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.
 Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno, 245
 Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
 "Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque juvencis,
 Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis,
 Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno?
 Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, 250
 Quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo

Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando.
 Italiam cursu petitis: ventisque vocatis
 Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit;
 Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem, 255
 Quam vos dira fames nostraeque injuria caedis
 Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas."
 Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
 At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
 Deriguit: cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis, 260
 Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem,
 Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres;
 Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
 Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores:
 "Di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum, 265
 Et placidi servate pios!"; tum litore funem
 Deripere, excussosque jubet laxare rudentes.

Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis,
 Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
 Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos, 270
 Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis
 Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna,
 Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi.
 Mox et Leucatae nimbose cacumina montis,
 Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo. 275
 Hunc petimus fessi, et parvae succedimus urbi;
 Anchora de prora jacitur, stant litore puppes.

Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti,
 Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras,
 Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis. 280
 Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
 Nudati socii: juvat evasisse tot urbes
 Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
 Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
 Et glacialis hiemps aquilonibus asperat undas. 285
 Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
 Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
 "AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA";
 Linquere tum portus jubeo et considerare transtris.

Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt. 290
 Protinus aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
 Litoraue Epiri legimus, portuque subimus
 Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.

Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,
 Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes, 295
 Conjugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
 Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
 Obstupui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
 Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
 Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens, 300
 Sollemnes quum forte dapes et tristia dona
 Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoëntis ad undam
 Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat
 Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem cespite inanem
 Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras. 305
 Ut me conspexit venientem et Troïa circum
 Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstis
 Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit,
 Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur :
 “ Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers, 310
 Nate dea ? vivisne ? aut, si lux alma recessit,
 Hector ubi est ? ” Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
 Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti
 Subjicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco :
 “ Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco. 315
 Ne dubita : nam vera vides.
 Heu, quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto
 Excipit, aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit,
 Hectoris Andromache ? Pyrrhin’ connubia servas ? ”
 Dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est : 320
 “ O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo,
 Hostilem ad tumulum Trojae sub moenibus altis
 Jussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
 Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile !
 Nos, patriâ incensa, diversa per aequora vectae, 325
 Stirpis Achilleae fastus juvenemque superbum,

Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus
 Ledaean Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos,
 Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.
 Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore 330
 Conjugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
 Excipit incautum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras.
 Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
 Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
 Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, 335
 Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem.
 Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
 Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
 Quid puer Ascanius? Superatne? et vescitur aura,
 Quae tibi jam Troja —? 340
 Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
 Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles
 Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"
 Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
 Incassum fletus, quum sese a moenibus heros 345
 Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert,
 Agnoscitque suos, lactusque ad limina ducit,
 [Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.]
 Procedo, et parvam Trojam simulataque magnis
 Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum 350
 Agnosco, Scaecaeque amplector limina portae.
 Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur:
 Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
 Aulæ medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
 Impositis aurò dapibus, paterasque tenebant. 355

Jamque dies alterque dies processit, et auræ
 Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro:
 His ratem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso:
 "Trojugena, interpretes divûm, qui numina Phoebi,
 Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis 360
 Et voluerum linguas et praepetis omina pennae,
 Fare age (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
 Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
 Italiam petere et terras tentare repostas;

Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Celaeno 365
 Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras
 Obscenamque famem) quae prima pericula vito?
 Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores?"
 Illic Helenus, caesis primum de more juvencis,
 Exorat pacem divûm, vittasque resolvit 370
 Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe,
 Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit;
 Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos:
 "Nate dea (nam te majoribus ire per altum
 Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deûm rex 375
 Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo),
 Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
 Aequora et Ausonio possis considerare portu,
 Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae
 Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Juno. 380
 Principio Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam,
 Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,
 Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
 Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
 Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, 385
 Infernique lacus Aeaeaeque insula Circae,
 Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
 Signa tibi dicam: tu condita mente teneto:
 Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
 Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, 390
 Triginta capitem fetus enixa, jacebit,
 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
 Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.
 Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros:
 Fata viam invenient, aderitque vocatus Apollo. 395
 Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,
 Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu,
 Effuge: cuncta malis habitantur moenia Graiis.
 Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
 Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos 400
 Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei
 Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro.
 Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes,

Et positis aris jam vota in litore solves,
 Purpureo velare comas adopertus amietu, 405
 Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum
 Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet.
 Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto,
 Haec casti mancant in religione nepotes.
 Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae 410
 Ventus, et angusti raresecent claustra Pelori,
 Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
 Aeque circuitu, dextrum fuge litus et undas.
 Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina
 (Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas) 415
 Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protinus utraque tellus
 Una foret; venit medio vi pontus, et undis
 Hesperium Siculo.latus abscidit, arvaeque et urbes
 Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu.
 Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis 420
 Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
 Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
 Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.
 At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
 Ora exsertantem et naves in saxa trahentem: 425
 Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
 Pube tenus; postrema inmani corpore pistrix,
 Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
 Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
 Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus, 430
 Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
 Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
 Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
 Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
 Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum 435
 Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo:
 Junonis magnae primum prece numen adora;
 Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
 Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor
 Trinacria fines Italos mittere relictæ. 440
 Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
 Divinosque lacus et Averno sonantia silvis,

Insanam vatem aspicias, quae rupe sub ima
 Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
 Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, 445
 Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit;
 Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt.
 Verum eadem, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus
 Impulit et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
 Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo, 450
 Nec revocare situs aut jungere carmina curat;
 Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
 Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
 Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
 Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos, 455
 Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas.
 Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
 Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
 Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
 Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos. 460
 Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
 Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Trojam."

Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
 Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
 Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis 465
 Ingens argentum Dodonaecosque lebetas,
 Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
 Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantes,
 Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
 Addit equos, additque duces; 470
 Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.

Interea classem velis aptare jubebat
 Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
 Quem Phoebi interpretes multo compellat honore:
 "Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo, 475
 Cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
 Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus: hanc arripe velis.
 Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;
 Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.

Vade," ait "o felix nati pietate! Quid ultra 480
 Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror austros?"
 Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
 Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes
 Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honore,
 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur: 485
 "Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum
 Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
 Conjugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
 O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
 Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat, 490
 Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo."
 Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis:
 "Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
 Jam sua! Nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur;
 Vobis parta quies: nullum maris aequor arandum, 495
 Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
 Quaerenda; effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis,
 Quam vestrae fecere manus, — melioribus, opto,
 Auspiciis, et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis.
 Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva 500
 Intraro, gentique meae data moenia cernam,
 Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,
 Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor
 Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque
 Trojam animis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes." 505

Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta,
 Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
 Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
 Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
 Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco 510
 Corpora curamus; fessos sopor irrigat artus.
 Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat;
 Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes
 Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;
 Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo, 515
 Areturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
 Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.

Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
 Dat clarum e puppi signum ; nos castra movemus,
 Tentamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas. 520
 Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
 Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
 Italiam. "Italiam !" primus conclamat Achates,
 Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.
 Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona 525
 Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit
 Stans celsa in puppi :
 "Di, maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,
 Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi."
 Crebrescunt optatae aerae, portusque patescit 530
 Jam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.
 Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.
 Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum ;
 Objectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes,
 Ipse latet ; gemino demittunt brachia muro 535
 Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.
 Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
 Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.
 Et pater Anchises : "Bellum, o terra hospita, portas :
 Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur. 540
 Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti
 Quadrupedes, et frena iugo concordia ferre ;
 Spes et pacis," ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
 Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantes,
 Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu ; 545
 Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
 Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores.
 Haud mora : continuo perfectis ordine votis,
 Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
 Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva. 550
 Hinc sinus Herculci, si vera est fama, Tarenti
 Cernitur ; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
 Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.
 Tum procul e fluctu Trinaeria cernitur Aetna ;
 Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa 555
 Audimus longe, fractasque ad litora voces ;

Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur arenae.
 Et pater Anchises : " Nimirum haec illa Charybdis ;
 Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat :
 Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis ! " 560
 Haud minus ac jussi faciunt ; primusque rudentem
 Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas ;
 Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
 Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
 Subducta ad Manes imos desedimus unda. 565
 Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere,
 Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
 Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,
 Ignarique viae Cyclopum allabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens 570
 Ipse ; sed horrificis juxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
 Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
 Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
 Attollitque globos flammaram, et sidera lambit ;
 Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis 575
 Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
 Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo.
 Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
 Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
 Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis, 580
 Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem
 Murmure Trinacriam et caelum subtexere fumo.

Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
 Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus :
 Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethra 585
 Siderea polus, obscuro sed nubila caelo,
 Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,
 Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram :
 Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema, 590
 Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
 Procedit, supplexque manus ad litora tendit.

Respicimus. Dira illuvies immissaque barba,
 Consortum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius,
 [Et quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis.] 595
 Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vedit
 Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
 Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praeceps
 Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,
 Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen, 600
 Tollite me, Teuceri! quascumque abducite terras:
 Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danaïs e classibus unum,
 Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates.
 Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,
 Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto: 605
 Si pereō, hominum manibus periisse juvabit."
 Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
 Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
 Hortamur; quae deinde agitet fortuna fateri.
 Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus, 610
 Dat juveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.
 Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
 "Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,
 Nomine Achemenides, Trojam, genitore Adamasto
 Paupere, (mansissetque utinam fortuna!) profectus. 615
 Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,
 Immemores socii vasto Cyclopi in antro
 Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
 Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
 Sidera, (di, talem terris avertite pestem!) 620
 Nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli,
 Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
 Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro
 Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
 Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque aspersa natarent 625
 Limina; vidi, atro quum membra fluentia tabo
 Manderet, et tepidi tremarent sub dentibus artus.
 Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
 Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
 Nam simul, expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus, 630
 Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum

Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento
 Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati
 Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum
 Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto, 635
 Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
 Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar,
 Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
 Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
 Rumpite : 640
 Nam, qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
 Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
 Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora vulgo
 Infandi Cyclopes, et âltis montibus errant.
 Tertia jam Lunae se cornua lumine complent, 645
 Quum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
 Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclophas
 Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco.
 Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna,
 Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae. 650
 Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
 Conspexi venientem ; huic me, quaecumque fuisset,
 Addixi : satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
 Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto."

Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus 655
 Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
 Pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem,
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen
 ademptum.
 Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat ;
 Lanigeræ comitantur oves ; ea sola voluptas 660
 Solamenque mali.
 Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
 Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
 Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
 Jam medium ; necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit. 665
 Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
 Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem ;
 Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.

Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
 Verum ubi nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, 670
 Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
 Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
 Intremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
 Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
 At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis 675
 Excitum ruit ad portus, et litora complent.
 Cernimus adstantes nequidquam lumine torvo
 Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentes,
 Concilium horrendum : quales quum vertice celso
 Aëriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi 680
 Constiterunt, silva alta Jovis lucusve Dianae.
 Praecipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
 Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis ;
 Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scylla atque Charybdis,
 Ni teneant cursus : — certum est dare lintea retro, 685
 Inter utramque viam leti discrimine parvo.
 Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
 Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
 Pantagiae, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem.
 Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus 690
 Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.

Sicanio praetenta sinu jacet insula contra
 Plemyrion undosum ; nomen dixere priores
 Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem
 Occultas egisse vias subter mare, qui nunc 695
 Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
 Jussi numina magna loci veneramur ; et inde
 Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
 Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni
 Radimus ; et fatis numquam concessa moveri 700
 Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi,
 Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
 Arduus inde Aeragas ostentat maxima longe
 Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum ;
 Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus, 705
 Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caccis.

Hinc Drepani me portus et illaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum 710
Deseris, heu, tantis nequidquam erepte periclis !
Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris." 715

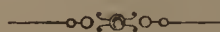
Sic pater Aeneas, intentis omnibus, unus
Fata renarrabat divûm, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.



P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER QUARTUS.



At regina, gravi jamdudum saucia cura,
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore vultus
Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. 5
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Quum sic unaniam alloquitur male sana sororem:
“Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent?
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes? 10
Quem sese ore ferens! quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Jactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, 15
Ne cui me vinelo vellem sociare iugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit,
Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
Huic uni forsán potui succumbere culpa.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei 20
Conjugis, et sparsos fraterna caede Penates,
Solut hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammae.
Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius inia dehiscat,
Vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras, 25

Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
 Ante, Pudor, quam te violò, aut tua jura resolvo.
 Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores
 Abstulit: ille habeat secum servetque sepulchro.”
 Sic effata, sinum lacrimis implevit obortis. 30

Anna refert: “ O luce magis dilecta sorori,
 Solane perpetua maerens carpere juvenia,
 Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
 Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos?
 Esto: aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, 35
 Non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas
 Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra, triumphis
 Dives, alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
 Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
 Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello, 40
 Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;
 Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
 Barcaei. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
 Germanique minas?
 Dis equidem auspiciis reor, et Junone secunda, 45
 Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
 Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
 Conjugio tali! Teucrûm comitantibus armis,
 Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
 Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis 50
 Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
 Dum pelago desaevit hiemps et aquosus Orion,
 Quassataeque rates, [dum non tractabile caelum.]”

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
 Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem. 55
 Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
 Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes
 Legiferae Cereri, Phoeboque, patrique Lyaeo,
 Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curae.
 Ipsa, tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido 60
 Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
 Aut ante ora deûm pingues spatiat ad aras,

Instaurationemque diem donis pecudumque reclusis
 Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
 Heu vatum ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem, 65
 Quid delubra juvant? Est mollis flamma medullas
 Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
 Uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagatur
 Urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,
 Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70
 Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
 Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
 Dictacos, haeret lateri letalis arundo.
 Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
 Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam; 75
 Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
 Nunc eadem, labente die, convivia quaerit,
 Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
 Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
 Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80
 Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
 Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis
 Incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque:
 Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
 Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. 85
 Non coeptae assurgunt turres, non arma juvenus
 Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
 Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta, minaeque
 Murorum ingentes, aequataque machina caelo.

Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri 90
 Cara Jovis conjunx, nec famam obstare furori,
 Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
 "Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis,
 Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen,
 Una dolo divum si femina vieta duorum est! 95
 Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te moenia nostra,
 Suspectas habuisse domos Carthagini altae.
 Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
 Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
 Exercemus? Habes, tota quod mente petisti: 100

Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
 Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
 Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
 Dotelesque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae."

Olli (sensit enim simulata mente locutam, 105
 Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras)
 Sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
 Abnuat, aut tecum inalit contendere bello?
 Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur.
 Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam 110
 Esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojaque profectis,
 Miscerive probet populos, aut foedera jungi.
 Tu conjunx: tibi fas animum tentare precando.
 Perge; sequar." Tum sic excepit regia Juno:
 "Mecumerit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione quod instat 115
 Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
 Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
 In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
 Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
 His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum, 120
 Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
 Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
 Diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opaca;
 Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
 Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas, 125
 [Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo:]
 Hic hymenaeus erit." Non adversata petenti
 Annuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
 It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juvenus; 130
 Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
 Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
 Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
 Poenorum expectant; ostroque insignis et auro
 Stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit. 135
 Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva,
 Sidoniam pieto chlamydem circumdata limbo:

Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
 Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
 Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus 140
 Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
 Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina jungit.
 Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
 Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo,
 Instauratione choros, mixtique altaria circum 145
 Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi;
 Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
 Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
 Tela sonant humeris: haud illo segnior ibat
 Aeneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. 150
 Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,
 Ecce ferae, saxi dejectae vertice, caprae
 Decurrere jugis; alia de parte patentes
 Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
 Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, montesque relinquunt. 155
 At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
 Gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos,
 Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
 Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

Interea magno misceri murmure caelum 160
 Incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus:
 Et Tyrii comites passim et Trojana juvenus
 Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
 Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
 Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem 165
 Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno
 Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
 Connubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
 Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
 Causa fuit: neque enim specie famave movetur, 170
 Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;
 Conjugium vocat: hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
 Fama, malum, qua non aliud velocius ullum:

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo ; 175
 Parva metu primo ; mox sese attollit in auras,
 Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
 Illam Terra parens, ira irritata deorum,
 Extremam, ut perhibent, Cocco Enceladoque sororem
 Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicipibus alis, 180
 Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore
 plumae,
 Tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),
 Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
 Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque, per umbram
 Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno ; 185
 Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
 Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
 Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
 Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
 Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat : 190
 Venisse Aenean, Trojano sanguine cretum,
 Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido ;
 Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere,
 Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
 Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora. 195
 Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
 Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
 Tempia Jovi centum latis immania regnis,
 Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem, 200
 Excubias divum aeternas, pecudumque cruore
 Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.
 Isque, amens animi et rumore accensus amaro,
 Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina divum,
 Multa Jovem manibus supplex orasse supinis : 205
 " Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
 Gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,
 Aspicias haec ? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques,
 Nequidquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
 Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent ? 210
 Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem

Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
 Cuique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra
 Repulit, ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
 Et nunc ille Paris, cum semivirò comitatu, 215
 Maconia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
 Subnixus, raptò potitur; nos munera templis
 Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem!"

Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem
 Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit 220
 Regia et oblitos famae melioris amantes.
 Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur ac talia mandat:
 "Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
 Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Carthagine qui nunc
 Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes, 225
 Alloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
 Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
 Promisit, Graiùmque ideo bis vindicat armis;
 Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
 Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teuceri 230
 Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
 Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,
 Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
 Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
 Quid struit? aut qua spe inimica in gente moratur? 235
 [Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?]
 Naviget! Haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."

Dixerat; ille patris magni parere parabat
 Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nequit
 Aurea, quae sublimem alis, sive aequora supra, 240
 Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant.
 Tum virgam capit: hac animas ille evocat Orco
 Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
 Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.
 Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat 245
 Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
 Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
 Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris

Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri ;
 Nix humeros infusa tegit ; tum flumina mento 250
 Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
 Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
 Constitit ; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
 Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
 Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora juxta. 255
 [Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
 Litus arenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
 Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.]
 Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem 260
 Conspicit. Atque illi stellatus jaspide fulva
 Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
 Demissa ex humeris, dives quae munera Dido
 Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
 Continuo invadit : “ Tu nunc Carthaginis altae 265
 Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
 Exstruis ? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum !
 Ipse deûm tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet ;
 Ipse haec ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras : 270
 Quid struis ? aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris ?
 Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,
 [Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,]
 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
 Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus 275
 Debentur.” Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
 Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
 Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
 Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit. 280
 Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
 Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
 Heu quid agat ? quo nunc reginam ambire furem
 Audeat affatu ? quae prima exordia sumat ?
 Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 285
 [In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.]

Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est :
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum :
 Classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad litora cogant,
 Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis, 290
 Dissimulent ; sese interea, quando optima Dido
 Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
 Tentaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
 Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
 Imperio laeti parent ac jussa facessunt. 295

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem ?)
 Praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,
 Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
 Detulit, armari classem cursumque parari.
 Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem 300
 Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
 Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
 Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
 Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro :

“ Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 305
 Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra ?
 Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
 Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido ?
 Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
 Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum, 310
 Crudelis ? Quid, si non arva aliena domosque
 Ignotas peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret,
 Troja per undosum peteretur classibus aequor ?
 Mene fugis ? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
 (Quando aliud mihi jam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui), 315
 Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
 Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam
 Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis, et istam,
 Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
 Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni 320
 Odere, infensi Tyrii ; te propter eundem
 Exstinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam,
 Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes ?

Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat.
 Quid moror? an, mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater 325
 Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
 Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
 Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
 Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
 Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer." 330

Dixerat; ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat
 Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
 Tandem pauca refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
 Enumerare vales, numquam, regina, negabo
 Promeritam, nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae, 335
 Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
 Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
 Speravi (ne finge) fugam, nec conjugis umquam
 Praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni.
 Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam 340
 Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
 Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum
 Reliquias colerem, [Priami tecta alta manerent,]
 Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
 Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, 345
 Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes;
 Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Carthagini arces,
 Phoenissam, Libyaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
 Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considerare terra,
 Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna. 350
 Me patris Anchisae, quoties humentibus umbris
 Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
 Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
 Me puer Ascanius capitisque injuria cari,
 Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis. 355
 Nunc etiam interpretis divum, Jove missus ab ipso,
 (Testor utrumque caput,) celeres mandata per auras
 Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
 Intransit muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
 Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis: 360
 Italiam non sponte sequor."

Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur,
 Hue illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
 Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:
 "Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor, 365
 Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
 Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
 Nam quid dissimulo, aut quae me ad majora reservo?
 Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
 Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem
 est? 370
 Quae quibus anteferam? Jam jam nec maxima Juno,
 Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
 Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum litore, egentem,
 Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi;
 [Amissem classem, socios a morte reduxi:] 375
 (Heu furiis incensa feror!) nunc augur Apollo,
 Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso
 Interpret divum fert horrida jussa per auras.
 Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
 Sollicitat! Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. 380
 I, sequere Italiam ventis! pete regna per undas!
 Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
 Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
 Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
 Et, quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, 385
 Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
 Audiam, et haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."
 His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
 Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
 Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem 390
 Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, collapsaque membra
 Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
 Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
 Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore, 395
 Jussa tamen divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
 Tum vero Teueri incumbunt, et litore celsas
 Deducunt toto naves. Natat uncta carina,

Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
 Infabricata, fugae studio. 400
 Migrantes cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentes :
 Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum
 Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt ;
 It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
 Convectant calle angusto, pars grandia trudent 405
 Obnixae frumenta humeris, pars agmina cogunt
 Castigantque moras ; opere omnis semita fervet.
 Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus !
 Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere late
 Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres 410
 Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor !
 Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis !
 Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando
 Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amanti,
 Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat. 415

“Anna, vides toto properari litore ? Circum
 Undique convenere ; vocat jam carbasus auras,
 Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
 Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
 Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum 420
 Exsequere, Anna, mihi ; solam nam perfidus ille
 Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus ;
 Sola viri molles aditus et tempora noras.
 I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbum.
 Non ego cum Danaïs Trojanam exscindere gentem 425
 Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
 Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manesve revelli :
 Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures ?
 Quo ruit ? Extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti :
 Expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes. 430
 Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
 Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat ;
 Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
 Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
 Extremam hanc oro veniam, — miserere sororis, — 435
 Quam mihi quum dederit, cumulatam morte remittam.”

Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
 Fertque refertque soror; sed nullis ille movetur
 Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit:
 Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit aures. 440
 Ac velut annoso validam quum robore quercum
 Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
 Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
 Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
 Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445
 Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
 Haud secus assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
 Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
 Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido 450
 Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
 Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
 Vidit, turieremis quum dona imponeret aris,
 Horrendum dictu, latices nigrescere sacros,
 Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem. 455
 Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
 Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
 Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
 Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
 Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis 460
 Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret,
 Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
 Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces.
 Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
 Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem 465
 In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
 Sola sibi, semper longam incommitata videtur
 Ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
 Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
 Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas; 470
 Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes,
 Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
 Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

Ergo ubi concepit furias, evicta dolore,
 Decrevitque mori, tempus sceum ipsa modumque 475
 Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
 Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:
 "Inveni, germana, viam, — gratare sorori, —
 Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
 Oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem 480
 Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
 Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum:
 Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
 Hesperidum templi eustos, epulasque draconi
 Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, 485
 Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.
 Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
 Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere euras;
 Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro;
 Nocturnosque movet Manes; mugire videbis 490
 Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
 Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
 Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
 Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
 Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit 495
 Impius, exuviasque omnes lectumque jugalem,
 Quo perii, superimponas: abolere nefandi
 Cuncta viri monumenta juvat, monstratque sacerdos."
 Haec effata silet; pallor simul occupat ora.
 Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris 500
 Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
 Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei.
 Ergo jussa parat.

At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras
 Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice seeta, 505
 Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
 Funerea; super exuvias ensemque relietum
 Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
 Stant arae circum, et erines effusa sacerdos
 Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque 510
 Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
 Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Avernii;

Falcibus et messae ad lunam quaeruntur aënis
 Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
 Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus 515
 Et matri praereptus amor.
 Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria juxta,
 Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
 Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
 Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes 520
 Curae numen habet justumque memorque, precatur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
 Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant
 Aequora, quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
 Quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictaeque volucres, 525
 Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
 Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti.
 [Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.]
 At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam
 Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem 530
 Accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
 Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.
 Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:
 "En, quid ago? Rursusne procos irrisa priores
 Experiar, Nomadumque petam connubia supplex, 535
 Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos? —
 Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrûm
 Jussa sequar? quia ne auxilio juvat ante levatos,
 Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? —
 Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusque superbis 540
 Invisam accipiet? nescis, heu, perdita, needum
 Laomedontaeae sentis perjuria gentis?
 Quid tum? Sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantes?
 An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
 Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli, 545
 Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo? —
 Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem!
 Tu, lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furem
 His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.
 Non lieuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam 550
 Degere, more ferae, tales nec tangere curas!

Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo !”
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Aeneas celsa in puppi, jam certus cundi,
Carpebat somnos, rebus jam rite paratis. 555
Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crines flavos et membra decora juvena :
“ Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos, 560
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos ?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, variosque irarum concitat aestus.
Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas ? 565
Jam mare turbari trabibus saevasque videbis
Collucere faces, jam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Heia age, rumpe moras : varium et mutabile semper
Femina.” Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae. 570

Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat :
“ Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris ;
Solvite vela citi ! Deus aethere missus ab alto
Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funes 575
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Adsis o placidusque juves, et sidera caelo
Dextra feras.” Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580
Idem omnes simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque ;
Litora deseruere ; latet sub classibus aequor ;
Annixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile. 585
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
Litoraue et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,

Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum,
 Flavescentesque abscissa comas, "Pro Jupiter, ibit 590
 Hic," ait, "et nostris illuserit advena regnis?
 Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
 Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
 Ferte citi flammis, date tela, impellite remos!— 594
 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat,
 Infelix Dido? nunc te facta impia tangunt? 596
 Tunc decuit, quum sceptrum dabas. — En dextra fidesque,
 Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates,
 Quem subiisse humeris confectum aetate parentem! —
 Non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis 600
 Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
 Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis? —
 Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna. — Fuisset:
 Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,
 Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque 605
 Cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem. —
 Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
 Tuque, harum interpret curarum et conscia Juno,
 Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,
 Et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae, 610
 Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
 Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
 Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,
 Et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
 At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, 615
 Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
 Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
 Funera, nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquae
 Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur,
 Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus arena. 620
 Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
 Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
 Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
 Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunt.
 Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, 625
 Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
 Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires!

Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque!"

Haec ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes, 630
Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sychaei:
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
"Annam, cara mihi nutrix, huc siste sororem;
Dic, corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha, 635
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.
Sacra Jovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
Dardaniique rogam capitis permittere flammae." 640
Sic ait; illa gradum studio celerabat anilem.
At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque tremantes
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus irrumpit limina, et altos 645
Conscendit furibunda rogos, enseque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: 650
"Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum Fortuna, peregi,
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi; 655
Ultra virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi:
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!"
Dixit, et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur inultae;
Sed moriamur!" ait: "sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. 660
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis."
Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Collapsam aspiciunt comites, enseque cruore
Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta 665
Atria; concussam baechatur Fama per urbem;

Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
 Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether,
 Non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
 Carthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes 670
 Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
 Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu,
 Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnīs,
 Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:
 "Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas? 675
 Hoc rogos iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?
 Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem
 Sprexisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses;
 Idem ambas ferro dolor atque eadem hora tulisset!
 His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680
 Voce deos, sic te ut posita, crudelis, abessem?
 Exstincti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
 Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
 Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
 Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos, 685
 Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
 Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
 Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
 Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
 Ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit; 690
 Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
 Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
 Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,
 Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus. 695
 Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
 Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,
 Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
 Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
 Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis, 700
 Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
 Devolat, et supra caput adstitit: "Hunc ego Diti
 Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo,"
 Sic ait, et dextra crinem secāt: omnis et una
 Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit. 705

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER QUINTUS.



INTEREA medium Aeneas jam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae jam infelicis Elissae
Collucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem,
Causa latet ; duri magno sed amore dolorès 5
Polluto, notumque. furens quid femina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.

Ut pelagus tenere rates, nec jam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput adstitit imber, 10
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta :

“Heu, quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?” Sic deinde locutus
Colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, 15
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur :

“Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër ; 20
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum

Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe
Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
Si modo rite memor servata remictior astra.” 25

Tum pius Aeneas: "Equidem sic poscere ventos
 Jamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
 Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
 Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,
 Quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten, 30
 Et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?"
 Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
 Intendunt Zephyri: fertur cita gurgite classis,
 Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur arenae.

At procul ex celso miratus vertice montis 35
 Adventum sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes,
 Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
 Troïa Criniso conceptum flumine mater
 Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum,
 Gratatur reduces, et gaza laetus agresti 40
 Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

Postera quum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
 Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
 Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:
 "Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divûm, 45
 Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
 Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
 Condidimus terra, maestasque sacravimus aras;
 Jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
 Semper honoratum (sic di voluistis) habebo. 50
 Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
 Argolicove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenae,
 Annua vota tamen sollemnesque ordine pompas
 Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis.
 Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis, 55
 (Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divûm,)
 Adsumus, et portus delati intramus amicos:
 Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem;
 Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis
 Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis. 60
 Bina boum vobis Troja generatus Acestes
 Dat numero capita in naves; adhibete Penates

Et patrios epulis, et quos colit hospes Acestes.
 Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus alnum
 Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem, 65
 Prima citae Teueris ponam certamina classis;
 Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
 Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
 Seu crudo fudit pugnam committere caestu,
 Cuncti adsint, meritaque expectent praemia palmae. 70
 Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."

Sic fatus, velat materna tempora myrto.
 Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
 Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
 Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat 75
 Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
 Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
 Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
 Purpureosque jacet flores, ac talia fatur:
 "Salve, sancte parens; iterum salvete, recepti 80
 Nequidquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae!
 Non licuit fines Italos fataliaque arva,
 Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thy-
 brim."

Dixerat haec, adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis
 Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, 85
 Amplexus placide tumulum, lapsusque per aras,
 Caeruleae cui terga notae, maculosus et auro
 Squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus
 Mille jacet varios adverso sole colores.
 Obstupuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo 90
 Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
 Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
 Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
 Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
 Incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis 95
 Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentes
 Totque sues, totidemque nigrantes terga juvencos,
 Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
 Anchisae magni Manesque Acheronte remissos.

Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti 100
 Dona ferunt: onerant aras, maetantque juvenes;
 Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
 Subjiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
 Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce vehebant, 105
 Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
 Excierat: laeto complebant litora coetu,
 Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
 Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
 In medio, sacri tripodes viridesque coronae 110
 Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
 Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talenta;
 Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
 Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
 Quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae. 115
 Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
 (Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi;)
 Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
 Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
 Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi; 120
 Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
 Centauro invehitur magna; Scyllaque Cloanthus
 Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
 Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim 125
 Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
 Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
 Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis:
 Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
 Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti 130
 Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
 Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
 Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
 Cetera populea velatur fronde juvenus,
 Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit. 135
 Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis;

Intenti expectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
 Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.
 Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
 Haud mora, prosiluire suis: ferit aethera clamor 140
 Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
 Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
 Non tam praecipites bijugo certamine campum
 Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus, 145
 Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
 Concussere jugis, pronique in verbera pendent.
 Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum
 Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
 Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant. 150
 Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
 Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloan-
 thus
 Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus
 Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem; 155
 Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
 Centaurus, nunc una ambae junctisque feruntur
 Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.
 Jamque propinquabant scopulo metantque tenebant,
 Quum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor 160
 Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten:
 "Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? Huc dirige gressum!
 Litus ama, et laevas stringat, sine, palmula cautes;
 Altum alii teneant!" Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes
 Saxa timens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas. 165
 "Quo diversus abis?" iterum "Pete saxa, Menoete!"
 Cum clamore Gyas revocabat; et ecce Cloanthum
 Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.
 Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantes
 Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem 170
 Praeterit, et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.
 Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens,
 Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
 Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,

In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta ; 175
 Ipse gubernaculo rector subit, ipse magister,
 Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
 At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,
 Jam senior, madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
 Summa petit scopuli, siccaque in rupe resedit. 180
 Illum et labentem Teuceri et risere natantem,
 Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
 Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
 Sergesto Mnesthique, Gyan superare morantem.
 Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquat, 185
 Nec tota tamen ille prior praeceunte carina :
 Parte prior, partem rostro premit aemula Pristis.
 At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
 Hortatur Mnestheus : " Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
 Hectorei socii, Trojae quos sorte suprema 190
 Delegi comites ; nunc illas promite vires,
 Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis syrtibus usi
 Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
 Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo ;
 (Quamquam o ! — Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,
 dedisti) ; 195
 Extremos pudeat rediisse. Hoc vincite, cives,
 Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
 Procumbunt : vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis,
 Subtrahiturque solum ; tum creber anhelitus artus
 Aridaque ora quatit, sudor fluit undique rivis. 200
 Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem :
 Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
 Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
 Infelix saxis in procurentibus haesit.
 Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi 205
 Obnixa crepuere, illis prora pependit.
 Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
 Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos
 Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
 At laetus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso, 210
 Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
 Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.

Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
 Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
 Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis 215
 Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto
 Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas,
 Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
 Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
 Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto 220
 Sergestum brevibusque vadis, frustra que vocantem
 Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
 Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
 Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
 Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus, 225
 Quem petit, et summis annixus viribus urget.
 Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
 Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
 Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
 Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci; 230
 Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
 Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
 Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
 Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:
 "Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum aequora curro,
 Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum 236
 Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos
 Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam!"
 Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
 Nereïdum Phoreique chorus Panopeaque virgo, 240
 Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
 Impulit: illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
 Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
 Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
 Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum 245
 Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro,
 Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos,
 Vinaque, et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.
 Ipsis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores:
 Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum 250
 Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit;

Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
 Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
 Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida
 Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis ; 255
 Longaevi palmas nequidquam ad sidera tendunt
 Custodes, saevitque canum latratūs in auras.
 At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
 Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem
 Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse 260
 Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilio alto,
 Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
 Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
 Multiplicem, connixi humeris ; indutus at olim
 Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat. 265
 Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
 Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.
 Jamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
 Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis,
 Quum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus, 270
 Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,
 Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
 Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,
 Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
 Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator, 275
 Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,
 Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
 Arduus attollens, pars vulnere clauda retentat
 Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem :
 Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ; 280
 Vela facit tamen, et plenīs subit ostia velis.
 Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat,
 Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
 Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
 Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati. 285

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
 Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
 Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
 Circus erat; quo se multis cum milibus heros

Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit. 290
 Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
 Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
 Undique conveniunt Teuceri mixtique Sicani :
 Nisus et Euryalus primi,
 Euryalus forma insignis viridique juvena, 295
 Nisus amore pio pueri ; quos deinde secutus
 Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores ;
 Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,
 Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis ;
 Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque, 300
 Assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae ;
 Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
 Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus :
 “ Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes.
 Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit. 305
 Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
 Spicula caelataeque argento ferre bipennem :
 Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi
 Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva :
 Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto ; 310
 Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
 Threïciis, lato quam circum amplectitur auro
 Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma ;
 Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito.”
 Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente 315
 Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,
 Effusi nimbo similes ; simul ultima signant.
 Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
 Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis ;
 Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, 320
 Insequitur Salius ; spatio post deinde relicto
 Tertius Euryalus ;
 Euryalumque Helymus sequitur ; quo deinde sub ipso
 Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diores,
 Incumbens humero ; spatia et si plura supersint, 325
 Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumque relinquat.
 Jamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam
 Finem adventabant, levi quum sanguine Nisus

Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte juvencis
 Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas. 330
 Hic juvenis jam victor ovans vestigia presso
 Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
 Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
 Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum :
 Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens ; 335
 Ille autem spissa jacuit revolutus arena.
 Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
 Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
 Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
 Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora 340
 Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
 Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
 Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decorae,
 Grator et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus ;
 Adjuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores, 345
 Qui subiit palmae, frustra ad praemia venit
 Ultima, si primi Salio reddentur honores.
 Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vobis
 Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo ;
 Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici." 350
 Sic fatus, tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
 Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
 Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praemia victis,
 Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
 Digna dabis, primam merui qui laude coronam, 355
 Ni me, quae Salium, Fortuna inimica tulisset?"
 Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo
 Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
 Et clipeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artem,
 Neptuni sacro Danaïs de poste refixum. 360
 Hoc juvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.

Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit :
 "Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,
 Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis."
 Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem : 365
 Victori velatum auro vittisque juvenicum ;

Ensem atque insignem galeam solatia victo.
 Nec mora ; continuo vastis cum viribus effert
 Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit,
 Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra, 370
 Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
 Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
 Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
 Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit arena.
 Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit, 375
 Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat
 Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.
 Quaeritur huic alius ; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
 Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.
 Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma, 380
 Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus
 Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :
 " Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,
 Quae finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ?
 Ducere dona jube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant 385
 Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa jubebant.
 Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
 Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae :
 " Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
 Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli 390
 Dona sines ? Ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister,
 Nequidquam memoratus Eryx ? ubi fama per omnem
 Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ?"
 Ille sub haec : " Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
 Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta 395
 Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
 Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
 Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juvenitas,
 Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque juvenco
 Venissem : nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus 400
 In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
 Projecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
 Ferre manum duroque intendere brachia tergo.
 Obstupuere animi : tantorum ingentia septem
 Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigeabant. 405

Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat;
 Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
 Huc illuc vinctorum immensa volumina versat.
 Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:
 "Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma 410
 Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
 Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat
 (Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro),
 His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
 Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, aemula necdum 415
 Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
 Sed si nostra Dares haec Troïus arma recusat,
 Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
 Aequemus pugnās: Erycis tibi terga remitto,
 (Solve metus), et tu Trojanos exue caestus." 420
 Haec fatus duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum,
 Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
 Exuit, atque ingens media consistit arena.
 Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
 Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis. 425
 Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
 Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
 Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
 Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacesunt,
 Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juvena, 430
 Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
 Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
 Multa viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant,
 Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos
 Dant sonitus, erratque aures et tempora circum 435
 Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae.
 Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem,
 Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.
 Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,
 Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, 440
 Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
 Arte locum, et variis assultibus irritus urget.
 Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte
 Extulit; ille ictum venientem a vertice velox

Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit ; 445
 Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro
 Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
 Concidit, ut quondam cava concidit, aut Erymantho
 Aut Ida in magna, radicibus eruta pinus.
 Consurgunt studiis Teuceri et Trinacria pubes ; 450
 It clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes,
 Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
 At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
 Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitatur ira.
 Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus, 455
 Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto,
 Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra.
 Nec mora, nec requies : quam multa grandine nimbi
 Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
 Creber utraque manu pulsatur versaturque Dareta. 460
 Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
 Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
 Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
 Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur :
 " Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit ? 465
 Non vires alias conversaque numina sentis ?
 Cede deo ! " Dixitque, et proelia voce diremit.
 Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
 Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
 Ore ejectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes, 470
 Ducunt ad naves, galeamque ensemque vocati
 Accipiunt ; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
 Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus,
 " Nate dea, vosque haec " inquit " cognoscite, Teuceri,
 Et mihi quae fuerint juvenali in corpore vires, 475
 Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."
 Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci,
 Qui donum adstabat pugnae, duosque reducta
 Libravat dextra media inter cornua caestus,
 Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro : 480
 Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
 Ille super tales effundit pectore voces :
 " Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
 Persolvo ; hic victor caestus artemque repono."

Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta 485
 Invitat, qui forte velint, et praemia dicit,
 Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
 Erigit, et volucrem trajecto in fune columbam,
 Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
 Convenere viri, dejectamque aerea sortem 490
 Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo.
 Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis;
 Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
 Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
 Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater, 495
 Pandare, qui quondam, jussus confundere foedus,
 In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
 Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
 Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem.
 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus 500
 Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
 Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
 Hyrtacidae juvenis volucres diverberat auras,
 Et venit adversique infigitur arbore mali.
 Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis 505
 Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
 Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
 Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit;
 Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
 Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit, 510
 Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;
 Illa Notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
 Tum rapidus, jamdudum arcu contenta parato
 Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
 Jam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis 515
 Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.
 Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
 Aetheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
 Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes,
 Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras, 520
 Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
 Hic oculis subitum objicitur magnoque futurum
 Augurio monstrum: docuit post exitus ingens,

Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo, 525
 Signavitque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit
 Consumpta in ventos, caelo ceu saepe refixa
 Transcurren crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
 Attonitis haesere animis, Superosque precati
 Trinacrii Teucrique viri; nec maximus omen 530
 Abnuat Aeneas, sed lacturi amplexus Acesten
 Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:
 "Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
 Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
 Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis, 535
 Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
 Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
 Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
 Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
 Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten. 540
 Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,
 Quamvis solus avem caelo dejecit ab alto.
 Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
 Extremus, volucris qui fixit arundine malum.

At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso, 545
 Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli,
 Epytiden, vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:
 "Vade, age, et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum
 Agmen habet secum cursusque instruxit equorum,
 Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis 550
 Dic," ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
 Infusum populum et campos jubet esse patentes.
 Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
 Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntes
 Trinacriae mirata fremit Trojaeque juvenus. 555
 Omnibus in morem tensa coma pressa corona;
 Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro;
 Pars leves humero pharetras; it pectore summo
 Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
 Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur 560
 Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti

Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
 Una acies juvenum, duxit quam parvus ovantem
 Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua cara, Polite,
 Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis 565
 Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
 Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
 Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,
 Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.
 Extremus, formaque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus 570
 Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido
 Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
 Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
 Fertur equis.
 Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes 575
 Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.
 Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
 Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
 Epytides longe dedit, insonuitque flagello.
 Olli discurrere pares atque agmina terni 580
 Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
 Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
 Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
 Adversis spatii, alternosque orbibus orbes
 Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis; 585
 Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
 Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
 Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
 Parietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque
 Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi 590
 Frangeret indepressus et irremeabilis error:
 Haud alio Teucrûm nati vestigia cursu
 Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo,
 Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando
 Carpathium Libycumque secant, [luduntque per
 undas.] 595
 Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
 Ascanius, Longam muris quum cingeret Albam,
 Retulit, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
 Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;

Albani docuere suos ; hinc maxima porro 600
 Acepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem ;
 Trojaque nunc. pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.
 Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.

Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
 Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis, 605
 Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno
 Iliacam ad classem, ventosque adspirat eunti,
 Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
 Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
 Nulli visa, cito decurrit tramite virgo. 610
 Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
 Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
 At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
 Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
 Pontum aspectabant flentes. ‘Heu tot vada fessis 615
 Et tantum superesse maris!’ vox omnibus una.
 Urbem orant ; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
 Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
 Conjicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit ;
 Fit Beroë, Tmarii conjunx longaeva Dorycli, 620
 Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent ;
 Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert :
 “O miserae, quas non manus,” inquit, “Achaïca bello
 Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus ! o gens
 Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat ? 625
 Septima post Trojae excidium jam vertitur aestas,
 Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa
 Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
 Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
 Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Aeestes : 630
 Quis prohibet muros jacere et dare civibus urbem ?
 O patria et rapti nequidquam ex hoste Penates,
 Nullane jam Trojae dicentur moenia ? nusquam
 Hectoreos annes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo ?
 Quin agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes : 635
 Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
 Ardentes dare visa faces : ‘Hic quaerite Trojam ;

Hic domus est' inquit 'vobis.' Jam tempus agi res,
 Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae
 Neptuno ; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat." 640
 Haec memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
 Sublataque procul dextra connixa coruscat,
 Et jacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
 Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix : 645
 "Non Beroë vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
 Est Dorycli conjunx : divini signa decoris
 Ardentesque notate oculos, qui spiritus illi,
 Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroën digressa reliqui 650
 Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
 Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores."
 Haec effata.
 At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
 Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem 655
 Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna :
 Quum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis,
 Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
 Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
 Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem ; 660
 Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
 Conjiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis
 Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.
 Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
 Incensas perfert naves Eumelus, et ipsi 665
 Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam ;
 Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut lactus equestres
 Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
 Castra, nec exanimis possunt retinere magistri.
 "Quis furor iste novus ? quo nunc, quo tenditis " inquit,
 "Heu miserae cives ? non hostem inimicaque castra 671
 Argivûm, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
 Ascanius !" Galeam ante pedes projecit inanem,
 Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrûm. 675
 Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
 Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim

Saxa petunt; piget incepti, lucisque; suosque
 Mutatae agnoscunt, excussaue pectore Juno est.
 Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia vires 680
 Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
 Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
 Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis;
 Nec vires heroum infusaue flumina prosunt.
 Tum pius Aeneas humeris abscindere vestem, 685
 Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
 "Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
 Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
 Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi
 Nunc, pater, et tenues Teucrûm res cripe leto; 690
 Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine Morti,
 Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."
 Vix haec ediderat, quum effusis imbris atra
 Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt
 Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto 695
 Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus Austris,
 Implenturque super puppes, semiusta madescent
 Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
 Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.

At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo, 700
 Nunc hue ingentes nunc illuc pectore curas
 Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis,
 Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
 Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
 Quem docuit multaue insignem reddidit arte, 705
 (Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira
 Magna deûm, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo,)

Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:
 "Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
 Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. 710
 Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes:
 Hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem.
 Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
 Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;
 Longaevosque senes ac fessas acquore matres, 715
 Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est,

Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi :
 Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam."

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
 Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnes. 720

Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat.

Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis

Anchisae subito tales effundere voces :

"Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
 Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis, 725

Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
 Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.

Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes

Dat senior ; lectos juvenes, fortissima corda,

Defer in Italiam : gens dura atque aspera cultu 730

Debellanda tibi est Latio. Ditis tamen ante

Infernas accede domos, et Averno per alta

Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque

Tartara habent, tristes umbrae, sed amoena piorum

Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla 735

Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.

Tum genus omne tuum et quae dentur moenia disces.

Jamque vale ; torquet medios Nox humida cursus,

Et me saevus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis."

Dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras. 740

Aeneas "Quo deinde ruis ? quo proripis ?" inquit,

"Quem fugis, aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet ?"

Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitatur ignes,

Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae

Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra. 745

Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,

Et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis

Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.

Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes.

Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem 750

Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentes.

Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt

Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentesque,

Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.

Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, 755

Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Trojam
 Esse jubet. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,
 Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.
 Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
 Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos 760
 Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
 Factus honos; placidi straverunt aequora venti,
 Creber et adspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
 Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus; 765
 Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
 Ipsae jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
 Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,
 Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.
 Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis, 770
 Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
 Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam
 Caedere deinde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
 Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,
 Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos 775
 Porricit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit.
 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus cuntes;
 Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
 Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus: 780
 "Junonis gravis ira neque exsaturabile pectus
 Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes,
 Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
 Nec Jovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
 Non media de gente Phrygum exedissee nefandis 785
 Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
 Reliquias Trojae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
 Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
 Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis,
 Quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia caelo 790
 Miscuit, Aeoliis nequidquam freta procellis,
 In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
 Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis

Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit
 Amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae. 795
 Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
 Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
 Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae."
 Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
 "Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, 800
 Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque: saepe furores
 Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque;
 Nec minor in terris (Xanthum Simoëntaque testor)
 Aeneae mihi cura tui. Quum Troïa Achilles
 Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris, 805
 Milia multa daret leto, generentque repleti
 Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
 In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
 Congressum Aenean, nec dis nec viribus aequis,
 Nube cava rapui, cuperem quum vertere ab imo 810
 Structa meis manibus perjuræ moenia Trojae.
 Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi: pelle timores:
 Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni.
 Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres:
 Unum pro multis dabitur caput." 815
 His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
 Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
 Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
 Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru;
 Subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti 820
 Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
 Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
 Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
 Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis;
 Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo, 825
 Nisace, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Aenēae suspensam blanda vicissim
 Gaudia pertentant mentem: jubet ocius omnes
 Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.
 Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros, 830
 Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
 Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.

Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
 Agmen ; ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.
 Jamque fere mediam caeli Nox humida metam 835
 Contigerat ; placida laxabant membra quiete
 Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae :
 Quum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
 Aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras,
 Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans 840
 Insonti ; puppique deus consedit in alta,
 Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas :
 “ Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem ;
 Aequatae spirant aerae ; datur hora quieti :
 Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori. 845
 Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo.”
 Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur :
 “ Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
 Ignorare jubes ? mene huic confidere monstro ?
 Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris 850
 Et caelo, toties deceptus fraude sereni ? ”
 Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
 Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
 Ecce deus rorum Lethaeo rore madentem
 Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat 855
 Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
 Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
 Et super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsa
 Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projecit in undas
 Praecipitem, ac socios nequidquam saepe vocantem : 860
 Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.
 Currit iter tutum non secius aequore classis,
 Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
 Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
 Difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos ; 865
 (Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant :)
 Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
 Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
 Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici
 “ O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno, - 870
 Nudus in ignota, Palinure, jacebis arena.”

Aeneid Book VI

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

(LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboïcis Cumarum allabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Anchora fundabat naves, et litora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Juvenum manus emicat ardens 5
Litus in Hesperium: quaerit pars semina flammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, 10
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.

Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna,
Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo, 15
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super adstitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas 20
Cecropidae jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus:

Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
 Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis, 25
 Minotaurus, inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae;
 Hic labor ille domus, et inextricabilis error;
 Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
 Daedalus ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
 Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam 30
 Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes:
 Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro;
 Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia
 Perlegerent oculis, ni jam praemissus Achates
 Afforet, atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos, 35
 Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi:
 "Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit;
 Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos
 Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."
 Talibus affata Aenean (nec sacra morantur 40
 Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.

Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
 Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum;
 Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
 Ventum erat ad limen, quum virgo "Poscere fata 45
 Tempus" ait: "deus, ecce, deus!" Cui, talia fanti
 Ante fores, subito non vultus, non color unus,
 Non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
 Et rabie fera corda tument; majorque videri,
 Nec mortale sonans, afflata est numine quando 50
 Jam propiore dei. "Cessas in vota precesque,
 Tros" ait "Aenea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscunt
 Attonitae magna ora domus;" et talia fata
 Conticuit. Gelidus Teueris per dura cucurrit
 Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo: 55
 "Phoebe, graves Trojae semper miserate labores,
 Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
 Corpus in Aeacidæ, magnas obeuntia terras
 Tot maria intravi duce te, penitusque repostas
 Massylûm gentes, praetentaque Syrtibus arva; 60
 Jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras:

Hac Trojana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta!
 Vos quoque Pergameae jam fas est parcere genti,
 Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
 Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates, 65
 Praescia venturi, da (non indebita posco
 Regna meis fatis) Latio considerare Teucros
 Errantesque deos agitataque numina Trojae.
 Tum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum
 Institutam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi. 70
 Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris:
 Hic ego namque tuas sortes areanaque fata,
 Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
 Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
 Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis; 75
 Ipsa eanas oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.

At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
 Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
 Excussisse deum: tanto magis ille fatigat
 Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo. 80
 Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia eentum
 Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
 "O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis
 (Sed terrae graviora manent), in regna Lavini
 Dardanidae venient; (mitte hanc de pectore curam;) 85
 Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
 Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
 Non Simois tibi nec Xanthus nec Dorica castra
 Defuerint; alius Latio jam partus Achilles,
 Natus et ipse dea; nee Teucris addita Juno 90
 Usquam aberit: quum tu supplex in rebus egenis
 Quas gentes Italûm aut quas non oraveris urbes!
 Causa mali tanti eonjunx iterum hospita Teucris,
 Externique iterum thalami.
 Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, 95
 Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
 Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."

Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla

Horrendas canit ambages, antroque remugit,
 Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti 100
 Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
 Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
 Incipit Aeneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,
 O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit;
 Omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi 105
 Unum oro: quando hic inferni janua regis
 Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
 Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
 Contingat; doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.
 Illum ego per flammās et mille sequentia tela 110
 Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;
 Ille, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum
 Atque omnes pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
 Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae.
 Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem, 115
 Idem orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque,
 Alma, precor, miserere; (potes namque omnia, nec te
 Nequidquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis;)
 Si potuit Manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,
 Threïcia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, 120
 Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,
 Itque reditque viam toties. Quid Thesea magnum,
 Quid memorem Alciden? Et mi genus ab Jove summo."

Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,
 Quum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divum, 125
 Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
 Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis;
 Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
 Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
 Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus, 130
 Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
 Cocytosque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
 Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est
 Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
 Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori, 135
 Accipe quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca

Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
 Junoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
 Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
 Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire, 140
 Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
 Hoc sibi pulchra sium ferri Proserpina munus
 Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
 Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
 Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum 145
 Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
 Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
 Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
 Praeterea jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici
 (Heu nescis!), totamque incestat funere classem, 150
 Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
 Sedibus hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulchro.
 Duo nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunt.
 Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
 Aspicies." Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore. 155

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu
 Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
 Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
 It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
 Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, 160
 Quem socium exanimum vates, quod corpus humandum
 Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
 Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
 Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
 Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu. 165
 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes; Hectora circum
 Et lituo pugnās insignis obibat et hasta.
 Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
 Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. 170
 Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aquora concha,
 Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
 Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
 Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.

Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, 175
 Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum jussa Sibyllae,
 Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulchri
 Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
 Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum;
 Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex, 180
 Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
 Scinditur, advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
 Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
 Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
 Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, 185
 Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic forte precatur:
 " Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
 Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
 Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."
 Vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae 190
 Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
 Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
 Maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
 " Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
 Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat 195
 Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
 Diva parens!" Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
 Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
 Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. 200
 Inde ubi venerè ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
 Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
 Sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
 Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum 205
 Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
 Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos:
 Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
 Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
 Corripit Aeneas extemplo, avidusque refringit 210
 Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.

Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucris

Flebant, et eimeri ingrato suprema ferebant.
 Prineipio pinguem taedis et robore secto
 Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris 215
 Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
 Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
 Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
 Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
 Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt, 220
 Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
 Conjiciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
 (Triste ministerium,) et subjectam more parentum
 Aversi tenere facem. Congesta cremantur
 Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo. 225
 Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit,
 Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
 Ossaque leeta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
 Idem ter soeios pura circumtulit unda,
 Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae, 230
 Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
 At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulchrum
 Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque tubamque,
 Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
 Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen. 235

His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.
 Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
 Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
 Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
 Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris 240
 Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat;
 [Unde loeum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon.]
 Quattuor hie primum nigrantes terga juvencos
 Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
 Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas, 245
 Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
 Voce vocans Hecaten, eaeoque Ereboque potentem.
 Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
 Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
 Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaëque sorori 250

Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam;
 Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
 Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
 Pingue superque oleum fundens ardentibus extis.
 Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus, 255
 Sub pedibus mugire solum et juga coepta moveri
 Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
 Adventante dea. . "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
 Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco;
 Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum: 260
 Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
 Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto;
 Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque
 silentes,
 Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late, 265
 Sit mihi fas audita loqui, sit numine vestro
 Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
 Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
 Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
 Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna 270
 Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
 Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
 Vestibulum ante ipsum, primis in faucibus Orci,
 Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
 Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus, 275
 Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
 Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque;
 Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
 Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens, 280
 Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
 Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
 Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
 Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum, 285
 Centauri, in foribus stabulant, Scyllaeque bifformes,

Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernae,
 Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
 Gorgones Harpyiaequae et forma tricorporis umbrae.
 Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum 290
 Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;
 Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
 Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
 Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas. 295
 Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurgēs
 Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
 Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
 Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
 Canities inculta jacet, stant lumina flamma, 300
 Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
 Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
 Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
 Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, 305
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
 Magnanimū heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum:
 Quam multa in silvis autumnī frigore primo
 Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto 310
 Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit aprieis.
 Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
 Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore;
 Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos, 315
 Ast alios longe submotos arcet arena.
 Aeneas (miratus enim motusque tumultu)
 “Dic” ait, “o virgo, quid vult concursus ad annem?
 Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas
 Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?” 320
 Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:
 “Anchisa generate, deū certissima proles,
 Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
 Di cuius jurare timent et fallere numen.

Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
 Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti. 326
 Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauea fluenta
 Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
 Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;
 Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt." 330
 Constitit Anehisatus et vestigia pressit,
 Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
 Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore earentes
 Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
 Quos simul, a Troja ventosa per acquora vectos, 335
 Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.

Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,
 Qui Libyeo nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
 Exeiderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
 Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra, 340
 Sic prior alloquitur: "Quis te, Palinure, deorum
 Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit?
 Die age: namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
 Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
 Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat 345
 Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est?"
 Ille autem: "Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
 Dux Anehisiae, nec me deus aequore mersit:
 Namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,
 Cui datus haerebam eustos eursusque regebam, 350
 Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,
 Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
 Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
 Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
 Tres Notus hibernas immensa per acquora noctes 355
 Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto
 Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
 Paulatim adnabam terrae; jam tuta tenebam,
 Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum,
 Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis, 360
 Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
 Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.

Quod te per caeli jucundum lumen et auras,
 Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
 Eripe me his, inviete, malis : aut tu mihi terram 365
 Injice, (namque potes,) portusque require Velinos ;
 Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
 Ostendit, (neque enim, credo, sine numine divûm
 Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem,) 370
 Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
 Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam."
 Talia fatus erat, coepit quum talia vates :
 " Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido ?
 Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
 Eumenidum aspicias, ripamve injussus adibis ? 375
 Desine fata deûm flecti sperare precando.
 Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus.
 Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes,
 Prodigiiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
 Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent, 380
 Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit."
 His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
 Corde dolor tristi ; gaudet cognomine terrae.

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant.
 Navita quos jam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda 385
 Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
 Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro :
 " Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
 Fare age, quid venias, jam istinc, et comprime gressum.
 Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae : 390
 Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
 Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
 Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
 Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
 Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit, 395
 Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem ;
 Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."
 Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates :
 " Nullae hic insidiae tales, (absiste moveri,) 400
 Nec vim tela ferunt ; licet ingens janitor antro

Aeternum latrans exsanguis terreat umbras,
 Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
 Troïus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
 Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
 Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago, 405
 At ramum hunc" (aperit ramum, qui veste latebat)
 "Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt,
 Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
 Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
 Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat. 410
 Inde alias animas, quae per juga longa sedebant,
 Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
 Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba
 Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
 Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque 415
 Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
 Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
 Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,
 Melle soporata et medicatis frugibus offam 420
 Objicit; ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
 Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit
 Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
 Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
 Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undae. 425

Continuo auditae voces, vagitus et ingens,
 Infantumque animae flentes, in limine primo,
 Quos dulcis vitae exsortes et ab ubere raptos
 Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
 Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis. 430
 Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes:
 Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
 Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.

Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
 Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi 435
 Projecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
 Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!

Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.

Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem 440

Lugentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt.

Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,

Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum

Silva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.

His Phaedram Procrimque locis, maestanique Eriphylen,

Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit, 446

Evadnenque et Pasiphaën; his Laodamia

It comes, et juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus,

Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.

Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido 450

Errabat silva in magna: quam Troïus heros

Ut primum juxta stetit agnovitque per umbram

Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense

Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam,

Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est: 455

"Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo

Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?

Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera juro,

Per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,

Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi; 460

Sed me jussa deûm, quae nunc has ire per umbras,

Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,

Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi

Tunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.

Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro. 465

Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est."

Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem

Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat;

Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,

Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur, 470

Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.

Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit

In nemus umbriferum, conjunx ubi pristinus illi

Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.

Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo, 475

Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.

Inde datum molitur iter. Jamque arva tenebant
 Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
 Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
 Parthenopaeus, et Adrasti pallentis imago, 480
 Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
 Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
 Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
 Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyboeten,
 Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem. 485
 Circumstant animae dextra laevaue frequentes.
 Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari,
 Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
 At Danaûm procures Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
 Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras, 490
 Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga,
 Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
 Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.

Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
 Deiphobum videt, lacerum crudeliter ora, 495
 Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
 Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
 Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
 Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
 "Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucris, 500
 Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas?
 Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
 Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgûm
 Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.
 Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo litore inanem 505
 Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.
 Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi
 Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."
 Ad quae Priamides: "Nihil o tibi amice relictum;
 Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris. 510
 Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae
 His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit.
 Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
 Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.

Quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit 515
 Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
 Illa, chorum simulans, evantes orgia circum
 Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat
 Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.
 Tum me confectum curis somnoque gravatum 520
 Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem
 Dulcis et alta quies, placidaeque simillima morti.
 Egregia interea conjunx arma omnia tectis
 Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;
 Intra tecta vocat Menelaum et limina pandit, 525
 Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
 Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.
 Quid moror? Irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
 Hortator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Graiis
 Instauratione, pio si poenas ore reposco! 530
 Sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim,
 Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
 An monitu divum? an quae te Fortuna fatigat,
 Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
 Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis 535
 Jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem;
 Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus,
 Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est:
 "Nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas!
 Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas: 540
 Dexterâ quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit,
 Hac iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum
 Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
 Deiphobus contra: "Ne saevi, magna sacerdos:
 Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris. 545
 I decus, i, nostrum! melioribus utere fati!"
 Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.

Respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra
 Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
 Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis, 550
 Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
 Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,

Vis ut nulla virûm, non ipsi excindere bello
 Caelicolae valeant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras,
 Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta, 555
 Vestibulum exsomnia servat noctesque diesque.
 Hinc exaudiri gemitus et saeva sonare
 Verbera, tum stridor ferri tractaeque catenae.
 Constitit Aeneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit.
 "Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve 560
 Urgentur poenis? qui tantus clangor ad aures?"
 Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclute Teucrûm,
 Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
 Sed me quum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
 Ipsa deûm poenas docuit perque omnia duxit. 565
 Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,
 Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
 Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
 Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
 Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello 570
 Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
 Intentans angues, vocat agmina saeva sororum."
 (Tum demum horrissona stridentes cardine sacrae
 Panduntur portae.) "Cernis, custodia qualis
 Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet? 575
 Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
 Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
 Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,
 Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.
 Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes, 580
 Fulmine dejecti fundo volvuntur in imo.
 Hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
 Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum
 Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis.
 Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea poenas, 585
 Dum flammam Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
 Quattuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans
 Per Graiûm populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem
 Ibat ovans, divûnque sibi poscebat honorem,
 Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen 590
 Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.

At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
 Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis
 Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.
 Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnum, 595
 Cernere erat, per tota novem cui jugera corpus
 Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco
 Immortale jecur tondens fecundaque poenis
 Viscera rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto
 Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis. 600
 Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?
 Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura eadentique
 Imminet assimilis; lucent genialibus altis
 Aurea fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae
 Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima juxta 605
 Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
 Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.
 Hic, quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
 Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti,
 Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis, 610
 Nec partem posuere suis: quae maxima turba est:
 Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti
 Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,
 Inclusi poenam exspectant. Ne quaere doceri, 614
 Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.
 Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum 616
 Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
 Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
 Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
 ‘Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos.’ 620
 Vendidit hic auro patriam dominumque potentem
 Imposuit, fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
 Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos;
 Ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti.
 Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum, 625
 Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,
 Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.”

Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos,
 “Sed jam age, carpe viam et susceptum perface munus!”

Acceleremus!" ait. "Cyclopum educta caminis 630
 Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
 Haec ubi nos praecepta jubent deponere dona."
 Dixerat, et pariter gressi per opaca viarum
 Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
 Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti 635
 Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
 Devenere locos laetos et amoena vireta
 Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
 Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit 640
 Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
 Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
 Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur arena;
 Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
 Nec non Threïcius longa cum veste sacerdos 645
 Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
 Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.
 Hic genus antiquum Teuceri, pulcherrima proles,
 Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
 Ilusque Assaracusque et Trojae Dardanus auctor. 650
 Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanes;
 Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti
 Per campum pascuntur equi; quae gratia curruum
 Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentes
 Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos. 655
 Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaue per herbam
 Vescentes laetumque choro Paeana canentes
 Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
 Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
 Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, 660
 Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
 Quique pii vates et Phoebæ digna locuti,
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo:
 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta. 665
 Quos circumfusus sic est affata Sibylla,
 Musaeum ante omnes: (medium nam plurima turba
 Hunc habet, atque humeris exstantem suspicit altis:)

"Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,
 Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo 670
 Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes."
 Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
 "Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
 Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
 Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas, 675
 Hoc superate jugum; et facili jam tramite sistam."
 Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
 Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.

At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
 Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras 680
 Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
 Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
 Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.
 Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
 Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit, 685
 Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
 "Venisti tandem, tuaque expectata parenti
 Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
 Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?
 Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, 690
 Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
 Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
 Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis!
 Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!"
 Ille autem: "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago, 695
 Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit.
 Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,
 Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."
 Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
 Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum; 700
 Ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,
 [Par levibus ventis voluerique simillima somno.]

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
 Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
 Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem. 705
 Hunc circum innumerae gentes populiue volabant;

Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
 Floribus insidunt variis et candida circum
 Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.
 Horrescit visu subito causasque requirit 710

Inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro,
 Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.
 Tum pater Anchises: "Animae, quibus altera fato
 Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
 Securos latices et longa oblivia potant. 715

[Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,]
 Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,
 Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."—
 "O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
 Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti 720
 Corpora? Quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"—

"Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo,"
 Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit:

"Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentes,
 Lucentemque globum lunae, Titaniaque astra, 725
 Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
 Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
 Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum,
 Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
 Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo 730
 Seminibus, quantum non corpora noxia tardant
 Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
 Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque
 auras

Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
 Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit, 735
 Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
 Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
 Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.

Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
 Supplicia expendunt. Aliae panduntur inanes 740
 Suspensae ad ventos, aliis sub gurgite vasto
 Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.

Quisque suos patimur Manes: exinde per amplum
 Mittimur Elysium, et pauci laeta arva tenemus;
 Donec longa dies perfecto temporis orbe, 745

Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
 Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
 Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
 Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
 Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant, 750
 Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti."

Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
 Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem,
 Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset
 Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus. 755

"Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur
 Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
 Illustres animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
 Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
 Ille, vides, pura juvenis qui nititur hasta, 760
 Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
 Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
 Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles:
 Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjunx
 Educet silvis regem regumque parentem: 765
 Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.
 Proximus ille Procas, Trojanae gloria gentis,
 Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet
 Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
 Egregius, si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam. 770
 Qui juvenes! Quantas ostentant, aspice, vires!
 Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu.
 Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
 Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces,
 Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque: 775
 Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.
 Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
 Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
 Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
 Et pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore? 780
 En, hujus, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
 Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,

Felix prole virûm : qualis Berecyntia mater
 Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes, 785
 Laeta deûm partu, centum complexa nepotes,
 Omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.
 Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
 Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
 Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem. 790
 Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
 Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
 Saecula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva
 Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
 Proferet imperium ; (jacet extra sidera tellus, 795
 Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
 Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.)
 Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna
 Responsis horrent divûm et Maeotia tellus,
 Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800
 Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
 Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
 Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu ;
 Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,
 Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigres. 805
 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
 Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra ?
 Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae,
 Sacra ferens ? Nosco crines incanaque menta
 Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem 810
 Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
 Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
 Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
 Tullus in arma viros et jam desueta triumphis
 Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus, 815
 Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
 Vis et Tarquinius reges, animamque superbam
 Ultoris Bruti, fascisque videre receptos ?
 Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures
 Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventes 820
 Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
 Infelix ! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
 Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.

Quin Decios Drusosque procul saevumque securi
 Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum. 825
 Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
 Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
 Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
 Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,
 Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci 830
 Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!
 Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella,
 Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires;
 Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;
 Projice tela manu, sanguis meus! — 835
 Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corinθο
 Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
 Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,
 Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
 Ultus avos Trojae, templa et temerata Minervae. 840
 Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
 Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
 Scipiadas, cladem Libyaе, parvoque potentem
 Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
 Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tu Maximus ille es, 845
 Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
 Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
 Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
 Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
 Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent: 850
 Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
 Hae tibi erunt artes; pacique imponere morem,
 Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
 "Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opinis 855
 Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!
 Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
 Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
 Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."
 Atque hic Aeneas (una namque ire videbat 860
 Egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis,
 Sed frons laeta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu):

" Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
 Filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
 Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso! 865
 Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."
 Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
 " O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
 Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago 870
 Visa potens, superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
 Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
 Campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
 Funera, quum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
 Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos 875
 In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
 Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.
 Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
 Dexterâ! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
 Obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem, 880
 Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
 Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
 Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis;
 Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
 His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani 885
 Munere." — Sic tota passim regione vagantur
 Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
 Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
 Incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
 Exin bella viro memorat, quae deinde gerenda, 890
 Laurentesque docet populos urbemque Latini,
 Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.

Sunt geminae Somni portae; quarum altera fertur
 Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus Umbris;
 Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto, 895
 Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
 His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
 Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna;
 Ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit,
 Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum. 900
 [Anchora de prora jacitur; stant litore puppes.]

ABBREVIATIONS.



cf., (confer,) — *compare*.
 diff., — *difference*.
 e conj., (e conjectura,) — *from conjecture*.
 e. g., (exempli gratia,) — *for example*.
 etc., (et cætera,) — *and the rest, and so forth*.
 Gr., — *Grammar or Grammars*.
 i. e., (id est,) — *that is*.
 in fin., (in fine,) — *at the end*.
 i. q., (idem quod,) — *the same as*.
 lit., — *literally*.
 MS., MSS., — *manuscript, manuscripts*.
 n., — *note*.
 p., pp., (pagina, paginae,) — *page, pages*.
 pl. or plur., — *plural*.
 pr., — *pronounced*.
 Prol. or Proleg., — *Prolegomena*.
 q. v., (quod videas,) — *which see*.
 sc., (scilicet,) — *understand, supply*.
 sing., — *singular*.
 sq. (*sing.*). sqq. (*pl.*), (*sequens, sequentes*), and the following.

tr., — *translates or translate*.
 V. or Virg., — *Virgil*.
 Verg., — *Vergilius*.

Commentators.

A., . . . *Anthon*.
 B., . . . *Bryce*.
 C., . . . *Conington*.
 Forb., . . . *Forbiger*.
 F or Fr., *Frieze*.
 G , . . . *Gossrau*.
 Hen., . . . *Henry*.
 H., . . . *Heyne*.
 J., . . . *Jahn*.
 L., . . . *Ladewig*.
 R., . . . *Ribbeck*.
 Ru., . . . *Ruaeus*.
 S., . . . *Schmitz*.
 Serv., . . . *Servius*.
 W., . . . *Wagner*.

Grammars.

A., *Allen's. Allen & Greenough's*.
 A. & S., *Andrews and Stoddard's*.
 B., *Bullions and Morris's*.
 H., . . . *Harkness's*.
 M., . . . *Madvig's*.
 Z., . . . *Zumpt's*.

Con., — *Conington's Metrical Version*.
 Hand. Tursel., — *Hand's Tursellinus*.
 Lex., — *Andrews's Freund's Lexicon*.

* The numbering of the sections in these two Grammars is identical.

*** The usual abbreviations of the names of cases, moods, tenses, voices, etc., are employed.

NOTES TO VIRGIL'S AENEID.



THE "Ae-nē'-id" derives its name from its hero, *Ae-nē'-as*, a Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus. Its subject is his "adventures, while sailing from Troy, after the destruction of that city, in search of a settlement,—his final landing in Italy,—and his triumphant struggle with his enemies and his rival, Turnus, in that country, leaving him free to marry Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, king of the Latins, and to found Lavinium, the mother city of Rome." As a "*valiant warrior and pious worshipper of the gods*," Aeneas represents Virgil's ideal of the Roman people. Indirectly, the object of the poem is to gratify the pride of the Romans, to quicken their patriotism, to heighten their regard for religion, and to exalt their monarch, Augustus.

"The grand religious idea which breathes throughout the *Aeneid*," says Merivale, "is the persuasion that the Romans are the sons and successors of the Trojans, the chosen race of heaven, of divine lineage and royal pretensions, whose destinies have engaged all the care of Olympus from the beginning, till they reach at last their consummation in the blissful regeneration of the empire. It maintains the existence of Providence as the bond of the Roman commonwealth. 'Yes! there are gods,' it proclaims, 'and the glories of Rome demonstrate it.'"

The first six books describe the adventures and wanderings of Aeneas before reaching his destined home in Italy, the last six his wars with Turnus and his allies.

THE INSCRIPTION.

These four lines, of doubtful authorship, form no part of the poem; they may have been prefixed, however, simply as an epigram, to some copies of the first book circulated by Virgil among his friends. Supply *sum* with *modulatus*, and *canto* at the end of the fourth line.

BOOK I.

ARGUMENT.

AFTER stating the subject of the poem generally (1-7), invoking the Muse (8-11., and accounting for the resentment of Juno to the Trojan race (12-33), Virgil, plunging at once into the middle of the action, (like Homer, Milton, and other great epic poets,) introduces his hero, in the seventh year of his wanderings after the destruction of Troy, just starting from Sicily and making for the Italian mainland. A tempest is sent forth against him by Aeolus, at the instigation of Juno, and drives his shattered ships on the coast of Africa (34-123). Neptune interferes to calm the storm (124-156). Aeneas lands, slays seven stags of immense size, gives one to each of the seven ships now remaining to him, and exhorts his fellow-exiles to patience and hope (157-207). The banquet of the ships' crews follows (208-222). Venus pleads the cause of her son, Aeneas, and of the Trojans, before Jupiter, and lays all the blame of their misfortunes on Juno. The king of the gods being moved by the appeal, discloses the decrees of the Fates, and consoles his daughter by the assurance of future prosperity and unbounded empire to the Trojans in their descendants, the Roman people (223-296). Mercury is sent down to render Dido friendly to Aeneas (297-304). Satisfied with the declaration of Jupiter, Venus descends to earth, and, in the guise of a huntress, presents herself to Aeneas, announces that the ships which he had supposed lost were safe in port, and shows the city of Carthage in progress of building by the Phœnician Dido (305-409). Aeneas, under cover of a cloud, enters Carthage in company with his faithful attendant, Achates (410-420). Description of rising Carthage (421-436). Aeneas visits the temple of Juno, and sees depicted on its walls the battles and heroes of the Trojan war (437-493). Dido visits the temple (494-508). A deputation from the twelve missing ships of the Trojans waits on Dido, to complain of the outrages of her people, and bewails the loss of Aeneas (509-560). Dido consoles them, offers them either a temporary sojourn or a lasting home, and promises to search for Aeneas (561-578). Instantly Aeneas and Achates become

visible. Aeneas thanks Dido for her generosity (579-612). Dido bids him welcome, sends food to the crews at the ships, and orders a splendid banquet in the palace (614-642). Aeneas sends for his son, Ascanius (643-656). Venus, substituting Cupid for Ascanius, inflames Queen Dido with a passionate love for her guest (657-722). The banquet in Dido's palace. The time passes in song and talk, till Dido begs Aeneas to tell the whole story of the fall of Troy and his seven years of wandering (699-756).

1-3. **Arma — litora.** *I sing of arms and the man, who first, from the coasts of Troy, by fate an exile, came to Italy and the Lavinian shores.*—**Italiam** and **litora**, terminal accusatives after a verb of motion, the preposition *in* (which would be inserted in the best prose except before names of towns) being omitted by poetical usage. H. 379, 4; A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (c.); B. 948.—**Fato.** H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I.—**Profugus.** H. 363; A. & S. 204; B. 622; A. 46.—**Lavinia**, pronounced *La-vin-ya*. (H. 669, II. 3; A. & S. 306, (3); B. 1519, 3.) The epithet "Lavinian" is applied by anticipation to the shores where the city Lavinium was afterwards built by Aeneas.

3. **Ille**, *the one*; in apposition with **qui**.—**Jactatus** and **passus** are participles agreeing with **ille**.—**Terris et alto**, *on land and on the deep*; the preposition *in* is omitted before these ablatives of place, by a frequent poetical license similar to that in the omission of the preposition before the accusatives in the second and third lines. **Terris** is purposely plural, (lit., *lands*,) Aeneas, while seeking a settlement, having been driven about from country to country.

4. **Superum**, *of the gods*; gen. plural for *superorum*. H. 45, 5, (4); A. & S. 53; B. 66; A. 10, 6.—**Memorem**, ever mindful, and therefore relentless. Well rendered by Conington in his translation of *saevae memorem Junonis iram*, "fell Juno's unforgetting hate."

5, 6. **Dum conderet urbem inferretque deos Latio**, while he was striving to found a city and bring (his) gods into Latium. The idea of *striving* to found, *striving* to bring, is implied in the subjunctive after **dum**. H. 522, II.; A. & S. 263, 4, (1); B. 1238; A. 62, II. 2. W. says "the subjunctive here expresses *wish* and *inclination*." S. gives *conderet* a potential force: "till he was able to found." Others tr. "until he founded." See Hoffmann on Latin Temporal Particles.

6. **Latium**, dat., where in prose *in* with the acc. would be used. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV., Rem. 2; B. 837; A. 51, II. n.—**Genus unde Latinum**, *whence arose the Latin race*. It was the tradition that Aeneas united the *Aborigines*, whom he found in Italy, with the Trojans, under the name "Latins"; that his son Ascanius founded Alba ("and the Alban nobles," *Albanique patres*); and that from his descendants arose the principal founders of Rome.

8. **Musa**, i. e. Cal-li'-ō-pe, daughter of Mne-mós-ŷ-ne (or *Memory*) and Jupiter.—**Quo numine laeso**, *what divine purpose of hers being thwarted*: (qua voluntate Junonis neglecta. W.) (The answer is contained in lines 12–22.)—**Numine**. H. 430, 431; A. & S. 257; B. 965, 966; A. 54, X. Others translate, *for what slight of her divine majesty*, some making *quo* abl. of cause, after *laeso*, others making it agree with the compound expression *numine laeso*, and the whole equivalent to *quam ob lacionem numinis sui*.

9. **Quidve dolens**, *or wherefore vexed* (lit., *or why grieving*). Her grievances are stated in lines 26–28. *Quid* is acc. of specification, or adverbial accusative.—**Deūm**, gen. plural.—**Regina deūm**, Juno.—**Tot volvere casus**, *to pass through so many vicissitudes*.—**Volvere**, lit., “to turn,” “to roll,” is here used metaphorically, in the same way as we speak of “the wheel of Fortune.”

10. **Pietate**. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I. “*Pietas* means *natural affection*, more particularly that from a child to a parent, and is thus applied to the veneration and grateful worship we pay to God.” B. “‘*Pietas*’ includes the performance of all duties to gods, parents, kinsmen, friends, and country.” C.—Tr. here *piety*.

11. **Impulerit**. Subj. in a dependent clause introduced by the interrogatives *quo* and *quid*. H. 524, 525; A. & S. 265; A. 67, I. 1.—**Tantaene**, se. *sunt*.—**Ne**. H. 346, II. 1; A. & S. 198, 11, (c); B. 1104; A. 71, I.—**Animis**. H. 387; A. & S. 226; B. 821; A. 51, VI.—**Irae**. The plural is emphatic. “Nouns denoting an affection of the mind are frequently found in the plural, expressing a greater intensity, or a greater frequency and variety of the feeling expressed. So *odia*, *gaudia*, etc.”

12. **Fuit**. H. 471, 1; A. & S. 259, (2), (a); B. 1095.—**Tenuere** governs *eam* understood, referring to *urbs*. Where is Tyre? Where Carthage?

13. **Contra**, *opposite*. For the position of the preposition, see H. 602, II.; A. & S. 279, 10, (f).—**Longe**, at a great distance, *far away*.

14. **Opum**. H. 399; A. & S. 213; B. 777, e, 766; A. 50, I. 4.—**Studiis**. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 54, I.

15. **Terris**. H. 417; A. & S. 256, 2; B. 895; A. 54, V.—**Quam unam**, *which one*, i. e., which in an especial degree, which pre-eminently.

16. The student will notice, on scanning this line, that the final *a* in **posthabita** is *long*, which is a sign of the ablative case, (*posthabita Samo* being in the abl. absolute,) and that the *ō* in **Samo** is not elided: (H. 669; A. & S. 305:) the hiatus between *Samo* and *hic* being excused by the cæsural pause and the break in the sense, and by the facts that the *ō* is in *arsis*, and is a Greek termination.—**Posthabita Samo**. *Samos being less esteemed*. In the island of Samos, in the Aegean sea, Juno was nurtured, and there she was married to Jupiter; there, too,

was her oldest and most noble temple. — **Coluisse**, lit., to have inhabited, — the gods being “supposed to dwell particularly in those places which they took under their especial protection:” translate, *to have cherished*. H. 549, 4; A. & S. 271, Rem. 2; B. 1145; A. 57, IV.

16, 18. **Hic**, adverb. — **Hoc** refers to Carthage, but takes the gender of the following substantive. H. 445, 4; A. & S. 206, (S.) — **Hoc regnum gentibus esse**, *that this may be the capital of the nations*, instead of Rome. — **Gentibus**. H. 390, 2; A. & S. 227, Rem. 4; B. 851; A. 51, I. **Si qua**, sc. *via*, *if in any way*. From the metre it is seen that *quā* is long, therefore abl. — **Sinant**. H. 503, III., 504; A. & S. 261, 2, and Rem. 2; B. 1271; A. 59, IV. 1; 59, II. *ad finem*. — **Jam tum**, *even then*; even “in that early age, long before Carthage became the actual rival of Rome.” C. **Tenditque fovetque**, *she both strives and fondly cherishes* the purpose.

19. **Sed enim audierat**, (supply after *sed* “metuebat tum Carthagini,”) *but she feared for Carthage, for she had heard*, etc.: *enim*, like the Greek *γάρ*, often implying an ellipsis. — **Duci**, pres. inf. pass., with *progeniem* as its subject acc., and depending upon *audierat*. “The pres. infin. denotes the event as *existing* in the designs of fate.” C.

20. **Verteret**, would overturn. The subjunctive denotes probability or future destiny. — **Tyrias arces**. Why was the citadel of Carthage called Tyrian? (See line 12.) — 21. **Hinc**, from this source.

21. **Populum venturum (esse)** and **Parcas volvere** (22), both acc. with infin. depending upon *audierat*. — **Late regem** = *late regnantem*. So Horace, “*late tyrannus*,” Od. 3, 17, 9. — **Bello**. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 247, 1; B. 873; A. 54, I. Translate, *in war*.

22. **Excidio Libyæ**, both dat. H. 390; A. & S. 227. By *Libya* is meant the whole of northern Africa. The Scipios, who were said to be of Trojan descent, destroyed Carthage (lines 19, 20); to the Roman people is ascribed the subjugation of the whole of Libya, — Numidia, Mauretania, and Egypt (lines 21, 22). — B. 848; A. 51, VII.

23. **Veteris**, the old, i. e. *the former*. — **Saturnia**, the daughter of Saturn, Juno. The subject of *arcebat* in line 31.

24. **Prima**, the foremost, she before all. — **Quod**, the relative pronoun, in prose would be placed before *prima*. — **Ad, at**. — **Argis**. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus, where Juno was worshipped with especial honor. — **Pro**. A. 51, I. Note.

26. **Mente**, *in* omitted, by the customary poetical usage. — **Repostum**, contracted for *repositum*, from *repono*. H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4.

27. **Judicium Paridis**. The decision in which Paris gave the golden apple, the prize of beauty, to Venus, over Juno and Minerva. — **Spretæque injuria formæ**, *and the affront of her slighted beauty*, — the insult which consisted in the slight to her beauty. *Formæ* is explana-

tory gen., or, as H. calls it, gen. of specification. Z. 425; H. 396, V; A. & S. 211, Rem. 2, Note; B. 631; A. 50, I.

28. Genus invisum, the hated race of the Trojans; hated on account of her jealousy of Electra, the mother, by Jupiter, of Dardanus, the mythical ancestor of the Trojans. — **Rapti**, of the stolen. Ganymedes, a beautiful youth, who belonged to a later generation of the royal house of Troy, was stolen by Jupiter from his father Tros, and carried to Olympus, where he received the honor (*honores*) of being appointed cup-bearer to the gods, from which office Hebe, the daughter of Juno, was deposed to make room for him.

29. His (rebus) is abl. of cause. — **Super** = insuper, moreover. The cæsura after *super* is an argument for translating it adverbially in the first hemistich, rather than as a prep. governing *aequore*, as L. takes it. — **Aeq. toto**, II. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, R. 2, b; B. 937, 3; A. 55, III. 5.

30. Troas. H. 98; A. & S. 85, Ex. 2. — **Danaûm**, subjective gen. *Rel. Danaum*, i. e., who had been left by the Greeks. — **Achilli**. For this form of the gen., see H. 69, Ex. 5; A. & S. 73, Rem; B. 125.

31. Arcebat. The imperf. tense finely marks the continued action, at the time the poem opens. — **Latio**. H. 425, 4; A. & S. 251; B. 916.

32. Acti fatis, led by the fates. Their destiny forbids them to rest.

33. Tantæ molis erat. A work of so great labor was it. — **Molis**. H. 401; A. & S. 211, R. 8, and (3); B. 780; A. 54, II. *ad finem*.

34. Virgil plunges in medias res. — **In altum**, for the deep.

35. Vela dabant, sc. *ventis*. — **Salis** = maris. — **Aere**, lit., with the brass, i. e., with their brazen prows. — **Ruebant**, were driving before them. C.

36. Sub pectore. Deep in her breast. C.

37. Haec, sc. *loquitur*. — **Mene**, etc. *I, conquered, desist from my undertaking, and not be able, etc.?* *Me* is subject-accus. of the infinitives *desistere* and *posse*, and *ne* is an interrogative suffix, suggesting the ellipsis of a clause on which the infinitives depend, as, *Is it possible*, or *Is it to be imagined*, that I, conquered, should desist, etc. H. 553, III: A. & S. 270, R. 2, (a); B. 1159. See my note on Cic. Tusc. I. 41, 98.

38. In what case is Italia? H. 615, Exc. 1; A. & S. 294, 1, Exc.; B. 1471, Exc. 1; A. 78, II. 5. — **39. Quippe**, forsooth. Ironical.

40. Argivûm, for *Graecorum*; a part for the whole.

41. Unûs, (H. 149, 2; A. & S. 283, I, Exc. 4,) of one only. — **Noxam**. The crime of Ajax was his offering violence to Cassandra in the temple of Minerva. — **Ajacis Oili**, of Ajax, the son of *O-t-leus*. — **Oili**. H. 397, 1; A. & S. 211, R. 7, (1.) Many editions read **Oilei**. See note on *Achilli*, line 30. — **Ob noxam**. A. 54, I. Note.

42. *Jovis rapidum ignem, i. e., the thunderbolt.*

44, 45. *Him (i. e. Ajax) breathing forth (the lightning) flames from his pierced breast, she (i. e. Pallas) caught up with the whirling blast (of the thunderbolt), and impaled him upon a pointed rock.*

46. *Divûm.* The student will recognize the mark of contraction indicating the genitive plural.—*Regina.* H. 362, and 2, 2), (1); A. & S. 210; B. 666.

47. *Soror.* Both Jupiter and Juno were children of Saturn.—*Conjux* = *conjux*. See Lex.—*Annos.* II. 378; A. & S. 236 · B. 950; A. 55.

48. *Bella.* The plural denotes a continuous struggle, in contrast with the *single* blow of Pallas.—*Gero, I am waging* for so many years.

48, 49. *Et quisquam, etc.* *And does any one, after this, adore the divinity of Juno, or will any one as a suppliant place an offering on her altars?* Notice the absence of any interrogative particle.

51. *Loca.* H. 363; A. & S. 204, Rem. 3; B. 625; A. 46. For the form see H. 141; A. & S. 92, I. 2; B. 186; A. 14, II. 1.—*Austris.* H. 419, III.; A. & S. 250, 2, (1); B. 776; A. 54, VI.

52. *Aeoliam.* H. 379, 3, (2); A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (b.) *Aeolia*, one of the Lipāri isles, northeast of Sicily.—*Antro*, poetical abl. of place, with the omission of the preposition *in*. It is to be taken with *ventos luctantes*.—*Aeölus* was the fabled king of the winds.

53. Observe in this line (and often in Virgil) the *onomatopœia*, or adaptation of the sound of the words, and the rhythm of the verse, to the sense conveyed.—*Luctantes, struggling* to break loose.

58. *Ni faciat.* *Unless he do (this).* We might have expected the *imperf.* subj. instead of the pres., since the supposition (of his *not* doing this: *ni, if not, or unless*) is *contrary to fact*. But the use of the present makes the sentence more animated, suggesting that it all depends upon his will, whether he control the winds or not. So in the consequent clause, *ferant verrantque* denote, as L. says, “the *possible* and *probable* consequence, while the *imperf. subj.* would indicate the *necessary* consequence.” The *imperf.* might have been used both in the protasis and in the apodosis: the effect of the use of the present is to make the picture more vivid, and to bring the action before our eyes. “The present,” says C., expresses “the greater imminence of that which is prevented or averted.” Bryce, by the use of the fut. indic. in his translation, perhaps comes as near to giving the force of the construction as we can in English: “Unless he do this, they will assuredly (*quippe*) bear away with them, in rapid course, seas, and continents, and lofty heaven, and sweep them through the air.” Cf. Aen. II. 599; VI. 292; and XI. 912. See H. 504 and 1; A. & S. 261, 2, and R. 3; B. 1271.

61. *Molem et montes.* Hendiadys for *molem montium*. H. 704, II. 10—Six Books.

2; A. & S. 323, 2, (3.) The clause introduced by *et* is *epexegetical* or explanatory, so that *et* might be translated *even*. Compare the use of *-que* in line 2. — **Insuper**, *above* them.

62. **Foedere certo**, *by* (or in accordance with) *a fixed law*.

63. **Qui sciret**, *that he might know*. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1212; 1205; A. 64, I. — 64. **Vocibus**. H. 419, V. and 1; A. & S. 245, and 247, 3; B. 880, 881; A. 54, III.

65. **Namque**. *Kaì γάρ*. An ellipsis, rather to be felt than supplied in words, is here implied: *and* rightly do I call upon thee, *for*, etc.

67. The Tyrrhene sea lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. **Aequor. nav.** A bold idiom, used also in English.

69. **Submersas obrue** = *submerge et obrue*. H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b); B. 1350; A. 72, 1.

71. **Corpore**. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

72. How does the metre show that *forma* is in the abl. and *puleherima* in the nom.? H. 615, and Exc. 1; A. & S. 294, 1, and Exc. — **Quae**, (*sc. est*), the one who is. — **Forma**. H. 429, 1; A. & S. 250; B. 889.

73. **Connubio**. See Metrical Index. — **Propriam**, *thine forever*.

75. **Pulchra prole**. Same rule as **corpore**, line 71. This is substantially the same explanation as that which makes it an abl. absolute of descriptive concomitant. Some take it as abl. of means with *faciat*.

76. **Contra**, *in reply*. — **Optes**, H. 525; A. & S. 265; A. 67, I. 1.

78. **Quodcumque hoc regni**, *this realm of mine, whatever it is*: "this poor realm of mine," the *quodcumque* being depreciative, as in Book IX. 287. — **Regni**. H. 396, III; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3. Gen. *of the genus*, not *of the whole*, in the ordinary sense. — **Jovem**, *i. e.* Jupiter's favor.

79. **Epulis**. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826, 827; A. 51, V.

80. **Nimborum**. H. 399, and 2, 2, (3); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3.) Virgil probably refers to some physical theory or legend connected with the character of Juno as queen of the air. C. — B. 765; A. 50, III. 2.

81. **Haec ubi dicta**. Supply *dedit*, which after *ubi* is translated as pluperfect. *When he had uttered these words*. — **Cavum** — **latus**. Aeolus, going to the cave, pushed the mountain on the side with his spear turned towards it, and so opened the "claustra," which are to be conceived of as folding-doors opening inwards. C., following Henry.

82. **Velut agmine facto**, "as if formed in column of march;" *i. e.* with one accord; lit. a column of march being formed, as it were.

83. **Qua data (est) porta**, *where an outlet is given*, through the "claustra," so opened.

84. **Incubuere mari**. "Heavily they are fallen on the sea." Notice the instantaneous effect expressed by the transition to the perfect, here and in line 90.

85. **Ruunt**, here transitive, governing *totum* (mare), line 84: *upheave*. — **Creber procellis** = procellosus. W.

87. Notice the fitness of the words and metre to the sense. What is the effect of the spondees in the preceding line? — 89. **Oc.** A. 51, V. *end*.

90. **Intonuere poli**, lit., the poles have thundered; *i. e.*, it has thundered from pole to pole.

92. **Aeneae**, dative. Instead of the poet's saying directly, and in a prose-like way, "the limbs of Aeneas," Aeneas is put in the dative, as the person *in relation to whom* the action described in the sentence takes place, the person *whose interest* is affected. A. & S. 222; M. 241, and Obs. 3. Some grammarians would call this simply a use of the dat. for the possessive gen.; but *it means more* than a genitive, and is best explained by calling it dative of relation or reference, under the special head of dative of disadvantage. Where in prose the gen. or abl. would be used, as giving the idea simply and directly, the poets often prefer the dative: the dative expressing relations more vaguely and indirectly, and therefore more delicately, than the other cases. From the difference of idiom between English and Latin, we are often obliged to translate such passages in the less subtle, prosaic manner, as here: *the limbs of Aeneas* are relaxed, etc. — **Frigore**, *with chilling fear*. Fear chills, by checking the current of the blood.

95. **Quis** = *quibus*, dat. pl. H. 187, 1; A. & S. 136, R. 2; B. 245, n.

97. **Tydidē**, (voc. of Tydides,) *Tydeus' son*, Diomēdes, next to Achilles the bravest of the Greeks at Troy. With him Aeneas engaged in single combat (Il. V. 239), and would have been slain but for the intervention of Venus and Apollo. — **Mene**, etc. *That I could not have fallen!* etc. See note on line 37. The ellipsis here (which it is unnecessary to supply in the translation) is of some clause like *Nonne indignum est?*

99. **Aeacidae**, Achilles, (*grandson of Aeacus*), the hero of the Iliad, — bravest of the Greeks, and the foremost champion in the Trojan war. — **Jacet**, *lies in death*, (as in Greek, *κείται*.) The present tense is used, as the scene is still fresh in memory. Cf. II. 275, 663; III. 3; XI. 172. — **Hector**, eldest son of Priam king of Troy, was the chief hero of the Trojans in their war with the Greeks.

100. **Sarpēdon**, sc. *jacet*. Sarpēdon, son of Jupiter and Laodameia, was king of the Lycians and an ally of Troy. He was slain by Achilles's friend, Patroclus. — **Ingens**, *the huge*, refers to his size. — **Simōis**, a river near Troy. — **Ubi — volvit**, *where the Simois rolls along so many shields of heroes, etc., snatched* (or *hurried away*, *correpta*) *beneath its waves*.

102. **Jactanti**, sc. *ei*, to him uttering, (lit. *ejaculating*.) The pronoun

to be supplied is a dative of the person whose interest is affected, (a dative of disadvantage,) annexed, like *Aeneas* in line 92, not to a single word, but to the whole predicate (*stridens . . . tollit*). The *present participle* represents the time as contemporaneous with that of the principal verbs, *ferit* and *tollit*: whilst he is uttering. "The dat. of a participle is occasionally used to denote *when* or *under what circumstances* a thing shows itself or occurs." M. 241, Obs. 6.—H. 578, I.; A. & S. 274, 3; B. 1350; A. 72, 1. **Stridens Aquilone**, *howling with the north wind*.

103. Adversa. The force of this adjective agreeing with *procella*, appears in the translation of *velum adversa ferit*, "strikes the sail full in front."

105. Cumulo, in a mass. Ablative of manner. C. calls it an adverbial ablative.

107. Arenis, with the sand.

109, 110. *Rocks the Italians call the Arac, which (lie) in the midst of the waves, — a huge reef at the surface of the sea.* So H., W., and L. *Arae* was a name given to the Aegimūri, some small rocky islands off the coast of Carthage. C. omits the commas after *Itali* and *fluctibus*, and would translate the passage: Rocks which, rising in the midst of the waves, the Italians call *Arae*. With our reading, the sense of lines 108 sqq. is: Three ships the south wind has caught and hurls upon hidden rocks, (*i. e.* hidden in the storm, for in a calm they are visible;) I say *rocks*, for so, and not *islands*, the Italians call the *Arae*, etc. — **Mari.** H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 948; A. 55, III. 5. — **Summo.** H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

111. Miserabile. H. 438, 3; A. & S. 205, Rem. 8; B. 660; A. 47, IV. (3). — **Visu** H. 570; A. & S. 276, III.; B. 1365; A. 74, II.

113. Oronten. H. 93, 3; A. & S. 80, IV. The name Orontes was invented by Virgil as that of a leader of the Lycians, one of the companions of Aeneas. "*Fidus* is a natural epithet of an ally who had followed the fortunes of Troy, not only during the siege, but in exile." — C.

114. Ipsius, i. e. of Aeneas. — A vertice, (= *κατ' ἄκρης*, Hom. Od. 5, 313,) *from above*, — "from the point to which the wave has risen, so as to stand *vertical* to the ship, and to descend perpendicularly, or 'right down' upon the stern." — F.

115. Ferit, sc. navem. — Magister, the helmsman; i. e. Leucaspis. See VI. 334.

118. Rari nantes, swimming here and there. "Rari" is contrasted with "vasto." Scan the line. The spondees denote effort, while rapid motion is represented by the dactyles in the preceding line.

119. *Tabulae*, planks, boards.

120. The *names* of Ilíōneus and Abas are found in the Iliad, but the persons are different, both being killed in Homer. Aehates is often named by Virgil as the faithful friend and armor-bearer of Aeneas. Aletes is a fictitious name.

121. *Qua vectus (est) Abas*, the one in which Abas was borne.

122. *Hiemps (hiems) = tempestas*.

123. *Imbrem, flood*.

125, 126. Supply *esse* with both *emissam* and *refusa*. These perfect infinitives represent an action as *past* at the time of the action of the verb (*sensit*) on which they depend, while the present inf. in the preceding line, *misceri*, represents an action as *contemporaneous* with that of the principal verb. Neptune perceived that the sea *was* agitated, and that a storm *had been* sent forth, etc. — *Et imis stagna refusa (esse) vadis*, and that the deep waters had been upheaved from their lowest depths. “*Stagna*” (lit. the standing waters) = *the still waters* at a considerable depth below the surface. — *Vadis*, abl. of point of departure, prep. omitted by poetical usage. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b.)

126, 127. *Alto prospiciens, looking forth on the deep*. “*Alto*,” dat. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, Rem. 2; B. 837.

127. *Summa unda, from the top of the wave*.

129. *Caelique ruina, and the downfall of the sky*. (In the fierce rains and wind and blinding mists, the skies themselves seem to be falling.) A bold expression, but we need not fear to render it literally. It is not necessary, in translating from one language into another, to turn poetry into prose.

130. *Latuere fratrem, were hid from her brother (Neptune)*. H. 371, 3; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2, (1,) (a.); B. 716; A. 52, I. Note.

132. *Generis fiducia vestri, confidence in your race*, i. e. in your semi-divine origin, as the sons of the Titan Astræus and Aurora.

133. C. represents the force of *jam* in this line by the translation, “Is it come to this, that,” &c. — *Meo sine numine, without my divine will*, i. e. *without my assent*.

135. *Quos ego* — Neptune abruptly breaks off, calming himself to quell the tumult. It may be safely left to the student to complete in thought the sentence left unfinished. Grammarians call this mode of speaking *Aposiopēsis*. H. 704, 1, 3; A. & S. 324, 33. See an instance in *Exodus*, xxxii. 32. See also *Aeneid*, II. 100; V. 195.

136. *Post, hereafter, another time*. — *Non simili poena, i. e. a punishment by no means so lenient as mere reproof*.

138. *Saevum, stern*; the badge of stern authority.

139. Sorte. The distribution of power between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto was said to have been made by lot. *Datum*, sc. *esse*; infin. with subject-acc. (*imperium* and *tridentem*) in *oratio obliqua*.

140. Vestras, *your*, referring to the whole company of the winds, although only one of them, *Eurus*, is named.—*Se jactet*, i. e. let *Aeolus* display his power. Subjunctive of permission, as is *regnet* (141).

141. Clauso carcere. Abl. absolute of condition: *provided* the prison of the winds be closed (or barred).

142. Dicto citius. H. 417, 6; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9; B. 902; A. 54, V. Before he had done his speech, the waters were calm.

144. Cymothōë et Triton. Sea-deities; C. a daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, (but, according to *Hesiod*, one of the *Oceanides*;) T. a son of *Neptune*, generally represented in painting and sculpture with a trumpet made of a conch.—*Annixus* refers both to *Cymothoe* and to *Triton*.

145. Levat, *raises* them (i. e. the ships).—*Ipse*, *Neptune*.

147. Levibus. From *lēvis*, or *lēvis*? Determine by scanning the line.—*Undas*. H. 371, 4, 1; A. & S. 233; B. 718; A. 52, II. 1.

148–153. This simile is remarkable as an illustration of Nature from man, the reverse of which is the general rule in *Virgil*, as in *Homer*.—C.

148. Join *quum* with *ac veluti*: *and as when*.—*Saepe* = *ut saepe fit*, as often happens.—*Magno in populo*, in a great concourse of people.

149. Animis, *in their minds*. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1, and Rem.; B. 889; A. 54, I.

150. Jamque, and at last.

151. Pietate ac meritis. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 247, 1.—*Gravem*, lit. of weight, *venerable*. “*Pietate*,” on account of his reverence to the gods and the purity of his life; “*meritis*,” *his services* to the state.—*Virum quem*, *some man*. “*Quem*” is an indefinite pronoun. H. 189; A. & S. 137, Rem. (3.); B. 249.

152. Adstant, *stand attentive*. “*Ad*” expresses attention. So, too, II. 303.

155. Genitor, *Neptune*. *Genitor*, like *pater* and *mater*, is often applied to deities simply as a title of honor.—*Caelo aperto*, abl. absol. of attendant circumstance: “*with clear sky* all round him.”

156. Curruque — secundo. *And flying on his swift-gliding chariot gives the reins* to his steeds (*equis* understood). So *W.*, *Forb.*, and *J.*, making *curru* poetical abl. of place. Others take *curru* as the contracted dat. for *curru*, depending on *dat lora*. “*Secundus*” (derived from *sequor*) = following (the swift horses), lightly following, smoothly gliding.

157. Aeneadae, lit. the sons of *Aeneas*, here used of his followers.—

Quae—*petere*. The order is, “*contendunt petere cursu litora quae (sunt) proxima.*” The *quae* supplies the place of an article, as in English we should say for *q. p. l.* simply *the nearest shores*.

159. **In secessu longo**, in a deep retiring bay.

160. **Objectu laterum**, by the shelter of its sides.

160, 161. **Quibus — reductos**, by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into receding curves. So H., Forb., B., L. Others, as W. and C., translate *inque — reductos*, “and parts itself into the deep hollows of the shore.”

162. **Minantur**, tower; more literally, rise threateningly.

164. **Silvis scaena coruscis**, a background of waving woods. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6. “*Scena*” was the wall which closed the stage behind; here it is that which closes the view. *Coruscis* more literally *flashing*, “glancing at intervals with tremulous light whilst they are moved by the winds.” H. — B. 888; A. 54, II.

165. **Desuper**, from above, *i. e.* on the hills receding from the water. To be taken with *imminet*. — **Horrenti**, rough, shaggy, *bristling*. Yet the derived meaning, *causing dread, awful*, may, as Heyne suggests, be combined with the literal meaning, and some prefer to give it alone in translating this passage.

166. **Sub fronte**, beneath the brow of the cliffs. — **Adversa**, facing you, — opposite one entering the harbor; and therefore at the head of the cove. — **Scopulis pendentibus antrum**, a cave formed of overhanging rocks, *i. e.* rocks hollowed out by the water. *Scopulis*, abl. of material, “*ablativus rei efficientis.*” H. 425, 1.

167. **Vivo saxo**, of the living (*i. e.* unhewn, unquarried) rock. — **Saxo**, another instance of the abl. of material, which is a form of the abl. of source.

168. The Nymphs personated the sweet and lovely aspects of Nature, as did the Satyrs the wild and grotesque. — **Hic**, in hoc portu.

172. **Arena**. To find the rule for the abl. after *potior*, consult the index of any good grammar, (if you are not already sufficiently familiar with the grammar to find the rule without the aid of the index.) This hint will apply to many other passages.

173. **Ponunt**, stretch.

174. **Silici**. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem 2; B. 829; A. 51, V. Note.

175. **Foliis**, abl. of means.

176. **Rapuit**, quickly kindled. — **Fomite**, the fuel.

177. **Cererem** = *frumentum*, wheat. Ceres, the goddess of the fruits of the earth, and especially of what we call the *cereal* grains, is here used by metonymy for grain itself. H. 705, II; A. & S. 324, 2. — **Ce-**

realia arma, *utensils for the preparation of food* from wheat or other kinds of corn; as the hand-mill and kneading-trough.

178. **Fessi rerum**, *weary of their misfortunes*. H. 399, 3, 4; A. & S. 213, Rem. 2; B. 767; 3d, 1. Gen. of cause or source.

179. **Torrere flammis**. The grain was parched in order that it might be ground the more easily. — **Et** — *et, both* — *and*.

181. **Pelago**, *seaward*, over the sea. Dat. (= in pelagus) after the verbal noun *prospectum*, as *alto* after the verb itself *prospicere*, line 126 H. 392, I; A. & S. 222, Rem. 8.—**Anthea si quem videat**, *if he can see Antheus anywhere* (lit. *any Antheus*). Antheus, *i. e.* the ship which Antheus commanded.

182. **Phrygias**, *i. e.* Trojan, Troy being included in Phrygia Minor.

183. **Arma**, *i. e.* the shields and helmets hung at the stern of the vessel. Cf. VIII. 92, X. 80.

187. **Constitit hic**, *here* (*i. e.* in the valley) *he took his stand*.

190. **Cornibus**, to be connected with *alta*. — **Vulgus**, *the common herd*.

191. **Miscet**, *scatters* (or *drives*) in confusion.

193. **Fundat** and **aequet**. The indic. would express historically the fact; the subjunctive denotes here the motive which Aeneas had in the perseverance shown in the words *nec absistit*. H. 523, II, and 1; A. & S. 263, 3.—**Humi**. H. 423, II, and 424, 2; A. & S. 221, Rem. 3. This form is really the old *locative* case of *humus*, *i* being the locative ending; as *domi*, *in the house*, *at home*. This latter form is locative only, as the genitive, *of a house*, is always *domûs*, and this noun should be declined as having seven cases. It is improper to call such forms as *Romae* (originally *Romai*), at Rome, *Corinthis*, at Corinth, genitives; they are really locatives.

194. **Hinc** = *postea, then*. — **In** *inter*.

195. Order: *Deinde dividit vina, quae, etc.* *Deinde* pronounced as two syllables. — **Bonus**, *i. e.* generous. — **Quae cadis onerarat**, *which good Acestes, the hero, had stowed in casks*. The prose construction would be the acc. with the abl. *quibus cados onerarat*. “*Cadis*,” another instance of the fondness of poets for the dative. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, Rem. 2. *Onerarat* contracted for *oneraverat*. H. 234; A. & S. 162, 7, (a).—**Acestes**, a king of Sicily, son of a Trojan woman, had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his companions during the winter just passed.

198. **Enim** gives the ground of some proposition understood, as “*We must not despair*.” F. — **Ante malorum**, *of former evils*. H. 583, and 2; A. & S. 205, Rem. 11, (b) B. 997.

200. **Penitus** to be taken with *sonantes*. See III. 432. *Rabiem* and

penitus sonantes (= *intus latrantes*) probably have reference to the dogs with which Seylla is encircled in Virgil. On this and the next lines see also III. 555-681, and notes.

201. *Accestis*, contracted for *accessistis*. H. 234, 3; A. & S. 162, 7, (c.) — *Cyclopea*. So all the MSS.; but many editors, after Heinsius, write *Cyelopia*.

202. *Experti*, sc. *ensis*.

203. *Et haec*, *these also*.

204. *Discrimina rerum*, *perils of fortune*. F. This explanation is more exact than C.'s, *res periculosas*.

207. *Rebus secundis*, dat. for *prosperous fortunes*. "Secundus," derived from *sequor*, and meaning originally *following*, (which is the origin of its use as an ordinal numeral,) is applied in sailing to a *wind* "that follows fast," and hence acquires a general meaning of favorable, prosperous.

209. *Vultu*, abl. of means.

210. *Se accingunt*, *gird themselves*, gird up their loins. The ancients generally wore long flowing robes; hence, when there was work to be done, they found it necessary to gird tight their loose garments; and thus *se accingere* and similar expressions came to signify to prepare for work or for action. The student will remember instances in the Bible.

211. *Costis*, dat. after *deripiunt*. See note on line 174.

212. *Secant*, sc. *viscera*. — *Pars secant*. H. 461, and 1; A. & S. 209, Rem. 11; B. 648, 2; A. 49, I. *end.* — *Veribus*, abl. of instrument.

213. *Aena locant*. Commentators differ as to the purpose of heating the water, whether it was for bathing or for cooking. Boiled meat was unknown to the Homeric age; but Virgil may have introduced (as he often does) the habit of his own time.

215. *Implentur*, *they fill themselves*. The passive voice in Latin is sometimes used like the Greek middle. — *Bacchi*, i. e. wine. (See note on *Cererem*, line 177.) H. 410, 7, 2; A. & S. 220, 3; B. 787; A. 50, V. 5.

216. *Exempta*, sc. *est*. — *Remotae*, sc. *sunt*. *Mensae remotae* is not appropriate to this occasion, for the Trojans were stretched upon the grass (line 214); but it is the general phrase for concluding a meal, derived from the Roman practice of removing the tables.

218. *Inter* governs *spem* and *metum*. A. & S. 279, 10, (f.)

219. *Extrema pati* = *perire*. — *Vocatos*, i. e. *si vocentur*. W. Many commentators think that Virgil alludes to the "conclamatio" at the moment of death, when the nearest relative or friend called upon the deceased by name with the exclamation "ave!" or "vale!" Henry goes

so far as to suppose that the "conclamatio" actually takes place in this instance.

220-222. Orontes, Amŷcus, Lycus, Gyas, and Cloanthus, were all companions of Aeneas.

221. *Secum* is connected with *gemit*.

223. *Finis*, an end of their lamentation.

224. *Despiciens — velivolum*, looking down on the sail-winged sea.

228. *Tristior, quam solita*. H. 444, I.; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9. (a); B. 902; A. 17, V. 1. — *Oculos*. H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728; A. 52, IV. n.

229. *O qui regis*, *O thou who rulest*, etc.

232. *Aeneas*, sc. *potuit*, (*can . . . have committed*). — *In*, against.

233. *Ob Italiam*, *i. e.* to prevent their reaching Italy. — *Clauditur*. In prose we should have had the subjunctive, inasmuch as *quibus* after *quid tantum potuere committere*, is equivalent to *ut iis*. The indicative states a thing as an actual fact, and is often preferred by the poets on account of its greater vivacity.

234. *Hinc*, *i. e.* ab his Trojanis. — *Romanos fore*. Accus. with inf. depending upon *pollicitu's* (line 237). — *Volventibus*, revolving. Transitive verbs, principally those denoting change, are often used intransitively, or with the force of the Greek middle voice. S.

235. *Revocato*, *i. e.* revived, restored; *i. e.* after the national extinction of Troy. — *Teucer*, the most ancient king of Troy.

236. *Omni dicione*, with full sovereignty; lit. with every kind of sovereignty, — as Serv. says, "pace, legibus, bello." — *Qui — tenerent*. H. 501, and I; A. & S. 264, 1, (a) and (b). Tr. *who should hold*; this English form, like the Latin, implying the *destiny* of the subject of the verb.

237. *Pollicitu's*, for *pollicitus es*, by elision and aphaeresis. H. 669, I, 4, and 703, 1; A. & S. 305, 2, (2), and 322, 2. Many editors read *pollicitus*, which they translate as a participle, and look upon the clause as an anacoluthon (for a definition of which word consult a grammar by the aid of the index.)

238. *Hoc*, sc. *promisso*. — *Occasum solabar*, etc., *I was wont to console myself for the fall*, etc.

242. *Antenor*, a nephew of Priam, led a colony of Trojans and of Heneti after the fall of Troy to Venetia, at the head of the Adriatic. (Liv. I. i.)

243. *Penetrare*, to make his way through or past. — *Intima*, *i. e.* lying far inward.

245. Between the source (*fontem*) of the Timavus and the sea (a distance of about a mile) there are subterranean communications, through

which the salt-water forces its way, breaking out at the fountain through seven mouths or holes (Virgil says nine) in the limestone rock, and overflowing the channel of the river. (C. following Henry.)

246. **Proruptum**, bursting up.

247. **Hic tamen**, here for all that, — in spite of all these dangers. — **Patavi**, of Patavium, the modern Padua. H. 45, 5, 1,) and 396, V; A. & S. 52, and 204, Rem. 6; B. 64, 631; A. 10, 4; 50, I. 3.

248. **Arma fixit**, *i. e.* hung up his arms and those of his comrades, (and consecrated them to some god,) in token that their sufferings by flood and field were over.

249. **Compostus**, contracted from *compositus*. H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4. Commentators generally translate it *buried*. C. takes “*compostus pace*” as used of the repose of a peaceful life.

251. **Infandum**. In apposition with the clause *navibus amissis*. — **Unius**, *i. e.* Junonis.

254. **Olli**, an old form of *illi*, to her. The occasional introduction of archaic forms, both in ancient and modern poets, gives a certain dignity to their style.

256. **Libavit** = *leviter tetigit*. — **Natae**, dat. See notes on Aeneas (line 92), and Jactanti (line 102). — **Dehinc**. Pronounced as one syllable, *dēinc*, by synaerēsis.

257. **Metu**, dat. H. 116, 4, 3; A. & S. 89, 3. — Syntax, H. 385; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2. — **Cytherēa**, goddess or queen of Cythēra; an epithet of Venus from the island in the Aegean sea, where her worship was first introduced from Asia, or where, in the figurative language of mythology, she sprang from the foam of the sea.

258. **Tibi**. Ethical dat. connected with the whole sentence: “To thy comfort.” H. 389; A. & S. 228, Note, (a.) — **Lavini**. H. 45, 5, 1; A. & S. 52; B. 64; A. 10, 4.

261. **Hic**, *i. e.* Aeneas. — **Tibi**, ethical dat. of the person who will be pleased by the action described. Thou shalt see him victorious in Italy.

262. **Longius volvens**, *unrolling farther*. “*Volvens*” is a metaphor from a book unrolled. Jupiter says he will open yet further the secrets that lie in the book of fate. — **Movebo**, *i. e.* I will bring (them) forth, utter them. Cf. Ovid. Met. 14, 20.

263. **Italiā**, for *in Italia*. See note on *terris et alto*, line 3.

264. **Mores**, institutions.

265. Aeneas is to reign for *three* years, Ascanius for *thirty*, the Alban kings for three hundred, but to the empire of Rome no limit is fixed. — **Dum**, *until*. — **Latio** = in Latio. — **Viderit**, fut. perf. H. 522; I. — **Hiberna** = hibernorum tempora, winters.

266. *Rutulis*. Dat. of reference, after *transierint*. Lit. for, as regards. But the general idea is, "after the conquest of the Rutulians." W. quotes a similar use of the Greek dat. from Demosth. in Mid. c. 24.

267. *Iulo*. Dat. by attraction in apposition with *cui*. In what two other cases might it have been put? H. 387, and 1 and 2; A. & S. 204, Rem 8, (a), and (b); B. 632, 622, 631; A. 51, VI.; 50, I. 4; 46.

268. *Res Ilia*, the *Ilia* state. *Res* = *respublica*. — *Regno*, in its power. Abl. showing in what respect the signification of *stetit* is taken.

269. *Magnos orbes* = *annos*. — *Volvendis*. A. & S. 274, Rem. 9. — *Volv. mensibus*. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

271. *Alba*, or *Alba Longa*, was built on the Alban mount, on the north-eastern shore of the lake Albanus, and called, according to Sir William Gell, the "long white" town, from its being built chiefly in one long street, and from its white houses, or the white (or gray) rocks on which it stood. But *Alba* is probably from *Alp*, a mountain height.

273-4. *Sacerdos, regina, Ilia*. Fr. translates these words as follows: *A priestess, daughter of a king, of Trojan descent*. *Rhea Sylvia*, or *Ilia*, a Vestal virgin, by Mars the mother of Romulus and Remus (*geminam prolem*), was the daughter of the Alban king Numitor.

275. *Lupae nutricis*. The infants Romulus and Remus were said to have been nourished by a she-wolf.

279. *Quin, nay, even*.

281. *Consilia* — *referet*, shall change her plans for the better.

282. *Togatam*. The toga was the characteristic dress of the Romans.

283. *Placitum*, *se. est mihi*.

284-5. Aeneas was the great-grandson of *Assaracus*, the son of Tros. *Phthia* (a city of Phthia or Phthiōtis, in the S.E. of Thessaly) was the home of Achilles, *Mycenae* (in Argolis) of Agamemnon, *Argos* of Diomedes.

286. *Caesar, i. c. Augustus*.

287. *Qui terminet*. This pres. subj., in a relative clause depending upon a verb in the future tense, and denoting *destiny*, is translated by the auxiliary *shall*. See note on *qui* — *tenerent*, line 236.

288-90. Augustus, having been adopted by C. Julius Caesar, received the *nomen* (Julius) of the Julian gens. The Caesars traced their origin to Aeneas, for whom the name *Iulus* (as the original of *Julius*) was devised. — *Caelo*, poet. abl. of place. — *Vocabitur, etc.* Augustus was deified by the Romans. — *Hic quoque*, *he also*, i. e. as well as Aeneas (259 sq.).

292. *Cana*. white-haired, — with her hoary locks. *Fides* was older

than Jupiter. — **Vesta** was brought by Aeneas into Italy, with the Penates of Troy. — **Quirinus**, the name of Romulus as deified.

293. Ferro et compagibus, construed with *dirae* as abl. of cause. — **Artis**. Sometimes written *arctis*. See Andrews's *Lex. arceo* in fin.

297. Maia gen., Mercury. H. 425, 3, (1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. p. 72.

298. Novae. Virgil applies this epithet to Carthage as explanatory of its etymology,—the name meaning, in the Punic language, *new town*. — **Ut pateant, ne arcerent**. The historical present (*demittit*) is here followed both by the pres. and by the imperf. subj.; the former denoting Jupiter's "immediate object" in sending Mercury down, the latter his "inner purpose." — **299. Hospitio Teucris**. H. 390; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 51, VII. — **Dido**, queen and reputed founder of Carthage,—daughter of Belus, king of Tyre.

302. The name *Poeni* indicates the Phoenician origin of the Carthaginians. *Poenus* is Φοῖνιξ adapted to the analogy of the Latin tongue.

306. Ut primum, as soon as.

308. Inculta. H. 441, and 2; A. & S. 205, Rem. 7, (2). So C.

309. Exacta = certa.

312. Comitatus. H. 221, 2; A. & S. 162, 17, (a). — **Achate**. Although Achates is a "voluntary agent," the abl. is used without *ab*, as denoting simply that with which the action of the verb (*comitatus*) is completed.

313. Bina, duo.

314. Cui, dat. of approach, nearness, after *obvia*. H. 391; A. & S. 222, Rem. 1, (b); B. 814 (first two lines).

315. Virginis arma, i. e. light weapons, such as a virgin would carry, — a *habilis arcus*.

316. Spartanae, sc. virginis. — **Vel qualis**, i. e. *vel talis qualis est* Threïssa Harpalyce, *quae* fatigat equos, etc. *Vel* gives a choice.

317. Harpalÿce, daughter of Harpalÿceus, a Thracian king, was a famous huntress, so swift in the chase that no horse could keep up with her, and she outran the rivers of her country. The present is used (*fatigat, praevertitur*,) because the action is represented in poems familiar to the Romans, or in paintings or sculptures which they could easily recall to mind. — **Hebrum**, a river of Thrace flowing into the Aegean. H. and R. read "Eurum" *e conj.*

318. Humeris. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826, 827; A. 51, V.

319. Venatrix, as a huntress. — **Diffundere**, a Greek construction = *diffundendam*. H. 553, V.; A. & S. 274, R. 7, (b); B. 1160; A. 58, IV. n.

320. Genu, at the knee; acc. of limitation, or synecdochical acc. —

Nodoque — *fluentes*, and with her flowing folds (*i. e.* the-folds of her robe) gathered up in a knot; lit. gathered up as to her flowing folds, etc. — **Genu** and **sinus**. H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II. and Rem. 2.

321. Juvenes. A term applied to men up to forty-five or fifty years of age. — **Monstrate** — **sorum**. The order is, *Si forte vidistis quam (any one) mearum sororum errantem hic, (et seq., lines 323, 324), monstrate (point out to me where she is).*

325. Orsus, *sc. est*, from *ordior*.

326. Audita, *sc. est*. — **Mihi**, *by me*; dat. of the agent after *audita est*. H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 844, 845; A. 51, VIII. n.

327. Quam te memorem, *whom shall I call thee?* The force of the pres. subj. is well given by the English auxiliary “shall”; the subj. denoting propriety. Sometimes, in similar cases, it denotes possibility, and may be translated by “can.” H. 485; A. & S. 260, R. 5; B. 1180; A. 60, 3.

328. Hominem. H. 371, 3; A. & S. 232, (2); B. 716; A. 52, I, Note.

330. Felix, *propitious*. — **Sis, leves, and doceas** (332), subj. in a request. H. 488, I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6. — **Quaecumque**, *sc. es*.

334. Multa, *many a*. — **Honore**, *i. e.* being addressed as a goddess.

337. Cothurno. The buskin or hunting-boot, worn to protect the feet from brambles, rose more than half-way to the knee (*alte*).

338. Dido was descended from Agēnor, twin-brother of Belus, and founder of Sidon.

339. Fines Libyci, *sc. sunt*; the country around is Libyan. — **Genus**, grammatically in apposition with *fines*, in sense relates to the noun “Libyans” implied in the adj.

343. Agri. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3).

344. Phoenicum. H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 2. — **Miseræ**, *sc. ei*, for *ab ea misera*. H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II. Cf. *mihi*, 326.

345. Pater, Belus.

347. Scelere. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 54, I. — **Ante alios immanior**. A pleonastic expression, for the simple abl. after the comparative, *aliis immanior*. A. & S. 256, Rem. 13, (b).

348. Order: *inter quos furor venit medius*.

349. Aras, the altar of the Penates.

350. Securus — *germanæ*, *regardless of his sister's love* for Sychæus. The etymology of *securus* is *se* (=sine) and *cura*.

352. Spe, *i. e.* that her husband was alive and would return.

353. Inhumati. The fact that the murdered man was unburied increases the horror. Why did the ancients attach so sacred an importance to burial? See note on II. 646.

358. Auxilium viae, as an aid in her journey. *Viac*. H. 396, II.;

A. & S. 211, Rem. 2. — **Tellure** recludit = e tellure effodit. Verbs compounded with *re* are often joined with the abl.

365. Locos. Terminal accus. after *devenere*, with the preposition *in* omitted by poetical license. See note on *Italiam*, line 2.

367. Mercati, se. *sunt*. — **Byrsam.** Byrsa, whence the legend of the bull's hide (*βύρσα*) arose, appears to have been the Greek corruption of Bosra, the Phoenician name for the citadel of Carthage (or indeed for "citadel" in general).

368. "The story was that they cut the hide so as to make one thong; the bargain being that they should have as much ground as they could compass with a bull's hide." — **Quantum possent**, etc. As much, *the story runs*, as they could surround, etc. H. 528; A. & S. 266, 3; A. 66, I.

369. Tandem strengthens the question: "who, *pray*, are ye?"

370. Talibus, se. *verbis*. — **Ille**, se. *respondit*.

371. Imo. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

374. Ante, before (I finish). — **Componet.** MS. authority is divided between this form and *componat*, but the indic. is the better supported, and is in itself the better, as giving greater rhetorical liveliness. "Sometimes that which *would* happen, in a possible assumed case," (*si pergam . . . et vacet*, etc.) "at variance with the real fact, is simply stated as something that *will* happen (fut. ind. for pres. subj.)." M. 348, d. — **Diem — Olympo.** *Vesper, having closed Olympus*, (lit. Olympus being closed), *will lead the day to rest.* Vesper, the god of evening, who shuts the western gate of Olympus when Phoebus has entered in.

375. Troja. Abl. of the town whence, after *vectos*. H. 421, I. and II.; A. & S. 255; B. 941; A. 55, III. 1.

377. Forte sua, by a chance of its own. It was an accidental storm that brought the Trojans to Carthage, not any purpose of theirs.

380. Aeneas calls Italy his *father-land*, because Dardanus, his ancestor, was born there. — **Genus — summo**, my ancestry (sprung) from supreme Jove. The descent of Aeneas was as follows: I. Dardānus (son of Jupiter); II. Eriehthonius; III. Tros; IV. Assarācus; V. Capys; VI. Anchises; VII. Aeneas.

382. Matre dea, my goddess-mother. — **Fata**, oracles.

385. Europa atque Asia. Abl. of separation. — **Nec — passa**, etc. = non passa eum queri plura.

387. Caelestibus. H. 391; A. & S. 222, Rem. 1; B. 862, 3; A. 51. I.

388. Qui adveneris. Rel. clause with the subj. denoting the reason, — inasmuch as thou hast come, or simply *that thou hast come*. H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8, (1); B. 1251; A. 63, II.

393-400. The sense is as follows: Twelve swans (birds of Venus, as

many in number as the missing ships) flying far from the shore, and high above the sea, were (just now) scattered in confusion by an eagle, swooping from the heights of aether down upon them in the open sky, (as the ships were scattered by the storm.) Now (at this present moment), however, collected after their dispersion in a long line (as the ships of a fleet, when it is entering the harbor), you see them in part alighting on the ground (viz., those which fly in advance), in part looking down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions). As those swans, returned after their separation and free from danger, are now rejoicing, and as they, before they were scattered by the eagle, collected in a circle sang in the lofty air, so, with joy and song, thy ships have either already returned, or are on their way returning.

393. *Senos*. H. 174, 2, 4), in fin.; A. & S. 120, 4 (a.)—*Laetantes agmine*, *i. e.* exulting in their orderly flight, — rejoicing to find themselves all in line again, after their dispersion.

394. Order: quos Jovis ales, lapsa aetheria plaga, turbabat aperto caelo.—*Aetheria plaga*, from the zone of aether, (higher than the *caelum*).

395. *Aperto caelo*. Poetical abl. of place in which.

396. *Captas*, *i. e.* terras ab altera eyenorum parte captas.

397–8. Observe the difference of tense between *ludunt*, and *cinxēre* and *dedēre*.

399. *Pubes tuorum*, the manly band of thy companions.

403. The gods anointed their hair with ambrosia.—*Vertice*, from her head.

404. Her short hunting-tunie changed into the flowing robe (*palla*) characteristic of a god or goddess.

405. *Incessu patuit*, was evident by her gait. The gods glided along, with a light and graceful motion.

407. *Quid*, why? The adverbial accusative, neut. sing., of the interrog. pronoun.

408. *Jungere*. H. 549; A. & S. 269. In English, we represent the subject by “it,” introducing the subject itself after the verb,—why is it not granted to join, etc. See B. 1118; A. 58, IV.; 70.

409. *Veras*, *i. e.* in our true character, of mother and son.

411. *Aëre*. Like the Homeric *ἀήρ*, *mist*.

412. Observe the division (or *tnesis*) of the verb *circumfudit*.

414. *Moliri*, to contrive; used of operations which require great labor and preparation.

415. *Paphum*. H. 379; A. & S. 237; B. 938; A. 55, III. 2. Paphos was a city of Cyprus, famed for its worship of Venus.

416. Sabaeo. The Sabaei or Sabae were a people in the southwestern part of Arabia Felix. Cf. Milton's *Paradise Lost*:

"Sabæan odors from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest."—iv. 162.

The name and place are identical with the *Sheba* whose queen visited Solomon.

419. Plurimus — *imminet*, "hangs with mighty mass over the city." *Plurimus*, lit. *very large*. H. 444, 1; A. & S. 122, Rem. 4; A. 17, V. 4.

422. Strata viarum = *stratas vias*. H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3, note 4; M. 284, Obs. 5; B. 771; A. 50, II. 3.

423. Ducere, and the four infinitives in the next two lines, depend upon *instant*. Some editors, placing a semicolon after *Tyrii*, make them historical infinitives.

424. Moliri, to build. — **Arcem**, the citadel proper; *arces* (in line 420) having a more general meaning of "buildings," "towers."

427. Effodiunt. The harbor of Carthage was artificial. — **Lata**, *broad*. So Ribbeck, after the Vatican MS., instead of *alta*, "deep."

429. Alta, *lofty*. — **Scaenis**. H. 392, 1, and 398, 5; A. & S. 211, Rem. 5, and note; B. 870; A. 51, I.

430. Supply in thought, "Talis labor Poenos exercet," before *qualis*.

431. Sub sole, in the sunshine.

435. Order: *arcent fucos, ignavum pecus*, etc.

436. Thymo. The honey of Southern Europe is extremely fragrant of thyme and other high-scented flowers.

437. What was there, in the circumstances of Aeneas, which made this exclamation very natural?

438. Suspicit, *looks up at*. Etymology: *sub* and *spicio*, to see from under. Aeneas had descended from the hills, and was about to enter the city. — **439. Dictu**. H. 570, and 1; A. & S. 276, and III.; B. 1365; A. 74, II. Abl. of specification. — **440. Viris**. H. 385, 5; A. & S. 245, II. Rem. 1. *Misceo* and its compounds take the *dative* of the *larger* number or quantity, to which something is added, or the *ablative* of the *smaller* quantity, with which something is mixed. — **Ulli**. Poetical dat. of the agent with *cernitur*. H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 846; A. 51, VIII. *end*.

441. Umbrae. *Laetissimus* is here followed by the gen., as implying fullness. H. 399, and 2, 2; A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (3); B. 776; A. 50, I. 4.

444. Monstrarat = *monstraverat*, *had indicated* (by an oracle or some other communication). H. 234; A. & S. 162, 7, (a); B. 315; A. 33, III. *Sic nam fore gentem*, etc. *For thus* she foretold that the nation would be, etc. "Caelius Rhodius says that Cacabe, the old name of Carthage, meant a horse's head, which, if true, would account for the legend. A horse's head is common on Punic coins."

445. Facilem victu. Lit., easy in subsisting; *i. e.* easy in their means of living. "A people who easily provide for themselves whatever is desirable for living comfortably." W. In *bello egyptiam* and *facilem victu* the same characteristics are applied to Carthage as in line 14, q. v.

447. Condebat. What does the tense imply in regard to the *completion* of the work on the temple? H. 197; A. & S. 145, II. — **Numine divae**, *by the majestic power of the goddess*. "Numine" refers to Juno's awful power and helpful presence, which brought many to her temple to consult her oracle and invoke her favor by whom rich presents (*dona*) were offered.

448. Aerea — limina, *from whose steps arose a threshold of bronze*. Fr.—Cui. Poetic dat. of reference, limiting the whole sentence *Aerea — aënis*. See notes on *Aeneae*, line 92, and *jactanti*, line 102.— **Gradibus**. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b).— **Nexaeque aere trabes**, *and door-posts (lit. timbers) sheathed with bronze (sc. surgebant)*. Some editors read *nixae*, and understand *trabes* of the architrave, "and whose architrave rested upon bronze" (*i. e.* upon bronze pillars).

449. Foribus. Poetic dat. of reference like *eui*, in line 448. H. 384; A. & S. 223; B. 817; A. 51, II.

452. Ausus, *sc. est.*— **Rebus**, dat. *Confido* sometimes takes the dat., sometimes the abl. Find the rule in the grammar by the aid of the *index*.

454. Reginam opperiens. Aeneas may have gathered from the conversation of the workmen that Dido was coming, or simply from seeing the senate assembled and the crowd waiting. — **Quae fortuna sit urbi miratur** (lit. marvels at what is the [good] fortune of the city) = *miratur fortunam urbis, marvels at the prosperity of the city*.

455. Artificum manus inter se, *i. e.* the skill of the rival artists. Supply *certantium* with *inter se*. Observe the metonymy in *manus*; lit. the hands, then the *workmanship* of the hands, then the *skill* displayed in that workmanship. B. translates *artificum manus* "the *style* of the artists."

456. Videt, etc. The scenes described were painted upon the walls of the temple.

458. Atridas. Agamemnon and Menelāus. — **Ambobus**, *i. e.* to the sons of Atreus *as one party*, by his wrath on account of Brisēis and his consequent withdrawal from the battle, and to Priam, *as the other party*, in the death of Hector. B.—**Achillem**. There is strong MS. authority for this form of the acc. in Virgil, instead of *Achilien*, as it is usually edited.

459. Jam, *i. e.* by this time. C.

461. Sunt—laudi, *here, too, has worth its own (i. e. its fitting) rewards.* “Laudi” being in *idea* the subject of the proposition, *sua* refers to it.—Laudi. H. 387; A. & S. 226; B. 821; A. 51, VI.

462. Rerum, *for misfortunes.* Objective gen. A. & S. 211, Rem. 12. “Res” is applied to the circumstances and vicissitudes of life, whether good or bad.

465. Multa. H. 371, 1, 3), (2); A. & S. 205, Rem. 10; B. 717; A. 52, IV.

466–493. Of the eight pictures on the temple walls each two were companion-pieces, viz.: 1. The victory of the Trojans under Hector; 2. The victory of the Greeks under Achilles. 3. The death of Rhesus; 4. The death of Troilus. 5. The Trojan matrons suppliants before the statue of Minerva; 6. Priam as a suppliant before Achilles. 7. The battle of Memnon; 8. The battle of Achilles. Why were these subjects chosen for paintings to adorn the temple of *Juno*? See line 24.

466. Uti, *how.* An interrogative particle, and hence introducing the subj. in dependent clauses.

467, 468. Hac, *sc. parte.*—Phryges, *sc. fugerent.*—Fugerent, *were fleeing,* while Aeneas was looking at them. So with the other imperfects. By making the action expressed in these verbs contemporaneous with that in *videbat*, the poet indicates the life-likeness with which the paintings brought the scenes before the eyes of his hero.

469. Rhesus was a Thracian prince, an ally of the Trojans. “An oracle had declared that Troy would never be taken, if the snow-white horses of Rhesus should once drink the water of the Xanthus, and feed upon the grass of the Trojan plain. But as soon as Rhesus had reached the Trojan territory, and had pitched his tents late at night, Ulysses and Diomedes penetrated into his camp, slew Rhesus himself, and carried off his horses.”—Niveis tentoria velis. Homer represents the Greeks and Trojans as encamped, not in *tents*, but in *huts* of planks thatched with grass; but Virgil here, as often, ascribes to the Homeric age the customs of his own. To him, as to us, a “tented field” presents a more attractive picture than a *huttet* field.

472. Ardentes equos, *the fiery steeds.*—Avertit. Historical present, hence followed by the pluperf. in the next line, (the *meaning* governing instead of the form.)

473. Gustassent = gustavissent.—Xanthus (otherwise called Scamander), a river of the Troad.

474. Troilus, a son of Priam.—Amissis armis, *i. e.* all but his spear (line 478).

476 Troilus has fallen backwards from the car (which of course had

no back), but hangs by the reins, which were passed round the body, and which he still grasps with his hand.

477. **Huic.** See notes on *Aeneae* (line 92), and *jactanti* (line 102).

479. **Non aequae, unpropitious.** W.

480 **Peplum.** A costly and elegant shawl, elaborately woven; such as were often presented to the gods by suppliants and devotees.

481. **Suppliciter**, in the manner of suppliants. — **Pectora.** H. 380; A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.

482. **Solo.** H. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 937; A. 55, III. 5 *end.*

483. Notice the difference of time in *raptaverat* and *vendebat*.

484. **Auro.** Ablative of price. Priam brought Achilles ten talents in gold as a ransom for the body of his son Hector.

488. **Principibus**, dat. See note on *viris*, line 440.

489. The “*Eoae acies*” are the Indian Aethiopians, led by Memnon, son of Tithōnus and Aurora.

490. The post-Homeric poets represent the Amazons as having come, under their queen Penthesilēa, to the aid of Priam. — **Lunatis peltis.** H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6. The light shields of the Amazons are most commonly represented on works of ancient art with a semi-circular indentation on one side. — B. 888; A. 54, II. (quality).

492. **Exsertae, bare, naked.**

494. **Aeneae**, dat. of the agent, with *videntur*, “are seen.”

497. **Incessit** conveys a notion of majestic motion, as “*incedo*” in line 46.

498. Diana was especially worshipped in Laconia, and in Delos, her natal isle.

502. **Latonae.** Latona was the mother of Diana.

504. **Instans operi.** *Urging on the work.*

505. **Foribus divae**, at the doors of the goddess, *i. e.* at the doors of her shrine, within the cella. — **Media testudine**, in the middle of the vaulted temple.

508. **Partibus.** H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3; B. 873; A. 54, I.

509. **Concursu magno**, abl. absol. of concomitant.

512. **Penitus**, far away. — **Oras.** See note on *Italiam*, line 2.

516. **Dissimulant**, they conceal (their emotions). — **Cava, i. e.** enshrouding.

517. **Fortuna**, sc. *sit*.

518. **Quid, why**; acc. of specification. — **Cunctis lecti navibus**, men chosen from all the ships. H. 425, 3, 4).

519. **Orantes veniam**, praying for grace, *i. e.* for the favors specified in lines 525–6. The participle denotes purpose.

520. *Introgressi*, sc. *sunt*.—*Coram*, in the presence of Dido. A. & S. 241, Rem. 3; H. 436. — *Data*, sc. *est*.

521. *Maximus*, sc. *natu*, the eldest. "First in years, rank, and dignity." L.

523. *Gentes*, i. e. the barbarous Africans among whom she settled.

524. *Troes — oramus*. Express the *we* implied in the termination of the verb: *we, the wretched Trojans, etc.* — *Maria — vecti*, borne over every sea. A use of the Greek accusative of specification, similar to that in the expression *ire viam*. A prose writer would have been likely to say, *per maria, etc.* H. 371, 3; 380; A. & S. 232, II.; B. 717; A. 52, I. n.

526. *Parce — generi*, Spare a pious race. — *Propius aspice*, regard more favorably; lit. see nearer.

527. *Populare*. H. 553, V.; A. & S. 271, note 3; B. 1160; A. 58, IV. n.

528. *Venimus*. The quantity of the first syl. shows that the verb is in the perf. tense. H. 651; A. & S. 284, Exc. 1; B. 1432; A. 78, III. 3.

529. *Non ea vis (est) animo (nostro)*, "such violence belongs not to our disposition."

530. *Hesperia*, lit. "the evening (i. e. western) land," a name applied by the Greeks both to Italy and to Spain.

532. *Oenotri*, a people of southern Italy (in Bruttium).

533. *Ducis*. Itälus, king of the Oenotri, (or, according to Thucydides, of the Siculi). — *Gentem*. V. here says "the nation," when we should say "the land."

534. *Hic — fuit* *This* (i. e. hither) *was our course*.—The reader will often find in the Aeneid unfinished lines, arising from the premature death of Virgil before he had time to revise his great poem.

535. The rising and setting of Orion were supposed to bring on storms.

536. *Penitus*, far away, as in line 512.

537. *Superante salo*, the briny sea overpowering us.

538. *Pauci — oris*, i. e. we, a poor remnant, have drifted to your shores. — *Oris* = *ad oras*. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV, and Rem. 2.

539. *Quod*, the interrog. adjective pronoun. H. 188; A. & S. 137, 1; A. 21, II.—540. *Hospitio*. H. 425, 2, 2); A. & S. 251; B. 916; A. 54, VI.

541. *Prima terra*, "the very shore," lit. the first part of the land. *Consistere*. H. 551, II. 1; A. & S. 273, n. 4, d; B. 1204; A. 68, III.

543. *Sperate*, expect, a milder expression for *metuite*.

547. *Umbris* = in umbris; the prep. omitted by poetical license.

548. *Non metus*, sc. *est*. — *Officio certasse priorem*, i. e. "to have taken the lead in the rivalry of good deeds."

551. *Liceat*. Subj. of petition, request.

553. Italiam. Terminal accus. after *tendere*. H. 379, 4, in fin.; A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (c). — **Sociis**, sc. *receptis*.

554. Latium. See Map of Italy. To the general name, Italy, the speaker adds the particular district to which they were destined. — **Ut** — **petamus.** This clause denotes the *purpose* of the action expressed by the infinitives in lines 551 and 552.

556. Iūli, objective gen.; “*spes Iuli*,” hope in Iulus; i. e. in his growing up to found an empire in Italy.

557. Sicania was a name of Sicily from the Sicani, early inhabitants of the island, and a more ancient people, probably, than the Siculi.

558. Advecti, sc. *sumus*. — **At saltem (ut) petamus.** yet at least that we may seek. — **Regemque Acesten**, and *Acestes* (as) our king.

559. Simul fremebant, i. e. shouted assent. *Simul* implies agreement, unison.

561. The reply of Dido is conceived with great art and beauty. B.

563. Res dura, my hard condition; i. e. the difficulty she had in keeping her ground on a hostile territory, and her fears from her brother.

564. Talia moliri, to make such preparations, i. e. to take such precautions. “The verb *moliri* always indicates effort. Here it suggests the reluctance with which she had recourse to such expedients.” S.

565. Quis nesciat? Subj. of possibility: who can be ignorant? The rhetorical effect of such “questions of appeal,” is to imply a negative answer: as here, *no one*. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, R. 5; A. 60, III.

567. Gestamus Poeni. See note on *Troes oramus*, line 524.

568. Nor does the sun yoke his steeds so remote from the Tyrian city. “*Jungit equos*” refers to the beginning of the sun’s course, the sun’s rising. “The notion seems to be, ‘we do not lie so far out of the pale of the civilized world — out of the circuit of the sun and so out of the course of fame.’”

569. Saturnia arva, i. e. Latium. See Aen. VIII. 319–325.

570. Erycis. Eryx is a mountain in the northwestern angle of Sicily **Optatis**, you choose.

571. Auxilio tutos, protected by an escort. “*Tutos*” is a participle (from *tueor*), as in Aen. VI. 238, IX. 43. C. — **Opibusque juvabo**, i. e. she will open her stores and arsenals to them. C.

572. Vultis, sc. *vel si*. C. and S. place an interrogation-mark at the end of the line, making it unnecessary to supply a conditional conjunction. — **Regnis.** The prep. *in* omitted by poetical license.

573. Urbem, etc. = *urbs*, etc. Attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative. H. 445, 9; A. & S. 206, (6), (b); B. 705; A. 48, III.

574. *Mihi agetur*, *shall be regarded by me*.

576. *Afforet*. II. 488, I. 1 and 2; A. & S. 263, I. and Rem.; B. 1196; A. 68, I. — *Certos* = *fidus*. "Trusty messengers."

577. *Dimittam* = *in diversas partes mittam*. — *Extrema*, *sc. loca*; the frontiers. F.

578. *Quibus*, *in any*. Indefinite pronoun.

579. *Animum*. Acc. of specification. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II.

582. *Nate dea*. Goddess-born! *Nate*, voc. of the participle *natus*, and *dea* abl. of origin. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII.

587. *Purgat*, *sc. se*.

588. *Restitit*, *stood forth to view*.

589. *Os humerosque*. Synecdochical accusative, (acc. of specification.) H. 380, and 1; A. & S. 234, II; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.

591. *Purpureum lumen*, *the rosy* (rather than the purple) *light*, i. e. the rosy bloom of youth. — *Honores*, *graces*; "*gratiam, pulchritudinem*."

592. *Manus*, *the hands* of artists.

593. *Parius*. The sparkling marble of Paros, one of the Cyclādes, is famous for its beauty and for its adaptedness for sculpture.

594. *Cunctis*. Connect in translation with *improvisus*.

597. *O sola miserata*, *O thou who alone hast pitied*; lit. *O alone having pitied*. — 598–600. *Quae nos socias*, *sc. tibi or tecum*. — *Reliquias Danaūm*, i. e. *relietos (non occisos) a Danais*. See note on line 30. — *Exhaustis* (R., MS. Vat., Serv.) = *perlatis*. Others, *exhaustos*.

599. *Omnium*. H. 399, and 2, 2); A. & S. 213. Rem. 1, (3); B. 776.

600. *Urbe, domo*. Abl. of the respect in which, or of that as regards which. H. 429; A. & S. 250. These nouns limit *nos socias*. C. calls them instrumental or modal ablatives.

601. *Non* — *nostrae*, *it is not in our power*. Opis, H. 401 and 402, I.; A. & S. 211, Rem. 8, (3); B. 780; A. 50, I. 1.

602. *Sparsa*, *sc. est*. Aeneas had left companions in Crete (Aen. III. 190), and knew that Trojans had settled in Sicily (I. 549–50) and in Epirus (III. 294, sqq.). Others were scattered over the earth as captives. — *Gentis*. H. 396, III. 3; A. & S. 212, R. 3; B. 763; A. 50, II. 3.

603. *Qua*, nom. pl. neut. of the indefinite pronoun. — *Quid*, *any thing*, spoken emphatically, i. e. *anything valued, held in honor*.

603, 605. *Di tibi ferant*, *may the gods bring thee*. Subj. of wish or prayer.

607. *Montibus convexa*, *the hollows of the mountains*. "*Montibus*," dative. — *Umbrae*, *the shadows* of the mountains themselves.

608. *Polus* — *pascet*, lit. *while the heavens shall feed the stars*.

The ancients believed that the stars were nourished by the vapors arising from the earth and sea, or that they fed upon the fiery particles in the æther itself.

610. Vocant expresses that he is dependent on destiny, and so implies that he will have to leave Dido. Cf. *Aen.* III. 494, and V. 656.

614-15. Casu, misfortune, disaster. — *Ore locuta est.* Such pleonasm is frequent in classical writers. Cf. the phrase, "He opened his mouth and taught them." — *Quis casus, what ill-fortune.*

617. Tune, etc., sc. *es.* Art thou that Aeneas?

619. Teucer, (son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and of Hesione, a daughter of Laomedon and sister of Priam,) being refused admission in Salamis by his father on his return from Troy, founded a new Salamis in Cyprus. Virgil supposes him to have sought the assistance of Belus, king of Tyre, whom he represents to have conquered the Cyprians shortly before. — **621.** Genitor, (my) *father.*

623. Cognitus, sc. *est.* "An instance of *protozeugma*; i. e., a predicate (*cognitus*) common to several subjects (*casus, nomen, reges*), but agreeing in gender and number with one only, and that the one nearest to it." B.

624. Pelasgi, i. e. Grecian. These most ancient inhabitants of Greece are often put for the nation.

625. Ipse hostis. Teucer himself, enemy though he was. *Hostis.* H. 363; A. & S. 204. — *Ferebat, used to extol.* — *Teucros, the Trojans.*

626. Stirpe. When *ab* is used with *ortus*, *remoter* origin is generally denoted than when the preposition is omitted. — *Volebat, i. e., gave himself out to be, would have it that he was.* — **632.** Templis = in templis. *Honorem, a thanksgiving.* — **635.** Suum, gen. pl. of *sus.*

636. Munera and laetitiam are in apposition with the accusatives in the two preceding lines. — *Dii*, an old contraction for *diei*, of the day. — *Munera — dii*, lit. as gifts and the enjoyment of the day; i. e., as gifts and (the means for) the day's enjoyment. Another reading is, *dei* (i. e. *Bacchi*), "the joy of Bacchus," i. e. wine. The passage is a difficult one, and it is not impossible that Virgil would have improved it, if he had lived to complete the line.

637. Domus interior. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662.

639. Vestes, coverlets. Supply *instruuntur*. "In concise narration and description, substantives are often used alone without verbs." W. — *Ostro*, abl. of the material. H. 425, 1.

640. Ingens argentum, a great (number of) silver (vessels), or, simply, mass of silver plate. — *Mensis* = in mensis.

645. Ferat, "report," he says. — *Ferat and ducat*, subj. in *oratio*

obliqua, for the imperative of direct discourse. Aeneas said “*Ascanio fer etc. ipsumque duc.*” Heyne.

646. *Cari, fond.*

647. *Ruinis.* H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 855, 1075; A. 55, V.

648. *Pallam.* The *palla* was a long and ample cloak or mantle, reaching from the neck to the feet, and worn by deities, prophets, and women. Whole figures, and even historical or mythological subjects, were often embroidered upon it, sometimes with gold thread. It was a rectangular piece, nearly or quite square, and folded in various ways.

649. *Velamen, etc.* A veil with an embroidered border of (lit. woven around with) *yellow acanthus*.

650. *Helēnae.* Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the well-known cause of the Trojan war. — *Argivae, i. e.* Grecian. — *Mycenis, from Mycenae*, construed with *extulerat* (652).

654. *Maxima, se. natu.* — *Collo, for the neck.*

655. *Duplicem—coronam*, a double eirelet of gold and gems. “*Gemis*” and “*auro,*” abl. of material.

658. *Faciem—ora, changed in form and face.* Acc. of specification.

659. *Donis—reginam*, and inflame the queen to madness by his gifts. *Furentem=ut furat.* This use of the participle is anticipative or *proleptic*.

661. *Domum ambiguum, the treacherous house* (i. e. *family*); alluding to the crime of Pygmalion.

662. *Urit, se. Venerem.*

664. *Meae—solus, i. e. (tu qui) solus (es) meae vires, mea magna potentia.*

665. Love triumphs even over Jove. — *Tela Typhoëa, i. e., the thunderbolts which slew Typhōeus*, one of the sons of Tartarus and Terra, who rebelled against Jupiter. Most editors read *Typhoia*, against the existing MSS.

666. *Tua—numina*, thy divine power. Acc. of the *person* of whom the request is made: *I ask of thy divine power* a boon.

667. *Ut, how*; hence the subj. of indirect question *jactetur* (668). H. 525; A. & S. 205; B. 1182; A. 67, I. 1.

669. *Nota tibi (sunt)*, a Grecism for *notum est tibi*. A. & S. 205, Rem. 8, (b).

671. *Et—hospitia, and I fear what turn* (these) *Junonian hospitalities may take.* “*Quo se vertant,*” lit. whither they may turn themselves. The subj. is used, because the action is contingent. “*Junonian hospitalities*” (Wordsworth, copied by C.), i. e. *entertainment in the favorite city of Juno* (see lines 15, 16), and subject to her influences.

672. *Cessabit*, sc. *Juno*, implied in *Junonia*. — *Tanto cardine*, in so great a crisis. Abl. of time.

674. *Ne* — *mutet*, that she may not be changed (lit. change herself) by any divine influence, sed (ut) teneatur, etc. F.

675. *Mecum*, i. e. equally with me.

676. *Qua*, sc. *via* or *ratione*, in what way. how.

677. *Accitu*. Ablative of cause or occasion.

679. *Pelago* — *Trojae*, remaining from (i. e. rescued from, surviving) the sea and the flames of Troy.

680. *Cythēra* is called *alta* because it is a mountainous island. Number and gender of *Cythera*? See Lex., and II. 131; 47, 1, (3); A. & S. 96; 50 in fin; B. 178; 38.

681. *Idalium* (or *Idalia*). A mountain, grove, and city in Cyprus.

682. *Ne qua*, sc. *ratione* or *via*, that in no way. See note on line 18. — *Scire* — *occurrere*, i. e. to know (the plot), or thwart us (unconsciously) in the midst of it.

683. *Noctem*. H. 378; 417, 3; A. & S. 236; 256, Rem. 6; M. 306.

683, 684. *Tu faciem illius falle dolo*, do thou counterfeit his form. — *Et* — *vultus*, and, boy (thyself), put on the wonted expression of the boy.

686. *Laticemque Lyaeum* = *vinum*. *Bacchus* was called *Lyacus*, from *λύειν*, because he dispels cares and anxieties. So the name *Liber*.

688. *Fallas*, (sc. *eam*) *veneno*, poison her unobserved. C.

690. *Gaudens*, like *laetus* (696), expresses the sly pleasure with which Cupid enters into his part.

692. *Irrigat*. The image here is of sleep as a dew or rain coming down. — *Fotum*, perf. pass. part. of *foveo*.

695, 696. *Ibat, portabat*. The imperf. marks what Cupid *was* doing while *Ascanius* slumbered in the perfumed groves of *Idalia*. — *Tyriis*, dat. — *Duce* — *Achate*, glad, with *Achates* as his guide. *Duce Achate*, abl. absol. of concomitant.

697. Notice that the perfect definite is coupled with the historic present, as the pluperf. would have been coupled with the past: *when he comes* (*vēnit*), *the queen has already settled herself* (*se composuit*). — *Aulaeis*. *Aulaea* were tapestries or hangings of various colors, with figures artistically interwoven. They were used as curtains at the doors, as ornaments of the walls, as coverings of couches, and as canopies under the roof. Here probably a tent-like canopy is alluded to: "*aulaeis superbis*," under the magnificent tapestries; poetical abl. of place. (the preposition omitted).

698. *Aurea*, dissyllable, pr. *aur-ya*. — *Sponda*, poetical abl. of place. —

Mediamque locavit, *sc. se*; and placed herself in the middle, the place of honor. At one side of her sat the Trojans, at the other the Carthaginians.

700. Discumbitur = *discumbunt*. H. 301, 3; A. & S. 184, 2, (b). Notice the force of *dis*: they recline in different places. In the Homeric age people *sat* at their meals as we do now; in Virgil's time they reclined on couches. — **Strato super ostro**, on the outspread purple (*i. e.* on the purple tapestry spread over the couches).

701. Manibus, *for the hands*, *i. e.* for washing. Water was poured from a ewer upon the hands of the guest, a basin being held underneath. — “**Cererem — expediunt** — serve out the bread promptly from the baskets. *Expediunt* = *proferunt*, says Serv.” C.

702. Tonsis villis, *with closely-cut pile* (or *nap*). H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

703. Quibus cura, *sc. est*. — **Ordine**, in fit order. — **Longam penum struere**, *to arrange the long series of viands* (for the different courses). C.'s translation, “to replenish a store (of provision) that will last for a long time,” is ingeniously derived, but is not so well adapted to the context as the one ordinarily given.

705. Aliae, *sc. famulae*.

706. Qui onerent et ponant, *to load, etc.*; the relative with the subj. denoting the *purpose*. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5. The indie. would simply tell what the servants *do*; the subj. denotes their *duty*, what they are *required* to do.

707. Nec non. nor not = *and*. — **Et Tyrii**, *the Tyrians, too*. Strict etiquette is observed: the queen seats herself first, then her guests, and last of all, her courtiers. — **Frequentes**, *in throngs*.

708. Pictis, *sc. aeu*; embroidered.

712. Pesti — *exitio*.

713. Mentem, *acc. of specification or limitation*. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II.; Z. 458. “*Acc. of the remoter object*. Aen. VII. 74; Ecl. III. 106.” W.

714. Phoenissa, the Phoenician lady, *i. e.* Dido.

716. Implevit, *has satisfied*.

718. Haeret, *sc. in puero*. C. quotes Tennyson: “And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung.”

719. Miserae, *sc. ei*; dative. H. 386; A. & S. 224. It is a dative of disadvantage. The verbs named in these rules do not take the dat. *because* they are compounded with prepositions.

720. Cupid's mother is called ‘Acidalian,’ from a spring near Orchomenos, in Boeotia, where the Graces, Venus's attendants, bathed.

721. Praevertere, *to surprise*. — **Vivo amore**, with living love, *i. e.* with love for a living object.

722. Jam — animos, *her long unoccupied affections.*

724. Cratēras, great bowls in which wine was set on, mixed, according to the custom of the ancients, with water. “‘Statuunt,’ as Henry remarks, is appropriate to the size of the bowls. A man could hide himself behind a *crater*, Aen. IX. 346.” — Vina coronant, *i. e.* encircle the bowls with garlands. See Aen. III. 525.

725. Tectis, *to the roofs.* H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. Another reading is “fit strepitus,” in which *tectis* would have the sense “in the hall.”

726. Dependent, etc. The lamps hang lighted, from the gilded and richly ornamented sunken spaces between the beams of the ceiling.

727. Funalia, “*tapers*, formed of the twist of some fibrous plant covered with wax.”

728. Hic, of time, *hereupon.* So Aen. II. 122, III. 369.

729. Quam, governed by *implere*, understood.

730. A Belo, *sc. orti*, the descendants of Belus.

731. Nam, implies an ellipsis,—and rightly do I now call upon thee. The ellipsis is to be *felt*, rather than expressed, in the English translation as well as in the original.

733. Velis, subj. in a prayer. H. 488, and I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6.—Hujus, *sc. diei.* — Minores, *posterity.*

735. Coetum = convivium.

736. In mensam, upon the table, as if upon the altar of Hospitable Jove.

737. Libato = postquam libatum est. Abl. absolute of the impersonal participle. “Sometimes the abl. of a perf. part. stands alone *impersonally*, in the same way as the abl. of a substantive and part. in combination.” M. 429, and Obs. 1; H. 431, 5; A. & S. 257, Rem. 9. (1) and (c). W., L., and C. unite in giving this explanation. Some supply *honore.*—Summo, etc. Dido merely touched the wine with her lips, as became a woman. “As a queen, and as president of the feast, she set the example, but as a woman she abstained.”

738. Bitias is a Carthaginian name. — Increpitans, challenging (him), “bidding him be quick.” — Impiger, nothing loath, “not slow.”

739. Pleno auro, from the full gold, *i. e.* from the full golden cup.

740. Crinitus. Bards wore long hair, in imitation of Apollo.

741. Personat, *i. e.* fills the hall. — Atlas was held to be skilled in astronomy and physies.

742. Labores, eclipses.

743. Ignes, *i. e.* fulmina.

745. The ancients believed that the sun, when he set, descended into the ocean.

746. *Tardis noctibus*, *the slow nights*, i. e. the long and weary nights of winter. Others take it of the *summer* nights, *slow in coming on*.

750-752. Dido's object in asking these questions is to keep Aeneas talking.

750. *Rogitans*. What kind of a verb? H. 332, I.; A. & S. 187, II. 1; B. 584; A. 36, III.

751. *Auroræ filius*. Memnon.

753. *Immo, nay*. "Nay, rather, instead of answering more questions in detail, tell us the whole story from the first."

754. *Tuorum*. H. 441, 1; A. & S. 205, Rem. 7; B. 658; A. 47, III. n.



BOOK II.

THE voice of criticism has unanimously fixed on this book, along with the Fourth and Sixth, as affording the best evidence of the true greatness of Virgil. Donatus tells us that the poet himself chose these three books to read to Augustus as a specimen of his work. C.

ARGUMENT.

Aeneas, in compliance with Dido's request, details the particulars of the capture of Troy, so far as he had witnessed them. After expressing reluctance to fight his disagreeable battles over again, he goes on to tell of the despondency of the Greeks in the tenth year of the war, together with their stratagem of the horse. Lurking in Tenēdos, they send a cunning fellow, Sinon, to prepare the way for the reception of the wooden horse, which they pretended to be an offering to Pallas in exchange for the stolen Palladium. The Trojans are credulous, and believe the whole, but La-ōc-o-on sees through the deceit, and exposes it. His warnings, however, are vain; and he is himself slain by two serpents sent against him by Minerva (1-249). The Greeks return, in the night, from Tenēdos; the horse is opened, and the city is taken (250-267). Aeneas is warned by Hector's shade to consult for his safety, but he is too valiant to follow the suggestion before he has tried what might can do. He rushes into the conflict, and is for a while successful, till, having assumed the armor of some Greeks whom they had

slain, his associates are mistaken by the Trojans, and many of them killed by their own friends (268-437). Then follow the sack of Priam's palace and the murder of the king himself (438-558). Aeneas, on his way homeward to save his father, wife, and son, is prevented from slaying Helen, the cause of the war, by the sudden appearance of his mother, who shows him that the overthrow of Troy is the work not of man but of heaven, and reveals to him the bodily presence of the gods themselves, helping in the work of destruction (559-631). The aged Anchises refuses to seek safety, but at last, encouraged by heavenly signs, consents (632-704). The flight (705-735). Creŭsa, the wife of Aeneas, is lost in the confusion (736-746). Aeneas, returning in search of her to the city, finds it wholly occupied by the Greeks (747-767). The shade of Creŭsa appears to him, consoles him, and foretells his long wandering, which will end in an Italian kingdom, and a second marriage (768-794). He returns to his father and followers, and takes shelter in Mount Ida (795-804).

1. **Conticuēre — tenebant.** Notice the difference of tense, the perf. indefinite (or aorist) denoting a *momentary* and perfectly completed action, — “in a moment all were hushed in silence,” — the imperfect (tenebant), “kept their eyes fixed (upon him),” a *continued* action.

2. **Orsus**, se. *est*. From *ordior*.

3-6. Our punctuation is Häckermann's, adopted by L., Haupt, and R. Other editors place a comma after *dolorem* (3), and a period after *fui* (6).

3. **Infandum**, *unutterable*, i. e. unspeakably horrible and distressful, “too cruel to be told.” — **Jubes**, se. *me*. A. & S. 273, 2, *d*.

4. **Ut**, *how*. An interrogative particle, and hence the subj. *eruerint* (5). H. 525; A. & S. 265; B. 1182; A. 67, I. 1.

5. **Quaeque**, etc. Supply *ea*, the antecedent of *quae*. “And (those events) most pitiable which I myself witnessed.”

6. **Talia fando**, *while relating such calamities*. *Fando* (gerund of *for*) is abl. of *time*, — “in the course of speaking,” — indicating a *contemporaneous* event. H. 566, 3; A. & S. 275, Rem. 4, note 2 in fin.; M. 416, Obs. 1.

7. **Myrmidonum and Dolopum**, gen. of the whole after *quis*. H. 396, III. 3), (1); A. & S. 212, Rem. 2. The Myrmidōnes and Dolōpes were Thessalian soldiers led in the Trojan war by Achilles, the greatest, and his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus, the most savage, enemy of Troy. — **Aut miles**, *or what soldier*. — **Duri**. Better translated here *cruel*, than *hardy*, *much enduring*. Heyne. — **Ulixi**. H. 69, 5; A. & S. 73,

Rem. Ulysses was distinguished among the Grecian chiefs for his superior prudence and sagacity, and it was to him, most of all, that the destruction of Troy was owing.

8. **Temperet** (sc. *sibi*), *could refrain*, (lit., “can refrain,” by a lively use of the present.) Potential subj., in a question implying a negative answer (*No one*). H. 485, and 486. II.; A. & S. 260, II. Rem. 5. — **Caelo**. In prose a preposition would be used, *de caelo*. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b); B. 947, 948.

9. **Praecipitat**, sc. *se*; i. e. is hurrying down the steep of the sky, midnight being past. Nox is personified and represented as driving through the heaven in a chariot. — **Cadentia sidera**, *the sinking stars* (not *setting*), but, like Nox, on their downward course.

10. **Amor**, sc. *est tibi*. — **Amor cognoscere et audire** = *amor cognoscendi, etc.* H. 563, 6; A. & S. 275, III. note 1. More properly, however, *cognoscere* and *audire* should be taken as subject-nominatives, and amor as predicate-nominative: *si cognoscere (etc.) est tantus amor*. — **Amor**, *desire*.

12. Observe the difference of time between *horret* and *refūgit*: “although my mind *is shuddering* at the remembrance, and *recoiled from it* (instantaneously and instinctively) *through grief*.” *Luclu*, abl. of cause.

13. **Incipiam**, I will essay, I will undertake, (rather than I will begin.) Henry, followed by C.

15. **Instar montis**. (With reference to the height rather than the bulk.) *Instar* is appositive to *equum*. H. 363; A. & S. 204; B. 1009.

16. **Abiete**, pronounced *ab-ye-te*. H. 669, II. and 3; A. & S. 306, 1, and (3). For the case, see H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3; B. 873; A. 54, I.

17. **Votum**, a votive offering.

18. **Huc**, *into this* (horse), is further defined by *caeco lateri*. (W. cites similar instances in Verg. Ecl. 1, 54, and 3, 12.) The order is, *Huc* (*illi*, i. e. *ductores Danaūm*), *sortiti delecta corpora virum*, *furtim includunt* (*ea* i. e. *corpora*) *caeco lateri*. In translation it may be found easier to take the two expressions together: “*huc caeco lateri*,” *into its dark side*.

19. **Lateri**. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826; A. 51, V. — **Penitus**, *thoroughly*, to be joined with *complent*. — 20. **Armato milite**, *with armed soldiery*. H. 419, V. 2; A. & S. 249, I.; B. 911; A. 54, VI. With this use of the sing. in pl. sense, cf. *custode*, I. 564, IX. 380.

21. **In conspectu**, *in sight* (of Troy). — **Fama**, abl. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I.

22. **Opum**. H. 399; A. & S. 213; B. 776; 777, e; A. 50, I. 4.

23. *Nunc tantum sinus, etc.* Now (*there is*) only a bay, etc., i. e. this is all for which the island is now remarkable.

24. Order: (Danai), *profecti huc, condunt se in deserto litore.*

25. *Nos (cos) abiisse rati (sumus).*

26. *Luctu.* H. 425, 2, 2); A. & S. 251; B. 916; A. 54, VI.

27. *Dorica, Greeian*; (lit. *Dorian*, "part for the whole.")

29, 30. These verses express what is said or thought by the parties of Trojans. — *Tendebat*, sc. *tentoria*, pitched their tents. (I say *their* tents, because the verb belongs to *manus* as well as *Achilles*.) — *Locus*, sc. *erat*. The ships were drawn up on the shore, and the tents pitched among them.

31. *Minervae*, objective gen. "*Donum Minervae*," offering to *Minervae*. H. 396, II.; A. & S. 211, Rem. 2, and Rem. 12; B. 746; A. 50, II.

33. *Duci*, sc. *equum*. — *Arce*, poetical abl. of place without *in*.

34. *Dolo*, from *treachery*. Abl. of cause. Thymoetes had a grudge against Priam, who, in consequence of an oracle that a child born on a certain day would be the ruin of Troy, put to death both a son of Thymoetes born on that day and his mother, but spared his own son Paris who was born at the same time. — *Jam* = now at last.

35. *Et (ii) quorum menti (erat) melior sententia.*

36. *Pelago*, dat. for *in pelagus*. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2.

37. *Subjectisque*. Servius says that Virgil used *-que* here instead of *-ve*, because it sounds better. W. adduces instances where "*que*" couples notions which, though not strictly compatible with each other, have some point in common, — as here burning and sinking are two modes of *destroying* the horse, and so are distinguished from any plan of *examining* it.

39. *Studia, desires*. "Almost an anticipation of Tacitus's use of the word in the sense of factions, Hist. 4, 6." C.

41. *Laocoon*, a priest of Neptune. (Pronounced La-6c-ō-on: I have heard people talking of the statue of Lá-o-coon!) — *Summa ab arce*, from the highest part of the citadel. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17. The citadel, which overlooked the shore, was called Pergämus.

44. *Danaûm*, i. e. of the Greeks, (a part for the whole.) Danai is properly a name of the Argives, from the Egyptian king Dan-ă-us, who, according to the poets, settled in Argos. S. — *Sic notus (est vobis) Ulixes?* — i. e. Has this been your experience of Ulysses?

45. *Achivi*, the name first of a Thessalian tribe, then of the inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and lastly of the Achaians, is here used of the Greeks generally. S.

47. The future participles in this line denote *purpose*, and may be

translated by the English infinitives. H. 578, V.; A. & S. 274, Rem 6, (a.)—**Venturaque desuper urbi**, and to come down on the city from above. *Desuper*, down from above. *Urbi*=in urbem. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. A dative of disadvantage as well.

48. **Aliquis** = *alius quis*; *some other*.—**Error, deceit**.—**Ne**. H. 538, 1 and 2; A. & S. 267, R. 1, and note; B. 1113, 1114; A. 58, III.—49. **Et**, *even*.

50. **Validis viribus**. Construed with *contorsit* (52).

51. **Feri**, *of the beast*.

52. **Illa**, *i. e. hasta*.

53. **Insonuere cavae**, *sounded as hollow*.

54. **Si fata deūm**. Supply *fuisset*, as in line 433 below: *If the fates of the gods had so willed it*.—**Si**—**fuisset**, *if our minds had not been infatuated*.

55. **Impulerat**, *he had induced (us)*. We should have expected the subj. in this apodosis, (*impulisset*, he would have induced us,) but the indicative gives greater vivacity and emphasis. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, 1, and (b); B. 1276; A. 59, IV. 2, n.—**Foedare**, *to violate*, *i. e. to break open, to cut in pieces*.

56. There is rhetorical beauty in this line, in the change from the third to the second person. Cf. Sil. Ital. vii. 562 sq.

57. **Manus**, accus. of specification, limiting *revinctum*. H. 380; A. & S. 234, II; B. 728; A. 52, IV. Note.

60. **Hoc ipsum ut strueret**, *to compass this very thing, viz. to be brought to the king*. C.

61. **Fidens animi**, *confident of soul*. H. 399, 3, 4; A. & S. 213, Rem. 1, (2.); B. 765; A. 50, I. *end*.

63. **Visendi studio**, *with the desire of seeing (him)*.

64. **Ruit** agrees in number with the actual *form* of the collective noun *juventus*; *certant* with the *idea* of plurality implied.—**Illudere capto**, *to taunt the captive*. “*Capto*” lit. “(the one) having been taken.”

66. **Omnes**, sc. *Danaos*. “Learn from a single act of guilt what all of them are.”

68. The spondaic line (H. 672, 3; A. & S. 310, 1) marks Sinon's cautious gaze. S.—**Phrygia**, *i. e. Trojan*, Troy being a part of Phrygia Minor.

71. **Locus**, sc. *est*.—**Super**, (= *insuper*), *moreover*.

73. **Conversi (sunt) animi**, *Our feelings are changed*.

74. **Sanguine**, abl. of source. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII.—**Cretus**, sc. *sit*.

75. **Quidve ferat**, *or what (information) he brings*. Fr.—**Ferat**, *creatus (sit)*, and *sit*, indirect questions. H. 525; A. & S. 265.—**Memoret**

follows *hortamur*, with the omission of *ut*. Z. 624; H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — **Quae sit fiducia (ei) capto**, (lit. what is the confidence to him taken captive,) what is his ground of confidence now that he is a prisoner, *i. e.* what intelligence he can offer, or what service perform, so as not to meet the captive's doom.

76. This line is bracketed here as wanting in several of the best MSS., and not noticed by Servius. Lines or words inclosed in brackets are of doubtful authenticity. — **Formidine**, his *assumed* fear.

77. **Fuerit quodcumque**, (lit. whatever shall have been,) *whatever shall happen*; *i. e.* come what will, "*quicumque me sequatur eventus*," (Servius.) The future perf. has sometimes the meaning of a quickly completed future action, and is used where we should expect the simple future. Sinon says, I will confess everything, whatever vengeance you shall *at once* wreak upon me, — whatever punishment shall be inflicted so suddenly, that it shall *at once have been* inflicted. H. 473, 1; A. & S. 259, Rem. (5). See Z. 511; M. 340, Obs. 4; B. 1099; A. 57, III.

78. **Me**, *sc. esse*.

79. **Hoc primum**, *sc. fatebor*. "**Hoc**," *i. e.* that I am a Greek.

80. **Improbata** agrees with *Fortuna*.

81. **Fando**, *i. e.* by report. — **Aliquod**, indef. adj. pronoun agreeing with *nomen* (82).

82. **Belidae**, of the descendant of Belus. (The long *i* suggests another form of the name, Beleus.) — **Palamedes**, son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, (and grandson of the grand-daughter of Belus, king of Egypt,) compelled Ulysses to take part in the Trojan war. Vexed at this, and also envious of his superior fame in war, Ulysses brought against him a false accusation of treachery, in consequence of which he was stoned to death. The story is post-Homeric. — **Incluta** (= *inclyta*) in the nom., or the abl. case? H. 615, and 1; A. & S. 294, 1, and Exc. — **Fama**. H. 414; A. & S. 247; B. 873; A. 54, I.

83. **Falsa sub proditione**, *under a false information* (in the legal sense — *accusation*). So C. All other editors, *under a false charge of treason*. — **Pelasgi**, *i. e.* the Achivi, the Greeks. The Pelasgians were the earliest inhabitants of Greece, the "dark background" of her history.

84. **Infando indicio**, *by wicked testimony*. Ulysses forged a letter from Priam to Palamedes, and concealed it, with a sum of gold, in Palamedes' tent, where they were found and used as testimony against him. — **Vetabat**. The indicative gives the *actual* reason why Palamedes was put to death. — 85. **Lumine** = *vita*.

87. **Primis ab annis**, from my earliest years, — from my early youth.

88. *Regno, in his royal dignity.*

89. *Et nos, i. e. I also.*

94, 95. *Fors — tulisset, si remeassem: if any chance should bring it about, if I should return, etc.* (Lit. should have brought it about, should have returned.) "*Promisi* is past, and at this past time the opportunity was conceived as completed (*pluperfect*) prior to the threatened revenge." In *direct* discourse, we should have the fut. perf. H. 533, 4; A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 4. The English idiom is less precise in such relations of time than the Latin.

98. *Terrere, spargere, quaerere.* Historical infinitives. H. 545, I.; A. & S. 209, Rem. 5, and note 7; B. 1137; A. 49, III.

99. *Vulgum.* This is the only instance in Virgil in which *vulgus* is masculine.—*Conscius, conscious of his guilt.*—*Arma, weapons (against me), i. e. means for Sinon's destruction.* So Donatus, W., L., F. Other explanations of the phrase *quaerere — arma* are far-fetched.

100. *Enim*, like the Greek γάρ, implies an ellipsis: *And (et obtained by resolving nec into et non) that he was seeking weapons against me was evident, for he did not rest, etc.* Such is the actual force of the word. In translation, we may imitate the conciseness of the original, and gain very much the same general effect, by rendering *nec requievit enim*, "nor indeed (or nor in good truth) did he rest." — *Calchas* was the great soothsayer of the Greeks during the Trojan war. Notice the *aposiopēsis*. (See note on Aen. I. 135.)

101. *Sed quid autem, but why, pray.* Such combinations of *sed* and *autem* were common in conversation, and hence in the comic writers.

102. *Quidve moror, or why do I detain you.*

103. *Idque — est, and it is enough for you to hear that (name), i. e. "Achivum," to hear that I am a Greek.* — W., with unnecessary ingenuity, takes "*audire*" in the sense it sometimes bears of "*appellari*," *to be called*, and renders, *and it is enough in your judgment to be called this name.* — *Jamdudum, long since (due).* Tr. here, *now at once.* F.

104. *This (I dare say) the Ithacan (i. e. Ulysses) wishes, and the Atridae (i. e. Agamemnon and Menelaus) will purchase it for a great price.* "The present subjunctive is used in independent propositions to soften an assertion or statement, and without any essential difference from the present indicative or the future." Z. 527; H. 486, III, 3; A. & S. 260, II, Rem. 4. The rules H. 485, A. & S. 261, Rem. 4, may also be consulted.—*Magno.* H. 416; A. & S. 252, R. 3; B. 884; A. 54, IX.

109. *Moliri, to prepare.* The word implies the *difficulty* of the preparation.

110. **Fecissent**, H. 488, I. 2; A. & S. 263, 1, Rem.; B. 1196; A. 68, I.

114. **Eurypylus**, a Thessalian chieftain, joined the Grecian expedition with forty ships.—**Scitantem**, *to consult*. H. 578, V.; A. & S. 274, Rem. 2, (a). This use of the *pres.* participle to denote a purpose is unusual both in Greek and Latin.

115. **Adytis**, *from the sanctuary*. The abl. of separation is often found without a preposition after compounds of *re*.

116. **Sanguine**, etc. The allusion is to the detention of the Grecian fleet by contrary winds at Aulis, before setting sail for Troy, and the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon. Virgil and Lucretius, in representing the victim as actually slain, differ from the ordinary account, in which a stag is substituted for the maiden by Diana.—**Placastis** = *placavistis*.

117. **Venistis** = *venire volebatis*. H. Cf. *euantes* (111).

118. **Quaerendi**, *sc. sunt*. — **Animaque litandum** (est) **Argolica**, *and expiation must be made with a Grecian life*.

119. **Ut**, *when, as soon as*.

121. **Cui fata parent**, *for whom the fates ordain* (*it*, i. e. this death by sacrifice). — **Poscat** *demands* (as a victim). The verbs are subj., because an *indirect question* is implied.

122. **Hic**, *here*, “at this crisis.” Adverb of time.

123. **Ea numina**, (lit. those divine purposes,) *that will*.

124. **Canebant**, *were predicting*.

126. **Quinos**. H. 174, 2, 4; A. & S. 120, 4, (a); B. 209. — **Tectus**, i. e. shut up in his tent. — 128. **Ithaci**, *of the Ithacan*, i. e. Ulysses.

129. **Composito**. Generally preceded by *de* or *ex*.

131. *They turned and transferred to the destruction of one poor wretch*. H, Hen., W., L. **Conversa tulere** = *converterunt et [trans]tulerunt*. W. Others, *they bore* (acquiesced in) *when turned to the destruction, etc.*

132. **Parari**, historical infin. H. 545, 1; A. & S. 209, Rem. 5, and n. 7.

133. Flour and salt (**salsae fruges**) were sprinkled upon the head of the animal to be sacrificed, and fillets (**vittae**), or twisted bands of white and red wool adorned the heads of the priest and of the victim.

134. **Vincula**, i. e. the rope with which he was tied to the altar.

135. **Ulva**, *sedge*; according to Martyn, “the cat-tail, or reed-mace, which grows only where there is mud, and is tall enough to conceal any person.” S.

136. **Dum vela darent**. H. 522, II; A. & S. 263, 4, (1). — **Si forte dedissent**. C. explains this pluperf. by taking the clause to mean “in the hope, or on the peradventure, that they would have sailed.” He adds, “An inconsistency will still remain between ‘darent’ and ‘dedis-

sent,' the one implying that Sinon waited while they were getting off, the other that he trusted to their having got off before his waiting was over; but this is hardly an objection, if indeed the confusion might not be said to have a dramatic propriety."

139. *Quos illi fors et poenas reposcent, of whom perchance they will even demand the penalty.* For the two accusatives, see H. 374, and 2, 2); A. & S. 231, Rem. 1; B. 734; A. 52, III. (1).

140. *Hanc, this of mine.* H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 23, (a); B. 1028.

141. *Quod, wherefore.* Acc. of specification, lit. "in regard to which."
— *Te, i. e. Priam.* — 142. *Quae = talis ut ea.*

142, 143. Inverse attraction. Regularly, *per intemeratam fidem, si qua est*, etc. *Qua*, indefinite pronoun, nom.

143. *Laborum.* H. 406, I.; A. & S. 215, (1); B. 784; A. 50, IV. 3.

145. *His lacrimis*, dative. — *Ultro, moreover.*

146. *Arta = arcta.* — *Manicas.* H. 551, II.; A. & S. 273, 2, d; B. 1203; A. 68, III.

148. *Amissos obliviscere = amitte atque obliviscere*; "amittere" being used in its earlier sense of "dimittere," (to let go, to dismiss from one's thoughts.) C. The *acc.* strengthens the meaning of *obliviscere*.

150. *Quo, for what purpose.*

155. *Enses*, the sacrificial knives.

157. *Fas*, *sc. est*.

159. *Si qua tegunt, if they* (i. e. the Greeks) *conceal anything.*

160. *Promissis maneat*, abide by thy promises. "Promissis" is abl. of place, as appears from the fact that *in* is generally prefixed. C. — *Maneat*, serves, subj. in exhortation.

160, 161. *Servata Troja*, vocative case.

161. *Si — rependam, if I shall make a large return* (for life granted and protection assured). C. *DE FUGA GRECORUM PER SINONEM*

162. *Coepti fiducia belli = fiducia qua bellum inceperunt.* C.

163. *Auxiliis, by the aid.* — *Stetit*, stood, i. e. was kept up, *was maintained.* — *Quo, sc. tempore.*

164. *Sed enim.* Enim implies an ellipsis: *but they forfeited her aid, for from the time when the impious Tydides, etc.*

165. *Fatale, fate bearing, (fateful.)* The safety of the palladium was one of the securities of Troy's existence. B.

166. The *Palladium* was a small statue of Minerva, preserved in a temple in the citadel of Troy. It was believed to have fallen from heaven.

168. *Ausi. sc. sunt.*

169. *Fluere, referri*, historical infinitives. — *Ex illo — Danaum, from that time the hopes of the Greeks began to ebb, and gliding backwards to be borne away.*

170 *Fractae*, sc. *sunt*. — *Aversa*, sc. *est*.

171. *Ea signa* = *ejus rei signa*. — *Tritonia*, a name of Minerva. See *Lex*. — *Monstris*, *portents*.

172. *Castris*, poetical abl. of place.

173. *Luminibus arrectis*, *from her wide-open eyes*.

174. *Ipsa*, "of herself." C.

178. *Omina ni repetant Argis*, *unless they should take the omens afresh in Greece* (lit. at Argos, H. 421, II.; A. & S. 254); referring to the Roman custom of returning from the camp to the city for fresh auspices in case of anything unlucky. — *Numenque reducant*, *and bring back the divine favor*.

179. *Avexere*; from Greece to Troy, at the commencement of the expedition. — *Pelago*, *over the sea*. See note on line 187.

180. *Quod*, *that*; i. e. as regards the fact that. So often in Cicero.

181. (It means that) *they are preparing, etc.*

183. *Pro numine laeso*. i. e. to make amends for the offence to the deity. H. 580; A. & S. 274, R. 5; B. 1357; A. 72, II.

184. *Quae piaret* (= *ut ea piaret*), a relative clause with the subj. denoting a purpose. II. 489, II.; A. & S. 264, 5; B. 1205, 1207, *b*; A. 64, I.

187. *Portis*. A. & S. 255, 2; M. 274. "Abl. of way or route by which a motion proceeds." F.

189. *Violasset*. H. 532, 4; A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 4; B. 1296, E, I; A. 57 and III.; 59, I. — *Minervae*, objective gen. Cf. line 31.

190. Supply after *nam* (189) some such verb as *praedixit* (implied in 'jussit') to govern the acc. and inf. *exitium futurum* (*esse*), which is the principal clause in the *oratio obliqua*. H. 530, and I.; A. & S. 266, 2.

Ipsum, *Calchantem*. — 193. *Ultro*, *of its own accord*. — *Pelopea ad moenia*, *to Pelops' walls*, i. e. to Argos and Mycenae, in the Peloponnesus ("Pelops' isle.") — 194. *Ea fata*, i. e. *magnum exitium*. — *Manere*, here in a transitive meaning, *await*. — 196. *Capti*, sc. *sumus*.

197. *Larissa* was the capital of Thessaly, but not in Achilles's dominions. *Larissaeum* here means Thessalian.

199. Order: *Hic aliud majus* (*monstrum*, *portent*), *multoque magis tremendum*, *objicitur* (*nobis*) *miseris*. — 201. *Neptuno*. Dat. of reference or advantage. — 205. *Pariter*, *with equal course*.

208. *Legit pontum*, *skims the deep*. C.

209. *Spumante salo*, *by the foaming sea*. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 248.

210. *Oculos*, acc. of specification.

212. *Visu*, *at the sight*. — *Agmine certo*, *in an undeviating course*.

216. *Post* = *postea*. — *Auxilio*. H. 390, II. 2; A. & S. 227, Rem. 2.

218. *Medium*, sc. *eum*, *his waist*. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17.

—Collo. H. 384, I.; A. & S. 249, Rem. 3. — **Circumdati**, one word, separated by *tnesis*.

219. **Terga**, acc. of specification.

223. **Quales mugitus**, supply either *sunt*, or (taking *mugitus* as accus.) *coltit* (saucius taurus). Observe the effect of the spondees in this line.

225. **Summa**. The temple was in the citadel, the highest part of the town. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, R. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.

228. **Cunctis**, dative of reference and disadvantage, limiting the whole sentence, where with less force a gen. depending upon *pectora* might have been used. See notes on Aen. I. 92 and 102.

231. **Qui laeserit et intorserit**. Relative clause with subj. denoting the *reason*: “qui,” *inasmuch as he*. H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8, (1).

233. **Conclamant**. *Con-*, all with one voice.

234. **Moenia**, the buildings within the “*murus*.” Cf. VI. 549. When used generally, the word seems nearly equivalent to the city considered as a strong place. Cf. IV. 74. — C. So W., who cites II. 252, IX. 196.

235. **Pedibus**, sc. *equi*. — **Rotarum lapsus** = *rotas labētes*: (τρόχων βάσεις. Soph. El. 718. [C.]

239. **Sacra**, (sc. carmina), *hymns*.

243. **Utero**, poetical abl. of place. So *arce* (245).

244. **Immemores**, *regardless* of the omen.

245. **Infelix**, *inauspicious*.

246. **Fatis futuris**, for the future fates. Dative. — **Cassandra**, a daughter of Priam, who obtained from Apollo the gift of prophecy, but, slighting his love, received the punishment told in the next line.

247. **Teucris** = a *Teucris*. Poetical dat. of the agent.

248. **Quibus** — *esset*. Relative with the subj. in an *adversative* clause: *although that day was our last*. H. 515, II.; 516, II. 4; A. & S. 264, 2; B. 1290; A. 61, Note.

250, *sqq.* The calm and peaceful night, — the joy of the Trojans at the departure of the Greeks, and the consequent loose given to indulgence, — and the perfect security which all felt, are strongly contrasted with the din, confusion, danger, and destruction which so instantly ensue. B.

250. **Vertitur**. According to the belief that the heaven described a revolution every day, the earth standing still. — **Ruit oceano**, comes up from the ocean. The monosyllabic termination of this line, by its very strangeness, calls attention, — (here, to something striking and grand.)

251. The spondaic time of this line “illustrates the heavy oppression of the darkness, ruling everywhere, and filling everything with horror.” L.

254. *Instructis, drawn up in order.*

256. *Regia puppis, i. e. the ship of Agamemnon.*

258. *Danaos et claustra laxat.* Zeugma.

261. *Duces, as coming out first.* C.

263. *Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, and consequently grandson of Peleus (Pelides). — Primus, first (or among the first) to come out, or first (eminent) among men* (ἀριστεύοντα Μαχάονα, Il. XI. 505). Maehāon was celebrated among the Greeks for his bravery and his skill in the healing art.

267. *Jungunt, se. sibi. — Conscia, confederate, privy to the plot.*

271. *Visus, se. est.*

273. *Lora, a bold use of the ace. of specification, as in Eel. 3, 106: inscripti nomina regum; ("the part. of perf. pass., used for part. of perf. mid., attracting to itself as obj. an ace. case.") Trajectus lora = lora trajecta habens. — Tumentes. As the feet would not swell after death from the compression of a rope, Henry considers that Virgil does not mean to represent Hector as completely dead when dragged around Troy.*

275. *Redit. The lively present, of a scene so well remembered that it seems to be still before the speaker's eyes. — Exuvias. Il. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, I. Rem. 1, (a); B. 732; A. 52, IV. end. Hector slew Patroelus, who wore the armor of his friend Achilles. — Achilli. See note on I. 30.*

276. *Puppibus (dat.) = in puppes. After landing, the ships were drawn up on shore stern foremost.*

278. *Quae plurima, which in great numbers. — Accepit, he received (when dragged, etc.).*

279. *Flens ipse, I, too, weeping.*

283. *Ut . . . aspicimus, How (i. e. how gladly) do we behold thee.*

287. *Nihil, se. dixit vel respondit. — Moratur, regards.*

291–292. *Si Pergama — fuissent. The sense is: "If strength of hand could save Troy now, mine too would have saved it in my day." H. 510, and 1; A. & S. 261, 1. — Hac, (se. dextra,) this of mine. H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 23, (a); B. 1028; A. 20, II.*

294. *Fatorum comites, as the sharers of thy destiny. — His, for these.*

295. *Which thou shalt build at last, of great renown (magna), when thou hast wandered over the whole sea (pererrato ponto). Ponto, abl. absol. of time.*

297. *The fires of Vesta were never allowed to die out.*

298. *Miscentur moenia, the city is confused. (See note on line 234)*

299. Quamquam, etc. Order: *quamquam* domus parentis Anchisæ recessit (*lay retired*) secreta (*separate, standing apart*), obteetaque arboribus. — **301. Clarescunt.** H. 281; A. & S. 173; B. 588; A. 36, 1.

302. Excutor, middle; *I rouse myself.* — **306. Boum labores,** ἔργα βῶν, Hesiod. Ἔργ. 46. — **307. Inscius, sc. causae.**

309. Fides, the truth, the fact, “res fidem faciens.”

311. Vulcano = igne. Metonymy. Cf. Cic. *de N. D.* 2, 23, 60.

312. Ucalegon, i. e. the house of Ucalegon. So Apollo is put for his temple, III. 275. — **314. Rationis.** H. 396, III. 4; A. & S. 212, R. 4; B. 762; A. 50, II. 4. — **315. Bello, for battle;** dat of the purpose.

317. And it occurs to me that it is glorious to die in arms. Supply *esse* with *pulchrum*. — **Mori** is the subject of *esse* understood.

321. Limina, sc. Aeneae.

322. Res summa, the supreme interest; i. e. the state, our country, our cause. — **Quo — loco, “how stands the main affair?”** A. — **Quam — arcem, What stronghold are we taking, (for the citadel is evidently lost.)**

323. Gemitu. Modal abl. — **325. Dardaniae, dative.** — **Fuimus, we have been, but we are no longer.** So *fuit Troja*. H. 471, 1; A. & S. 259, Rem. 1, (2), (a); B. 1095.

326. Argos, acc. of terminus. H. 379; A. & S. 237; B. 938; A. 55, III. 2. — **328. Adstans, standing erect.** C.

329. Miscet = passim facit vel passim jaetat.

330. Portis. H. 414, 4; A. & S. 255, 2. See note on line 187.

331. (Tot milia) adsunt quot milia umquam venēre magnis Myeenis.

332. Angusta viarum = angustas vias. H. 396, III.; A. & S. 212, Rem. 3, note 4; B. 762 end; A. 50, II. 3.

334. Primi, i. e. at the entrance.

335. Caeco Marte, in the blind encounter,— the engagement at random.

336. Numine divûm, by the will of the gods.

337. Erinyes. The best MSS. give the single “n.” The reference is to the demon of battle.

341. Agglomerant, sc. se.

344. Gener, as a son-in-law; hoping to be a son-in-law.

345. Qui non audierit, in that (or because) he did not heed. Subj. in a relative clause denoting the reason. “Wretch, not to heed.” C.

347. Audere in, venturing upon. “The present. inf., after verbs of sense, is often equivalent to the pres. participle.” A. & S. 272, Rem. 5. F. *Audere in*, to have courage sufficient for. C.

348. Super = insuper. — His, sc. verbis.

349. Si—sequi. Order: *si vobis est certa cupido sequi (me seu aliquem) audentem extrema (pericula).* — **350. Sit.** Indirect question.

351. *Excessere*, etc. The ancients believed that its tutelary deities left a city which had been captured by the foe.

352. *Quibus*, abl. of means.

353. *Moriamur*, *ruamus*. Subj. in exhortation.—356. *Raptores* = prowling.—360. *Cava*, *i. e.* enshrouding.—*Circum-*, *sc. nos*.

361, 362. *Quis explicet*, potential subj. The question expects the answer, *No one*. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5; B. 1181; A. 60, III.

367. *Quondam*, *sometimes*.—*Victis*. See note on I. 92.

373. *Moratur*, *sc. vos*.

374. *Rapiunt feruntque*, *i. e.* are pillaging. *Rapere* (and *agere*) were used of driving away flocks and herds and human captives, *ferre* of bearing off inanimate plunder.—375. *Itis*. M. 450; A. 71, I. *end*.

377. *Sensit delapsus*, *perceived that he had fallen*. A Greek construction; lit. having fallen, perceived it. H. 547, and I.; A. & S. 271, note 5.

379. *Aspris* = *asperis*. Syncöpe. H. 703, 2; A. & S. 322, 4.

380. *Humi nitens*, walking (more literally, advancing with effort, viz. because of the briers) on the ground. *Humi*, locative gen. See note on I. 193.

381. *Colla*, acc. of specification.

382. *Abibat*, *was beginning to retreat*. Inceptive imperfect.

388. *Dextra*, *favorable*.—*Sequamur*. Subj. in exhortation.

389. *Insignia* is a common word for the conspicuous accoutrements of a soldier, such as shields and helmets. C.

392. *Clipei*—*decorum*, and the comely equipment of his shield, *i. e.* his comely shield.—*Galeam*, *insigne*. H. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, Rem. 1, (a).

396. *Haud numine nostro*, *under a divine power not our own*, *i. e.* under an *unfavorable* divinity. C. favors the rendering “under a protection not ours,” the Grecian arms carrying with them the favor of the Grecian deities. H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2; B. 873.

398. *Orcus* was a name of the god of the dead.

401. *Conduntur* (like the Greek middle) = *se condunt*.

402. *Nihil*—*divis*, *by no means* (“*nihil*” adverbial acc.) *is it right for any one to trust the gods against their will*, *i. e.* to presume on the aid of the gods. “*Divis*” dat. H. 385; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2. So C. Many take *inv. divis* as abl. absol., “when the gods are opposed.”

409. *Densis armis*, *i. e.* with closed ranks. H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2.

410. *Delubri*. The temple of Minerva.

412. *Facie* and *errore*, abl. of cause.—*Jubarum*, gen. of source; “*arising from the Grecian crests*.”

413. *Gemitu* and *ira*, abl. of manner.—*Ereptae virginis* (objective gen.), *at the rescue of the maiden*. H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5, (a).

414. **Ajax.** Ajax Oileus, who loved Cassandra.

416. **Rupto turbine,** a *hurricane having burst forth.*

417. **Laetus — equis,** *Eurus exulting in his eastern steeds.* “Eōis,” from the region of the morning. “Equis,” abl. of cause.

418. **Saevitque, etc.** Order: Spumeusque Nereus saevit tridenti, atque ciet, etc. The trident, which properly belongs to Neptune, is sometimes assigned to Nereus (*dissyllable*), one of the sea-gods; its three prongs symbolize Neptune’s triple dominion over lakes, rivers, and seas. — **Nereus,** the wise and kindly “old man of the sea.”

420. **Quos,** *any*; indefinite pronoun.

423. **Atque — signant,** and mark our speech, different in sound (i. e. in pronunciation or accent) from their own. — **Sono.** H. 429; A. & S. 250, l.

424. **Numero.** We should say, *by numbers.*

425. **Divae.** Minerva. — **Aram.** The altar stood in front of the temple.

426. **Unus** strengthens “justissimus,” the one justest, the very justest, justissimus omnium. A. & S. 127, note 2; M. 310, obs. 2.

427. **Aequi.** H. 399, and 2, 1); A. & S. 213, and Rem. 1, (2).

428. **Dis aliter visum (est),** it seemed otherwise to the gods. Not implying that the gods did not recognize his justice, but that they did not deal with him accordingly.

430. **Infula,** the fillet which he wore as priest of Apollo.

431, 432. **Meorum, sc. civium.** — **Testor, sc. vos.**

433. Supply *me* as the subject of **vitavisse** and **meruisse** (434). H. 545, 2, 1); A. & S. 239, Rem. 2. — **Vices,** ordinarily translated here *dangers*; but from the primary idea in the word of alternation, “give and take,” Thiel derives the meaning of *hand to hand encounters*, thus distinguishing “vices” from *tela*, “missiles sent from a distance.” — **Et — manu,** and, had the fates decreed (lit. had it been the fates) that I should fall, I had earned (it, i. e. death) by my prowess. Haupt, Peerkamp, L., and R. place a semicolon after **vices**, and translate: *I had deserved to fall by the hands of the Greeks*, i. e. not, like Hypanis and Dymas, *confirms a sociis.*

435, 436. **Aevo** and **vulnere,** abl. of cause. — **Gravior.** H. 444, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a). — **Ulixi,** gen. of source or agent. H. 396, l.; A. & S. 211, Remarks 1 and 2; B. 745. (Subjective genitive.)

438. **Pugnam,** governed by **cernimus** (441), or by **videmus** implied in **cernimus.**

439. **Foront.** H. 506; A. & S. 263. 2, (1); B. 1277; A. 61, l.

440. **Sic** answers to *ceu*, and qualifies *indomitum, ruentes,* and *ob sessum.*

441. Acta testudine, a *testudo* having been advanced. The name *testudo* (lit. *tortoise*) was applied both to a military engine moving upon wheels, and, as here, "to the covering made by a close body of soldiers who placed their shields over their heads to secure themselves against the darts and other missiles of the enemy. The shields fitted so closely together as to present one unbroken surface, and were also so firm that men could walk upon them, and even horses and chariots be driven over them. The *testudo* formed a great protection to the soldiers, either in battle, or when they advanced to attack the walls or gates of a town." Smith's Dict. Antiq. p. 1119.

441, sqq. "Two struggles were going on between the assailants and defenders, — one about scaling the walls of the palace, the other about forcing an entrance through the doors (449, 450). The progress of the one is described in lines 452–468, that of the other in lines 469, sqq."

442. Parietibus (*pr. par-yet-i-bus*), to the walls of the palace. — **Postes** — *ipsos*, and at the very door-posts.

443. Nituntur gradibus, they climb by the steps of the ladders. — **Ad** against. — **Protecti**, sheltered, (*sc. clipeis*.)

446. His telis, with these as missiles.

447. Extrema in morte = in the last deadly struggle. F.

451. Instaurati animi (*sunt*), our courage was renewed, referring to Aeneas and his two companions. — **Regis. Priam.**

453. This secret postern gate is characterized in four ways: first, simply as "*limen*," an entrance; then as a *secret door*; then its object is pointed out, as admitting to a *thorough-fare* (*pervius usus*) between the different apartments of Priam's palace (lit. "of the apartments of Priam between themselves"); lastly its situation, a *neglected* (*sic W.*) gate in the rear. The palace was built on the four sides of a hollow square. Aeneas makes his way into the palace by this back entrance, unknown to the Greeks.

456. Incomitata. A pleasing domestic picture of the absence of state with which the princess, simply as woman, took her child with her through this private door to visit its grandparents. — **Saepius.** H. 444, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a). — **Andromache**, wife of Hector.

457. Soceros, both her father-in-law and her mother-in-law, Priam and Hecuba. So *patres*, line 579, stands for *parentes*. W. — **Trahebat** is picturesque, representing the child as not able to keep up with her.

458. Evado, I make my way through.

460. In praecipiti, lit. on a precipice, i. e. on the precipitous verge of the roof, whence it would fall directly upon the people far below. — **Summisque** — *tectis*, and built up with very lofty roof to the stars. —

Tectis, *modal* abl. (H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2), or abl. (a noun and adj.) of description or characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6.

461. **Troja**, one of the subject-nominatives of *solitae* (*sunt*) *videri*.

462. Note the *mesozeugma* in *solitae* agreeing with *naves*, the *middle subst.* of the three to which it belongs. B.

463, 464. **Summa tabulata**, *its lofty flooring*, i. e. the flooring at its base on the high roof of the palace. Notice the effect of the spondees and daetyles in these and the following lines, as depicting the laborious effort with which the tower was removed, and its rapid headlong fall.

464. **Altis sedibus**, *from its deep foundation*.

469. **Pyrrhus** (or Neoptolemus), son of Achilles.

470. **Luce aëna** (*αὐγὴ χαλκείη*), i. e. the gleaming of his burnished armor.

471–475. Order: **Qualis ubi coluber pastus mala** (i. e. *poisonous*) *gramina*, *quem frigida bruma tegebat tumidum sub terra*, *nunc, novus, exuviis positus, nitidusque juventâ, pectore sublato convolvit lubrica terga in lucem. arduus ad solem* (“*rising erect towards the sun*”), *et micat trisuleis linguis* (in) *ore*.

477. **Automedon**, the charioteer of Achilles (*equorum agitator*), was afterwards the armor-bearer of his son Pyrrhus. — **Scyria**, of *Scyros*, one of the Cýclādes. — 479. **Ipse**. Pyrrhus. — **Correpta**. A. & S. 257, Rem. 5; H. 431, 2, (3); B. 967; A. 72, 3.

481. **Aeratos**. The doors were of wood, but covered with plates of bronze. — **Trabe**, *arbores*. **Excisa** agrees with it, as the metre shows.

482. **Dedit**, i. e. opened. — **Lato ore**, abl. of description. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

485. **Armatos**, i. e. the armed guards of the palace.

487. **Cavae aedes**, *the hollow* (i. e. the re-echoing) *halls*. Others, simply the *cavaedium*, or inner-court (roofed on the sides, but with an opening to the sky in the centre), around which the other apartments lay.

492. **Ariete** (pr. ar-yě-te), not here strictly a battering-ram, but whatever he used to batter with; (probably the *trabs*, line 481.)

496. **Non sic**, i. e. not with such impetuosity. Construed with *fertur*. — **Aggeribus**, (*its*) *dykes*.

498. **Cumulo**, *with its mass* of waters. Abl. of manner.

501. **Nurus** is used here in a wide sense, including married daughters as well as daughters-in-law. Priam is said to have had fifty sons and fifty daughters. — **Per**, *among*.

503. **Illi**, *those fifty famous* chambers. H. 450, 5; A. & S. 207, Rem. 24.

504. **Barbarico**. Commentators are not agreed whether this “barbaric gold” is *Trojan*, Virgil inadvertently making Aeneas talk like a Roman, or whether the adj. means literally “foreign,” referring to gold

taken from the enemies of Troy. — *Postes*, appositive to *thalami*, a part to the whole. Spoils were fastened on door-posts, to be conspicuous.

509. *Senior*, “the aged sire;” “too old.” H. 441, 1; A. & S. 256, Rem. 9, (a.); B. 902; A. 17, V. 1.

512. *Aedibus in mediis*, in the middle of the palace. The altar and the bay-tree were in the uncovered portion of the inner court.

519. *Mens*, purpose, thought, resolution.

521. *Non tali auxilio*, etc. Not *such* aid does the time demand, — “we have not now to look to arms, but to altars and prayers.” Hen. and C. — *Defensoribus*, defences. So *Caes. B. G.* 4, 17.

522. *Non*. Supply *eget*, as the apodosis of *si afforet*.

527. *Per tela, per hostes*. Taken with *elapsus*.

528. The porticos or cloisters surrounded the *atrium* or court.

530. *Jam, jamque*, and now, even now. A.

536. *Pietas*, sympathy, kindly feeling. Here used of the reciprocal feeling of the gods to pious men. — *Quae — curet*. A relative clause with the subj. *characterizing* and *defining* an indefinite antecedent. H. 501, I.; A. & S. 264, 6; B. 1227; A. 65, 69, Note.

537. *Persolvant*, subj. of wish, imprecation. H. 488, I.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 6; B. 1193, 1196; A. 68, I.

539. *Et — vultus*, and *hast* contaminated a father's eyes with (his) death. The very sight of his son's murder, in the belief of the ancients, has a polluting effect.

540. *Quo*. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII. Abl. of source. — 541. *In* (with the abl. of the name of a person), in the case of, in relation to. M. 230, Obs. 1; B. 991.

542. *Erubuit*, he respected; (lit. he blushed before.)

543. *Hectoreum*. The student will notice many instances of the use of adjectives derived from proper nouns, when it would be more accordant with the English idiom to use the *genitive* of the name.

545. *Repulsum*, sc. *est*.

548. *To my father Pelides* (i. e. Achilles).

553. *Lateri*. H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. Dative of reference. — *Capulo*, governed by *tenuis*. H. 434, 4; A. & S. 241; R. 1; B. 473.

555. *Sorte*, according to his destiny. H. 414, 2; A. & S. 249, II. — *Tulit = abstulit*. — *Videntem*. “The present part. has a force, as the destruction is still going on before Priam's eyes at the time of his death.”

556. *Populis terrisque*. Abl. of cause after *superbum*. So most recent commentators: others, dat. after *regnatorem*.

557. *Asiae*. Asia Minor.

562 *Cre-ū-sa*, the daughter of Priam and wife of Aeneas.

563. *Casus*, the peril or the possible fate. — 564. *Quae copia*, what force of fighting-men. — 566. *Aegra*, wearied.

567-588. These lines are omitted in the best MSS., but while the external evidence is against them, the internal is for them, and I agree with R. and C. in thinking them genuine.

567. *Super eram*, one word, *supereram*, separated by *tnesis*.

569. *Tyndarida*, the daughter of *Tyndareus*, Helen.

570. *Erranti*, *se. mihi*.

574. *Aris*, poetical abl. of place. — *Invisa*, hated, a hateful object; others, *unseen*.

576. *Sceleratas poenas* = *sceleris poenas*.

577. *Mycenae* is here put for *Greece*. Virgil is fond of putting the particular for the general.

578. *Aspiciet*. Tr. this and the two following futures with *shall*. — *Parto triumpho*. Abl. absolute.

579. *Conjugium* = *conjugem*. — *Domum*, her family. — *Patres*, her parents.

580. *Turba*, abl. with *comitata*; (see note on I. 312.) “*Iliadum*” of *Trojan dames*, while the *ministri* are male attendants.

581. (And) *shall Priam have fallen by the sword? Shall Troy have blazed with fire?* These fut. perfects (and *sudarit*) “indicate those circumstances in the past which make it monstrous that the event spoken of as future, ‘aspiciet,’ ‘ibit,’ ‘videbit,’ should ever be realized. ‘Shall she return, now that Priam has been murdered, Troy burned, Dardania bathed in blood?’ Cf. IV. 590-1.” C.

582. *Sudarit*, contracted from *sudaverit*.

585. *Nefas*, contemptuously, instead of *nefariam*. — *Exstinxisse laudabor* = *laudabor quod exstinxi*, or *qui exstinxerim*. — *Sumpsisse merentis poenas*, for having exacted punishment from (one) deserving it. *Merentis*, objective gen. Some editors make it acc. pl. agreeing with *poenas*.

587. *Flammae*. II. 410, 7, 2); A. & S. 220, 3; B. 915; A. 50, IV. 5. *Satiasse*, (contracted from *satiavisse*), to have appeased.

591. *Confessa deam*, confessing the goddess, i. q. “*confessa se deam esse*.”

592. *Dextraque* — *continuit*, i. e. “and seizing me by my right hand,” (with which Aeneas was laying hold of his sword,) “drew me back.” See II. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b.) — *Prehensum*, *se. me*.

595. *Cura nostri*, (*nostri* objective gen.,) *affection for me*. (to be shown in defending and saving Aeneas.)

597. *Liqueris* (perf. subj. of *linquo*), and *superet*, subj. of indirect question. — *Conjuxne*, *whether thy wife*.

598. Quos, governed by *circum* in the next line.

599, 600. Ni — ensis. We have here the pres. subj. in the protasis, and the perf. in the apodosis, where we should have expected the imperf. and the pluperf. II. 504, 1; A. & S. 261, Rem. 3. "*Resistat* expresses that the danger and consequently the guardianship (*mea cura*) are not over. *Tulerint* and *hauserit*, for the sake of liveliness, speak of the destruction as already a thing of the past." C. More clearly S.: 'My present resistance alone prevents the present completion of their destruction.' Tr.: "*And (whom), were it not that my care opposes, by this time the flames would have swept away, and the hostile sword have drunk (their blood).*"

601 sqq. *Not the hated beauty of Laconian Tyndaris, nor censured Paris, — the severity of the gods, I say of the gods, is overthrowing for thee this dominion, etc.* "Tyndaris," Helen, the step-daughter of Tyndareus. — Tibi, dativus ethicus, depending on *evertit* — *Trojam*, and expressing the person affected with emotion (here of grief) by the overthrow.

604. Namque, and thou canst, for (*eripiam omnem nubem*, etc.) — Quae — caligat. Order: quae nunc, obducta, hebetat mortales visus tibi tuenti, et, humida, caligat circum.

608–623. "Not Homer himself is more sublime than Virgil in his loftiest flights, as when he describes the gods congregated for Troy's downfall." S. *Introduction*.

609, 610. Pulvere, dust (from the ruins). — Tridenti, abl.

612. "The Scæcan gate looked towards the shore, and the battle naturally thickened round it."

613. Prima, foremost, in front. The Scæcan gate faced the Grecian camp. — Socium agmen, i. e. the Greeks.

615. Jam, already. The sense is, it has already gone so far that even Pallas, the former protectress of Troy, sits as an enemy on the pinnacle of the citadel. L.

616. Limbo — saeva, *refulgent with (her) bordered robe and (her) fierce Gorgon*. "Limbo," lit. *with her border*. "The robe reaching down to the feet was a characteristic of Pallas, and the border would naturally be of peculiar splendor, as it frequently appears to have been in more ordinary human costume." As the *peplos* or robe is here indicated by its most conspicuous part, so the *aegis* or shield is pointed out by the head of the Gorgon Medusa which it bore. I follow Hen., L., and R. in adopting *limbo* (which is found in a few MSS. and is mentioned by Servius) instead of *nimbo*, the ordinary reading.

617, 618. Pater, Jupiter. — Secundas, i. e. victorious. — Sufficit, *supplies*.

621. *Dixerat*, *she ceased to speak*; (lit. she had spoken.)

622. While she speaks, the wondrous vision is revealed: *the awful forms appear, etc.*

624. *Mihi*, poetical dat. of the agent. — *Visum (est)*, *was seen*.

625. Troy was called *Neptunian* because its walls were built by Neptune and Apollo.

626–631. There is no *apodosis* in this sentence, but it is easily supplied by the mind; indeed it may be said to be implied in line 624–5. As the ash, so at length old Troy gave way. — B.

629. *Comam*, acc. of specification. B. quotes Milton's expression, "the graceful *locks* of these far-spreading trees." A. & S. 234, II.; B. 728. — *Vertice*, H. 414, 3; A. & S. 247, 2; B. 873. Modal abl.

630. *Supremum congemuit*, *it has groaned loudly its last*. H. 371, 1, 3), (2); A. & S. 232, (3); B. 713 *et seqq.*; A. 52, IV.

632. *Deo*. *Venus*, *deus* being used as of common gender.

637. *Excisa Troja*, abl. absolute.

638, 639. *Quibus*, sc. *est*. — *Integer aevi sanguis* = *sanguis aevi integri* (W.), "*quibus* — *sanguis*," *whose is the blood of unimpaired youth*. — *Aevi*, H. 399, 3, 4); A. & S. 213. Genitive of specification. — *Suo*, emphatic: *your own*, not another's.

642. *Una exc.* Anchises refers to the destruction of Troy by Hercules in the time of Laomedon. — *Una*, plural because with a plural noun. H. 176, 1; A. & S. 118, Rem. 2; B. 203, 3; M. 76, c, Obs.

644. *Sic positum*, *i. e.* stretched out in the attitude of death; *sic*, just as I am. — *Affati*, *i. e.* with the words "*vale, vale, vale!*"

645. *Ipse manu*. I myself with my hand, *i. e.* by fighting. Like Priam, he will mingle in the battle and provoke his death.

646. "In calling the loss of a tomb a light one, Anchises is speaking as a world-wearied old man, not as realizing the belief of the heroic time" that the souls of the unburied wandered forlorn on this side of the Styx for a hundred years.

647. *Invisus divis*. Anchises was thunder-stricken and lamed by Jupiter for boasting of the love of Venus.

648. *Demoror*. H. 467, III. 2; A. & S. 145, I. 2; B. 1083; A. 27, I. *end.* — *Ex quo*, sc. *tempore*.

649. *Me fulminis* — *igni*, *blasted me with the wind of the thunderbolt and struck me with its fire*.

652–3. *Vertere*, to overthrow, to destroy. — *Fato* — *incumbere*, and to lend his weight to (lit. to lean upon) *the destiny (that was) bearing (us) down*. C.

654. *Incepto* as well as *sedibus* is governed by *in*. — *Isdem* belongs to both nouns.

660. *Et* — *animo*, and this resolution is fixed in (thy) mind. — *Animo*, poetical ablative of place.

661. *Isti leto*, for that death thou seekest. For the reference of *iste* to the second person, see H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 25; B. 1028.

664. *Hoc erat, quod*, was this (the reason) that; *was it for this, that*.

668. *Lux ultima* = *the last day*.

681. *Inter manus*. Crœusa held Iulus in her arms, and was pressing him upon Aeneas.

682–3. *Levis apex*, a light pointed-flame. — *Visus*, sc. *est*. — *Tactu*. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1; B. 889; A. 54, I. (specification).

685. *Trepidare*, historical infinitive.

690. *Aspice* — *tantum*, look (with favor) upon us in this one thing (lit. this thing only). *Hoc*, acc. of specification. W. makes it acc. of kindred signification, after *aspice nos*: “Cast upon us but this one propitious glance.”

693. Thunder on the left was held as a good omen by the Romans.

699. Anchises lifts himself up from his recumbent posture.

706. *Aestus*, accusative.

707. *Imponere*, imperat. pass. (with the force of a middle), *place thyself upon*.

708. *Labor iste*, this labor of carrying thee. *Iste* is the demonstrative of the second person.

711. *Longe*, at some distance, so as not to attract the attention of the enemy. The servants, too, were sent by different routes (*ex diverso*, 716.)

713. *Egressis* (sc. *iis*), dat. of reference and interest. H. 389; A. & S. 228, note. (See note on *jactanti*, I. 102.)

714. *Cupressus*. The student will notice many instances in which a sacred tree is spoken of in connection with an altar or a shrine.

719. Aen. must be purified after blood-pollution. — *Vivo*, i. e. *running*.

721. *Humeros* and *colla*, acc. of specification, after *insternor*.

722. *Super*, above, to be taken adverbially with *insternor*.

724. Who does not realize the scene here described? B.

729. *Comiti*, *oneri*, for my companion, etc. H. 385, 3.

735. *Mihi trepido*, dat. of disadvantage, limiting *confusam eripuit mentem*. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2. — *Nescio quod*, I know not what, (i. e. *some*). — *Male amicum* = *unfriendly*.

737. *Nota regione viarum*, from the known (i. e. the habitual) direction of the way.

738. *Misero mi* (= *mihi erepta* (*est*), *was snatched from me unhappy*. H. 386, 2; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 855, 856; 1075; A. 51, V. Note. *Fato mi*, a conjecture of R. The MSS.: *fatone*.

739. We might expect the subj. of indirect question, after *incertum* (*est*), in these verbs; but the indicative of direct question is used, with greater rhetorical effect: "did she halt, or did she wander from the path, or did she sit down wearied? It is uncertain."

750. Stat, sc. sententia: i. e. *I am determined*.

754. Lumine, *with the eye*.

755. Animo, sc. *meo*. — Terrent, sc. *me*.

756. Pedem tulisset, *she might have borne her foot* (i. e. gone) thither.

761. Portic., and asylo, poet. abl. of place.—*Asylo*, *in the sanctuary*.

771. Tectis = in tectis, *among the houses*.

773. Notâ major. The ghosts of the dead appear larger than in life.

774. Stetörunt. H. 669, IV.; A. & S. 307, I. and (2); B. 1458, n.

779. Fas, *destiny*.—Aut, where we use *nor*. A. & S. 198, II. 2, (d).

780. Exsilia, sc. *sunt obeunda*.

781. The Tiber, rising in Etruria, is called *Lydian* from the traditional origin of the Etruscans from Lydia in Asia Minor.

784. Parta, sc. sunt. — Creusae, obj. gen.; tears *for*, etc.

786. Servitum. H. 569; A. & S. 276, I. and II.; B. 1360, 1364; A. 74, I.

787. Dardanis, a woman sprung from Dardanus. H. 316; A. & S. 100, 1, (b); B. 548; A. 44, I. 3.

788. Deum genetrix, Cybele. She was one of the patronesses of Troy, being a Phrygian goddess and worshipped on Ida. C.

792. Conatus, sc. *sum*. — Collo. Dat. H. 384, II. 1; A. & S. 249, I., Rem. 3; B. 855, 859; A. 51, II.

795. "There seems a touch of pathos in *sic*. A modern writer would probably expand it, "A lonely widower, I return to my comrades." C.

800. Deducere, to conduct them as colonists.

801. The planet Venus when seen in the east, near sunrise, was called Lucifer or Phosphorus; when seen in the west at evening, Hesperus.



BOOK III.

ARGUMENT.

IN the winter after the overthrow of Troy, Aeneas builds a fleet (1-8). He sails with a number of fellow-exiles in the spring or summer of the second year, and spends the winter in Thrace, where he begins to found a city; but the shade of Polydōrus warns him to avoid the cursed land (8-68). In the third year, he goes to Delos, and consults the oracle, but, misinterpreting the response, steers for Crete instead of Italy (73-120). Ill omens and a plague retard the building of his rising city; but, warned by the gods, in the fifth year he directs his course to Italy (121-191). He is wafted in a storm to the Strophādes, thence to Actium, where he celebrates games in honor of Apollo (192-290). In the sixth year, he lands in Epirus, and finds it ruled over by Helēnus, one of the sons of Priam, to whom, after the death of Pyrrhus, the kingdom had fallen, and along with it Andromāche, formerly the wife of Hector. He is received with great kindness, and instructed by Helenus in all the labors and dangers that yet await him on his voyage (291-505). Crossing to the Italian shore, he coasts southward, approaches the district of Sicily near to Aetna, escapes the Cyclōpes, and again stands out to sea (506-683). Avoiding Scylla and Charybdis, he reaches Drepanum, where his father Anchises dies; thence setting sail, he is driven to Carthage, where he arrives in the summer of the seventh year, probably as winter is drawing on (684-718).

1. *Res Asiae*, the kingdom of Asia.

2. *Visum (est) superis*, it seemed good to the gods.

3. *Humo*, from the ground. — *Fumat*. The change to the present is lively: the smoke continues after the instantaneous overthrow.

6. *Molimur*, we build: more lit., "prepare with much labor."

9. *Fatis*. We might have expected "*ventis*," but the unusual expression *to spread their sails to the fates* indicates their dependence on destiny.

13. *Terra Mavortia*, a land devoted to Mars. — *Procul* simply implies

local separation, and is used of a little distance as well as a great. Thrace was separated from the Troad only by the narrow Hellespont that Leander and Byron swam across.

19. *To my Dionæan mother.* Venus was the daughter of Diōne.

22. Quo, poetical abl. of place. — Quo summo, on the top of which.

28. Huic, from this. Dat. of reference, instead of the abl. of source. — Atro sanguine, in dark blood. Abl. of description. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

36. That they should duly render the portent (visus) propitious, and lighten (mitigate) the omen. On the subjunctives, H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 end; A. 64, IV.

39. Eloquar, sileam, (shall I speak, etc.,) subj. in a question of propriety. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, R. 5; B. 1180; A. 60, 3.

41. Jam, at last, (after this third effort.)

43. "Non" (42) governing the whole sentence, gives aut the force of nec. "Nor does this blood flow from the tree." J., Forb., and C. tr. differently, supplying 'externus' to 'eruor.'

45. Polydorus, a son of Priam. — Hic, adverb. — Confixum, se. me.

46. Jaculis — acutis, has shot up into sharp javelins. H. and W. — Jaculis, (dative) = in jacula. H. 384, II. 2, 1; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2. Some scholars take jac. ac. as modal abl. — 50. Mandarat = mandaverat. Alendum. H. 565, 3; A. & S. 274, Rem. 7; B. 1315.

54. Res Agamemnonias, the fortunes of Agamemnon.

56–7. Quid cognate acc. with cogis, pectora object acc. — Sacra, accursed.

58–9. Primum, in the first place. — Monstra, prodigies.

63. Tumulo (dat.) = in tumulum. W. Earth is added to the casual mound already existing (line 22). — Stant, are erected. — Arae. Two in number; cf. III. 305.

67. Sanguinis sacri, i. e. of the blood of victims.

68. Supremum, adverbial acc., for the last time.

71. Deducunt, (haul down from the shore,) launch.

73. Sacra tellus (Delos) col. med. mar., gratissima matri Nereidum, etc.

75–6. Which (when) wandering about (all) seas and shores, the grateful Archer (Apollo) bound to lofty Mycōnos and Gyāros. "Pius" denotes Apollo's affection for his birthplace and gratitude for his mother's shelter.

80. Idem, lit. the same man, i. e. at the same time king and priest.

88. Quem sequimur, i. e. who is to be our guide? A lively use of the pres. for the fut.

102. Monumenta, traditions.

104. Crete is called "Jovis magni insula" as the birthplace of Jove.

108. **Rhoeteas.** The Troad is so called from a promontory on the Hellespont.

111. **Hinc, etc.** Hence, *i. e.* from Crete, came to Phrygia, the mother of the gods, (Cybēle), and her rites.—**Cybeli**, of Cybelus, a mountain in Phrygia. Serv.

113. **Dominae**, of their mistress, Cybele.

118. **Aris**, on the altars. H. 422, 1, 2) in fin.; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3 in fin.

120. A black victim is offered to the power which is required to *withhold* unpropitious influences, a white one to those that are expected to exert themselves favorably. C.

122. **Idómōneus**, on his return to Crete from the Trojan war, being endangered by a storm, vowed to sacrifice to the gods, if spared by them, whatever first met him on reaching his house. His own son became the victim. A pestilence subsequently visiting Crete, his crime was considered as the cause, and he was exiled from the island.

123. **Domum**, a home.—**Adstare**, “stand ready to our hand.”

125. **Bacchatam**, part. of a dep. verb, used passively: “revelled upon.”—**Jugis**, poet. abl. of place: b. j. *with Bacchic revels on its hills.*

126. Paros is called *snow-white* from the color of its marble.

127. **Concita**, aroused by, “rushing by.” Fr. In the narrow channels the waves rose higher and boiled more fiercely than out at sea.

129. **Petamus**, oratio recta: *let us seek.*

134. **Tectis**, for their dwellings, *i. e.* for the protection of their houses; dat. of advantage. Many editors: “to build up the acropolis *with roofs*”; abl. of means.

136. **Connubiis**, (*con-nub-yis*), dat. after *operata*. H. 384; A. & S. 223.

138. **Corrupto** — **tractu**, the expanse of the sky being tainted.

141. **Exurere**, historical inf.

144. **Veniam**, a gracious answer.

150. **Jacentis**, sc. *mei*.

155–6. **Hic canit**, he foretells here.—**Ultro**, unasked.—**Secuti** (*sumus*).

158. **Idem** (nom. pl.), lit. (*we*) the same, *we also*. H. 451, 3; A. & S. 207, Rem. 27, (a); B. 1034.

159. **Magnis**, for great men. C. “for us, great deities.”

162. Apollo was born in Delos.—**Cretae**, in Creta. II. 424, 1; A. & S. 221, Rem. 1; B. 931 *N. B.*; 932; A. 55, III.; 3.

163–166. See notes on I. 530–533, which passage this repeats.

168. **Iasius**, the brother of Dardanus. — **Quo**, *i. e.* Dardano.

170. **Corythum requirat**, let him (Anchises) seek *Corythus* (the town: see *Lex.*)

175–6. **Corpore**. H. 425, 3, 4); A. & S. 251; B. 916, 917; A. 54, VI. **Supinas**, with the palms upwards.

180. *Gem. par.*, *the twofold lineage*; one ancestor from Crete (108), another from Italy.

181. *N. v. e. l.*, *by a modern error* in regard to *ancient places*.

184. *Portendere*. Supply *eam* (i. e. *Cassandram*) as subject.

187. *Crederet*, *who could believe so*, in those days; a lively use of the imperf., where we should prefer the pluperf.: "who would have thought so." C. Potential subjunctive. H. 486, 4; A. & S. 260, Rem. 2.

191. *Aequor*, gov. by *currimus*, by an extension of the principle of cognate acc. (as in "*currimus cursum*.") H. 371, 3; A. & S. 232, 2.

195. *Inhorruit tenebris*, *grew rough* (or *was ruffled*) *in the dark shade*.

201-3. *Discernere*. H. 545, 2, 1); A. & S. 239, Rem. 2; B. 1139; A. 67, I. 2 *end.*—*Tres adeo soles*, *three whole days*.

206. *Visa, est.*—*Aperire*, *to disclose*.—*Fumum*, a sign of human habitation.

212. *Harpyiae*, (lit. the plunderers). Pronounced *Har-pwi-ae* (*Ἄρπυιαι*). In Homer, personified storm-winds.

213. *Clausa* (est iis), *was shut against them*. The Argonauts, Zetes and Calais, drove the Harpies from the house of Phineus, where they had devoured or defiled the food on his tables, to punish his crime.

221. *Nullo custode*, abl. absol.

224. *Toros*, couches or seats of turf.

232. *Ex diverso*, *se. loco vel tractu*. The adj. is used substantively.

234-5. *Edico* with subj. *I direct*, with inf. *I annomce*.—*Capessant*. H. 530, II. 3, 2); A. & S. 266, 2, Rem. 1, (b), and Rem. 2.—*Gerendum* (esse). H. 530, I.; A. & S. 266, 2, and Rem. 2; H. 528. Orat. obliqua.

236-7. *Haud secus ac*, *not otherwise than*.—*Tectos* and *latentia*, by *prolepsis* (anticipation) denote the result of the action.

239. Some high rock serves the trumpeter of Aeneas as watch-tower.

241. *Foedare*, inf. used as a noun in apposition with *proelia*.

245. *Infelix vates*, *an inauspicious prophet*.

248. *Laomedontiadae*, *ye children of Laomedon*. Sarcastic, reminding them of L.'s treachery in defrauding Apollo and Neptune.

249. *Patrio*, *our father's*. They were daughters of Pontus or Neptune. Others: *our rightful*.

252. Virgil identifies or confuses the Harpies with the Furies. C.

253. *Vocatis*, *being invoked* to favor your course. W.

257. *Subigat*. Subj. after *antequam*.—*Mālis*, (from *māla*) with *absumere*.

267. *Exc. l. r.*, "to ease the unrolled *sheets*" (i. e. the ropes fastened to the bottom of the sail at its two corners). Before setting sail, these ropes would lie in a coil or bundle.

275. Apollo, *i. e.* his temple; built on a dangerous rock, hence *formidatus nautis*.—Aperitur, is disclosed, *comes into view*.

279. Jovi, in honor of Jupiter. C.—Votis, *with votive offerings*. W.

280. Cel. litora ludis is a variety for *cel. lndos in litore*, cel. having its strict sense of 'to make populous.' C. In representing Aen. as celebrating games at Actium, Virgil compliments Augustus, who instituted a quinquennial celebration at Actium in consequence of his victory.

281. Oleo (with which they were anointed).—Ol. lab., abl. absol.

284. Annum, governed by *circum* in composition. H. 371, 4; A. & S. 233, (2).—285. Hiemps = *hiems*.

286. Abas was a mythical king of Argos, whose shield obtained victory even after his death. Virg. represents one of his *descendants* as slain by Aeneas and stripped of his shield.

287–8. Post. adv., on the front of the door-posts (of the temple).—Carmine, *with a verse* (as follows).—De, (taken) *from*.—Arma, sc. *dicat* (dedicates).

291. Phaeacum arces, *i. e.* the mountains of Corcyra.

292. Portu, dat. H. 116, 4, 3), and 386; A. & S. 89, 3, and 224.

294. Incredibilis rerum fama = *incredibilium rerum fama*.

295. Helēnus, a son of Priam, had been taken to Epirus by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus and son of Achilles, who had married Andromāche, Hector's widow. On the death of Pyrrhus, Helenus succeeded him in his kingdom as he had in his marriage.

297. Patrio, *of her country* (as being an Asiatic).—Cessisse, *has passed to*.

302. Falsi, *of the mimic*, or *of the feigned*. Helenus and Andromache have shown their affection for Troy by transferring its names to their new realm.

304. Viridi caespite, abl. of material.—Inanem, *i. e.* as a cenotaph.

310. Adfersne te mihi ut (as a) *vera facies*, ut *verus nuntius*?

319. When the student shall have read the *Iliad*, he will feel the full pathos of this address: *Hector's Andromache*. The possessive gen. *Hectoris* limits *Andromache* directly; to supply *uxor*, with some commentators, sadly mars the beauty of the passage. Pyrrhin' = Pyrrhine. H. 669, I. 3; A. & S. 322, 7; A. I. (*near end*).

321. Priamēia virgo, Polyxēna, virgin daughter of Priam, who was immolated by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles.

326. Stirpis Ach., *i. e.* Pyrrhus.

327. Servitio enixae, "*having borne children in slavery*;" enixae agrees with *nos* (325), "I."

329. Transmisit me famulo Hel., *famulamque*, and (*myself*) a slave.

330. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother, (*seel. Furii's agitated*), and still more maddened at the loss of Hermiōne, who had been betrothed to him, (*ereptae conjugis*), slew Pyrrhus at Delphi, while he was worshipping at the altar erected to his father Achilles (*patrias aras*).” Fr.

336. Jugis, to the mountain-tops. H. 386; A. & S. 224; B. 826.

339. Quid, *se. facit*, how fares? “What of the boy Aseanius?”—**Vescitur, etc.**, “and does she breathe the vital air, who for thee, when Troy (was) already —.” But here some look or sign on the part of Aeneas indicates to Andromache that Creüsa is no more; and she breaks off her inquiry after the mother, to return to the boy. *Troja* may be presumed to be abl. absol. with some participle which was to follow in the unfinished sentence. Another reading (340) *Quem*.

341. Tamen, still, in spite of her death. — **Cura** = *desiderium*.

343. Avunculus. Heetor was Creüsa's brother.

348-9. Multum, used adverbially. — **Magnis**, *se. Pergamis*.

351. It was a custom of the Romans, returning after a long absence, to embrace and kiss the door-posts of their houses. Cf. II. 490.

353. The cloisters (*porticus*) seem to have surrounded the hall (*aula*), which appears to be used in Virg., in the case of a palace, as equivalent to *atrium*. C.

360. Qui sentis, *i. e.* thou, whose senses are alive to.

362-3. Religio, responses or auspices; **prospera**, favorable.

368. Sequens (= *si sequar*), protasis, **possim**, apodosis. H. 503, 2, 1); A. & S. 261, Rem. 4.

376. Jupiter draws the decrees of fate like lots out of the urn; *volvit vires*, *i. e.* ordains the succession of events; *is vertitur ordo*, such an order of things is revolving, (*i. e.* is on the point of being fulfilled in thy fortunes.)

381-3. Ital., the Italy, (that part thou art to seek;) obj. of *dividit*.—**Longa** — **terris**, at a long distance, a far and pathless journey separates from our far lands, *i. e.* from Epirus. Forb. and C. Others: *longis div. terris*. ‘divides by a long stretch of country.’

386. Inferni lacus, *i. e.* Avernus. — **Circe** is called Aeaeon from Aea in Colchis.

398. Graiis, poetical dat. of the agent. H. 388, 3; A. & S. 225, II.

401. Hic — muro, here is that little *Petelia*, the city of the Meliboean leader *Philoctetes*, supported by its wall.

403. Steterint, shall have anchored.

405. Velare, imperat. pass., veil thyself. The covering of the head during sacrifice was a distinctively Roman custom, the Greeks sacrificing with the head uncovered. — **Comas**, acc. of specification.

412. *Laeva tellus*, the left or southern side of Sicily, round which Aeneas was to sail "*longo circuitu*," so as to avoid the passage between Scylla and Charybdis. C.

421. *Ter*, three times a day.

440. *Mittere*, thou shalt be conducted. Future indie. passive.

444. Leaves would be among the earliest materials for writing.

446. *Digerit in numerum*, *she arranges in order*.

453. *Tanti*, of so great consequence; (followed by *quin adeas*.)

457. *Volens*, with good will; "*graciously*." — 460. *Ven.*, here passive.

467. *Loricam*, etc., *i. e.* a coat of chain-mail, made of metal plates fastened together with small chains, these chains being three-ply and of gold. Couple *hamis* with *consertam*, *auro* with *trilicem*.

470. *Duces*, *guides*. — 476. *Bis*. Cf. II. 642-3 and note.

484. *Nec* — *honore*, nor is she behind (her husband) in the honor (paid her guests). Many editors and MSS.: *honori*.

486. *Et haec*, *these gifts also*, (as well as those of my husband.) — *Quae sint*, *et testentur*, *to be, etc.* II. 500; A. & S. 264, 5. Purpose.

489. *Super*, *i. e.* remaining. — *Astyanax*, son of Hector and Andromache.

499. *Fuerit*, fut. perf. "*Its finished foundation, it is hoped, will be less in danger than that of ancient Troy.*"

503. *Epiro*, *Hesperia*, abl. of place, *in* omitted by poetical usage.

505. *Nepotes*. After his victory at Actium, Augustus founded Nicopolis in Epirus, and decreed that its inhabitants should be recognized as kinsmen by the Romans.

510. *Having cast lots for the oars*. In anticipation of an early start (512-519), before their bivouac they determine the succession of rowers for the next day.

517. *Auro*. The allusion is to the brightness of the stars which form the belt and sword of Orion. — *Ōrīōna*.

518. *Constare*, are uniform, composed, tranquil. — *Caelo*, poet. abl. of place.

540. *Bello*, dative of the end for which. — 545. *Velamur*. Reflective.

546. *Praeceptis*, *in accordance with the precepts*. — *Maxima*, *as the most important*.

549. *Velatarum*, covered with sails. — *Obvertimus*, sc. *terrae*. "*As the wind bellies out the sails towards the sea, the retaining antennae (sail-yards) and their horns point in the same proportion toward land.*" — *Cornua*, the extremities of the antennae.

560. *Eripite nos e periculo*. 561. *Haud minus ac*, *not otherwise* (lit. not less) *than (as)*. — 565. *Desedimus*, perf. of *desīdo*.

567. *Rorantia astra*, (as *lambit sidera*, line 574,) hyperbole. "They see the sky through the medium of foam."

583. *Immania monstra*, the terrible phenomena.

600. *Lumen*, light, is put for air, the conductor of light.

614. *Trojam*, terminal acc. after *profectus*. H. 379; A. & S. 237. — *Genitore paupere*, abl. absol.

615. *And would such fortune had remained!* (i. e. Would I had been content with my lot and stayed at home.)

616. *Hic*, adverb.

617. *Cyclōpis*, of the Cyclops, Polyphēmus. Virgil takes up Homer's story of the Cyclōpes, (*Odyssey*, Book IX.)

618. *Sanie — cruentis*. Abl. of quality or characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 53, II.

635. *Telo*, i. e. with a stake.

652. *Fuisset*. See note on *tulisset*, II. 94.

663. *Inde*, i. e. "de fluctibus," with sea-water.

667. *Sic merito*, deserving such reception.

671. *Potis*, se. *est* = *potest*, se. Polyphemus.

682. *Aeer metus agit* (socios, my comrades) *praecipites excutere rudentes quocumque* (to loosen the sheets for any quarter), etc.

684–5. *On the other hand the injunctions of Helenus — Scylla and Charybdis — warn them that they should not hold on their course.*

686. *With but a small remove from death between the two ways*; i. e. between advancing and running into Scylla and Charybdis, and taking a backward course, to run the risk of falling into the hands of the Cyclōpes. The two perils are close upon them on either hand. This is R.'s explanation of this vexed passage (*Proleg.* 75, 76¹). I follow R. in adopting the reading of the Vatican MS. in line 684, instead of *Scyllam atque Charybdim*, and in inverting the usual order of lines 685, 686.



BOOK IV.

ARGUMENT.

DIDO, enamored of Aeneas, consults her sister Anna, who advises her to consent to marriage with the Trojan prince (1-53). Her passion further described (54-89). Juno, alarmed, proposes to Venus the marriage of Aeneas and Dido, with the junction of the two nations, devising a plan by which to bring it about. Venus seemingly assents (90-128). The Carthaginians and Trojans go forth to hunt (129-159). In a violent thunder-storm, sent down by Juno, Aeneas and Dido accidentally take refuge in the same cave, and are married (160-172). Fame bears the tidings through Libya (173-197). King Iarbas, a rejected suitor of Dido's, complains to his father Jupiter of her preference for Aeneas (198-218). Jupiter sends Mercury to Aeneas with an authoritative command to leave Africa and make for Italy (219-278). In obedience to the will of heaven, Aeneas prepares for his departure, attempting to conceal his plans from Dido (279-295). The queen divines his intentions, and upbraids him, but in vain (296-449). Unable to bear up against her grief, she determines to die; urged to her fatal purpose by dire portents and bad dreams (450-473). Concealing her designs from her sister, she bids her erect a huge pyre, and pretends that it is intended for the celebration of magic ceremonies to cure her of her love (474-521). Her grief now increases to frenzy; but Aeneas has already weighed anchor, and stands out to sea in the middle of the night (522-583). In the morning Dido, maddened by the sight of the ships in the distant offing, breaks out in a paroxysm of love-sick sorrow, and imprecates calamities on her once cherished guest (584-629); and having dismissed all her attendants, after reviewing her life in a few words, and pronouncing it happy and glorious but for this last sorrow, she slays herself on the pyre (630-705).

"The subject of this book has made it the most attractive, perhaps the most celebrated, part of the poem." Virgil "has struck the chord of modern passion, and powerfully has it responded; more powerfully,

perhaps, than the minstrel himself expected." Our sympathies are all with Dido; and when Aeneas sets sail, he appears to us rather as the shameless deserter, than as the pious follower of the will of the gods.

1, 2. Dido has been wounded by Cupid. See Aen. I. 719-22.—**Cura**, *i. e.* the anxiety of love.—**Venis**, poetical abl. of place, where we should have *in venis* in Ciceronian prose. H. 422, 1, 2), in fin.; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3, in fin. H. and C. make it instrumental abl.: *with* her veins.—**Caeco**, *hidden*.

3. **Multa virtus**, the great valor (lit. the *manifold* valor,—proved by many deeds). Others take *multa* and *multus* as equivalent to *multum* adverbially, *i. e.* *saepe*.

4. **Gentis**, of his ancestry.—**Vultus**, his looks.

10. Quis novus hospes (est) hic, (qui) successit nostris sedibus?

11. **Quem**=*qualem*.—**Ore**. H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1.—**Armis**, *shoulders*.—**Forti pectore et armis**, abl. of characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6.

12. *I do indeed believe, nor is my confidence unfounded, that 'tis the race of the gods* (*i. e.* that he is the offspring of the gods.)

13. *Cowardice betrays ignoble souls*; but he is no coward.

17. *Since my first passion disappointed me* ("played me false." C.), *cheated* (= and cheated me of my hopes) *by death* (the death of Sychaeus).

18. **Pertaes. fuisset**, *sc. me*.—**Thalami taedaeque**, H. 410, III.; A. & S. 215. **Taedae**. A torch was borne before a Roman bride, when she was conducted to the house of her husband.

19. **Potui suc.**, *I might have yielded*; the emphatic indic. in the apodosis instead of the subj. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, (1), and (b); B. 1276; A. 59, IV. 2, R.—**Culpae**, *i. e.* a second marriage.

24. **Optem**, *let me choose rather*.—**Dehiscat**. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 *end*; A. 68, II. *end*.

27. **Pudor**, *i. e.* the respect due her former husband.

31. O dilecta (tuac) sorori (H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.; B. 844, 845; A. 51, VIII. *end*), *magis luce* (= *vitâ*).

32. *Wilt thou waste away, pining alone, all* (the days of) *thy youth?*

33. **Noris**=*noveris*. Fut. of *novi*.—**Veneris praemia**, the joys of wedded love.

35. **Esto**, *grant that*; (taken with what follows.)—**Mariti**=*proci*.

36. **Libyae, Tyro**, defining *mariti*; gen. of source and abl. of source.

38. **Amori**. H. 385, and 5; A. & S. 223, Rem. 2; B. 831.

39. **Consederis**, subj. in an indirect question.—**Arvis**=*in arvis*.

43. **Tyro**, *from Tyre*. Abl. of source.—**Quid dicam**, *why need I speak?*

48. *Conjugio tali*. Abl. absolute of condition.
56. *Per aras*, at the various altars. "Per," lit. among.
59. *Cui—curae*. H. 390; A. & S. 227; B. 848; A. 51, VII.
66. *Est*, from *edo*. H. 291; A. & S. 181; B. 431; A. 37, V.
68. *Tota urbe*. Even in prose "the abl. is usually put without a prep. when the adj. *totus* is subjoined, to denote an extension over something, as *urbe tota*, through the whole city." M. 273, c. Cf. H. 422, 1, 1); A. & S. 254, Rem. 2, (b); B. 937, 3; A. 55, III. 5.
69. *Conjecta sagitta*, abl., *cerva*, nom.; as shown by the metre.
74. *Media per moenia* = *per mediam urbem*. H. 441, 6; A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; B. 662; A. 47, VIII.
77. *Eadem convivia*: i. e. a banquet like yesterday's.
80. *Digressi (sunt)*, sc. the guests.
82. *Stratis rel.*, on the couch (at the table) left (by Aeneas).
85. *Si possit*, (to see) whether she may be able to beguile, etc. H. 525, 1; A. & S. 265; 198, 11, Rem. (e) in fin; A. 67, I. 1. Indirect question.
89. *Machina*, structure, pile (of building). H. Turret. W. Crane. C.
94. *Mag. et. mem. numen*, sc. *erit vestrum* (thine and Cupid's).
98. *Quo—tanto*, whither, i. e. to what end (will you go on) now, in so great a strife?
102. *Communem*, in common.—*Parib. ausp.* = with joint authority.
- 103-4. *Liceat Didonem servire*.—*Dotales*, as her dowry (to Aeneas).
106. *Quo* (= *ut eo*) in order that thus.—*L. or.*, to the Libyan shores.
109. *If only* (good) fortune follow the deed of which thou speakest.
- 110-11. *Fatis*, by the fates. (Some translate, in regard to the fates.)
—*Si*, whether.—*Profectis*, sc. *iis*. Cf. I. 732.
- 115-16. *Iste*, that thou speakest of.—*Paucis*, sc. *verbis*.
117. *Venatum*, sup. from *venor*. H. 569; A. & S. 276, II.; B. 1360; A. 74, I. A terminal acc.
121. *Alae*, the mounted huntsmen, riding on either side of Dido and Aeneas.—*Trepidant*, are hurrying hither and thither.
124. *Speluncam*, terminal acc. H. 379, 4; A. & S. 237, Rem. 5, (c.)
125. *Tua*, etc., if I can rely on thy compliance. *Certa*, predicate.
126. *Propriam* (eam) *dicabo*, I will make her forever his.
127. *Hymen* (the god of marriage) shall be here.
128. *Dolis repertis*. Abl. absolute of cause.
130. *Portis*. H. 422, 2; A. & S. 255, Rem. 3, (b.); B. 948; A. 54, VI.
- 131-2. *Lato ferro*, abl. of characteristic.—*Odora—vis*, lit. the keen-scented strength of hounds, a periphrase for the keen-scented hounds. Cf. Homer's βίη 'Ηρακλῆειν.
133. *Thalamo*, poetical abl. of place.—*Cunctantem*, at her toilet. (Naturally.)

137. *Circumdata*, *attired in*.—*Chlamydem*. H. 374, 7; A. & S. 234, Rem. 1, (a).—*Picto limbo*, abl. of characteristic. H. 428; A. & S. 211, Rem. 6; B. 888; A. 54, II.

138. *In aurum*. Her hair gathered into a knot, is bound either by a fillet of gold, or by a net of golden threads.

150-1. *Tantum*, i. e. *quantum Apollinis*. Aeneas is compared with Apollo, in respect, first, of the grace and ease of his movements, secondly, of his beauty. C.—*Ventum*, sc. *est*.

152. *Dejectae*, *driven* by the attendants. C. Others, “having thrown themselves down,” (pass. as middle,) i. e. *leaping*.

153. *Decurrere*, perf. ind., as shown by the metre. *Cervi transmittunt (se) cursu* (= *transcurreunt*) *patentes campos*, *atque fuga* (*in flight*) *gl. pulv. agm.*, etc.

164. *Amnes*, *torrents* made by the shower; a striking and frequent phenomenon in Italy and Greece.

168. *Connubiis*, dat. after *consciis*. H. 399, 5, 1); A. & S. 213, Rem. 7.

174-6. *Fame*, (i. e. *Rumor*), *than whom* there is *no other pest (malum) more swift*.—(176.) *At first small from fear*.—*Metu*, abl. of cause.

178. *Terra* was *enraged at the wrath of the gods* which had thrust the Titans, her sons, down to Tartarus.

179. *Coeo*, (pr. *Ceo*), see Index of Proper Names.

182-4. *Oculi*, sc. *sunt*.—C. *medio t. que* = *inter caelum et terram*.

185. *Somno*. H. 384; A. & S. 223. “Nor bows to sleep her eyes.” Con.

191-2. *Oratio obliqua*. The principal clauses, (*venisse Aenean, (eos) fovere hiemem*), acc. with inf.; and the subordinate relative clause (*dignetur Dido*), subj.—*Viro*, (*as her*) *husband*.

193. *Quam longa (sit)*, as long as it is,—the whole winter.

195. *Dea foeda* (i. e. *Fame*) *diffundit hanc in ora virum*.

198. *Ham. satus*, Iarbas, son of Hammon or Ammon and Garamantis; an unsuccessful suitor for Dido's hand. *Ham.*, abl. of source.

200. *Posuit*, he *erected* a hundred temples, etc., but *previously (sacraverat)* he *had consecrated* the ever-burning light.

202. *Pingue fuit solum*; from the sacrifices: *fl. fuerunt lim*. Cf. I. 639.

203. *Amens animi*. H. 399, 3, 4; A. & S. 213, Rem. 1, a. Specif.

204. *Media inter numina divum*, *in the midst of the statues* (lit. powers and presence) *of the gods*.

205. *Multa Jovem orasse*. H. 374; A. & S. 231; B. 734; A. 52, III.

206. *Nunc*, *now* (and never before. Thy worship was introduced by me.)

209. *Caeci*, i. e. *aimless; blind* as not striking those they ought to strike.

211-12. See Aen. I. 365-8.

213. *Loci leges* = *dominion over the place*.

215. Aen. is called "that Paris" contemptuously. The reproach of effeminacy is made against the Trojans by poets later than the Homeric times.

216. Maeonia, an old name of Lydia which bordered on Phrygia. — **Mentum**, acc. of specification (with *subnixus*). — **Mitra**, a cap "fastened below the chin by ribbons, which partly covered the jaws and temples." — On essenced hair as a reproach, cf. XII. 110.

217. **Rapto**, perf. part. of *rapio* used as noun: *his prey*.

218. **Quippe**, *forsooth*, in sarcasm. — **Fam. inanem**, *an idle fame*; either "the reputation of Jove as a god" (C.), or his reputed relation to Iarbas (line 198).

219. Suppliants laid hold of the altars with their hands.

225. **Exspectat**, *lingers*. — **F. datas**, *assigned by the fates*.

228. **Bis**. First, from Diomedes (Il. 5, 311 sqq.), and finally from the Greeks at the sack of Troy (Aen. II. 589 sqq.).

229. **Sed** (*promisit illum*) **fore**. — **Grav. imperiis**, *teeming with empire*.

230. **Qui regeret**, **prod.**, **mit.** H. 501, I.; A. & S. 264, 1 and (b). — **Genus proderet**, *should hand down a line*. C. — **Qui**, *talem ut is*.

232-3. **Accendit**, sc. *eum*. — **Nec, etc.**, *and he undertakes no enterprise himself for (super) his own renown*.

237. **Summa**. Noun, not adjective. — **Hic** — **esto**, *be thou our herald of this message*. W. and C. *Hic* = *de hac re*.

244. **Lum. m. resignat**, *opens their eyes in death*. Hen., Forb., C. In accordance with the Roman custom of closing a friend's eyes at the moment of death, and afterwards opening them again when the body was laid on the funeral pile, this action is attributed to Mercury, the conductor of souls, the object being that the dead might see their way to the lower world. Others, either with the same translation, or taking *morte* as abl. of separation, explain it, *brings the dead to life*. Other tr. of *resignat*: "relaxes;" "seals again;" "closes."

247. **Duri**, *the much-enduring*.

252. **Nitens**, *poising himself on*.

257. **Litus** governed by *ad*. An unusual post-position of the prep.

258. **Avo**. Atlas was the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury.

283. **Quid agat**, *what can he do?* H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5.

289-94. A good example of the *oratio obliqua*. The imperatives of direct discourse are put in the subj., (*aptent, cog., par., dissim.*); the principal declarative clause has the acc. with the inf., — *sese temptaturum (esse)*, — and the subordinate clause introduced by *quando* takes the subj. For *sit* (290), inasmuch as it would be subj. in direct discourse as well, the rule of indirect question must be given. — **Aditus**, the

approaches, or avenues, (to her feelings.) — **Quae** (293), *se. sint.* — **Quis r. d. (sit) modus**, *what method may be fitting for his case.*

298. Tuta, (*even though*) *secure.* Much more, fearing every danger. — **Eadem**, *i. e.* the same Fame that had spread the report of her marriage (191 sqq.) — **Fur.**, (*to her*) *raving.*

301-3. Sacris. The statue and sacred emblems of the god, brought out of the temple, and moved violently. **C.—Triet. org.**, the triennial orgies of Bacchus at Thebes. — **Baccho**, *i. e.* the name of Bacchus, in the cry of “Io, Baeche!” — **Noct. Cyth.** The orgies were celebrated on Mt. Cithaeron, partly by night.

314-18. Mene. *Ne*, the enclitic interrog. particle. — **Ego oro** (319) *to per has, etc.* — **Istam**, *that of thine.*

321-2. Odere, *se. me.* — **Inf. sunt mihi Tyr.** — **Qua — adibam**, *by which alone I approached the stars, i. e. which was my sole title to immortality.*

333. Te plurima promeritam (esse), *that thou hast done (me) very many favors; lit. hast deserved very many things.*

337, 340. Pro re, *for (my) cause.* **W. — Meis ausp.**, *by my own will.*

344. Manu, *with my hand.* — **Victis**, *for the vanquished.*

354-7. Cap.—cari, *and the wrong to (his) dear head = and the wrong to the dear boy.* **Caput**, like *kápa*, applied to a person as a term of endearment. — **Utrumque**, *thine and mine.*

362-9. Dicentem, (*him*) *while he is speaking.* — **Aversa**, *askancee.* — **Totum**, *his whole person; “from head to foot.”* — **Lum. tacitis**, *i. e. with eyes which silently gave expression to her indignation.* **B. Construe horrens with cantibus.** — **Hyreania** lay to the S. E. of the Caspian Sea. — **Fletu**, *abl. of cause or occasion.* Others, *dative.*

371-9. Quae q. anteferam, *a double question; lit. what shall I mention, before what? i. e. what shall I say first, what last?* — **Ejectum**, *se. illum*, *i. e. Aenean.* — **Litore**, *on the shore.* — **Quietos**, *se. deos.*

383-92. Dido. **H. 92. 3; A. & S. 69, Ex. 3.—Sequar—absens.** “Dido will haunt him like a Fury with funereal-torches when she is really far away: *i. e.* the thought of her, angry and revengeful, will ever be present to him.” — **Thalamo** = *in thalamum.* **H. 379, 5; A. & S. 225, IV. Rem. 2.**

399, 404. In their haste, the Trojans bring from the woods branches with their leaves still on them, and unshaped trunks to serve as oars and planks. — **Campis**, *poetical abl. of place.*

414-15. Animos, *her proud spirit.* — **Frustra morit.**, *so as to die when there was no occasion for dying.*

419. *If (since) I have been able to look forward to this so heavy a blow, I shall also be able to bear it to the end (perferre).*

422-3. Colere. credere, *se. solebat.* Historical inf. — **V. m. a. et t.**,

the soft approaches to (the heart of) the hero, and the (proper) occasions (to use them). Noras=*noveras*.

426. Aulis was the rendezvous of the Grecian fleet before it set sail for Troy.

427. Cinerem — revelli, *have I disturbed the ashes or the shade.*

434-6. Dolere, *i. e.* to bear my grief. — Extr. remittam. *I ask this last grace, — pity thy sister, — which, when he shall have granted (it), I will repay with interest (lit. heaped up) by my death.* After “pity thy sister” we may supply in thought “*and urge him to bestow it,*”, or, with R., “*who is reduced to such supplications.*” No passage in V. has given editors greater difficulty than this. I follow the best MSS. Other readings: *dederis* and *cumulata*. Conjectures: *ora* (435), L.; (ingenious but needless): *monte* (436) R.; (*absurd*).

437-8. Fletus, *tearful appeals*. C.—Fertq. refertq., *bears again and again, i. e.* to Aeneas; *lit. both bears and bears again.*

452. Perag., relinq., subj. of result after *quo* (=ut eo). H. 489; A. & S. 262. We should have expected the imperf. after *vidit*: “but the same latitude which allows the pres. to be used historically for the past in the indie. is extended to the other moods.” C. See H. 482, 2.

457-9. Templum. A chapel to the Di Manes.—Veller., woollen fillets.

460. Hinc voc. et ver. *virī vocantis* (of her husband calling upon her) visa (sunt) exaudiri. Notice the alliteration.

463-5. Queri, historical inf.—Longas —voces, *and drew out her long notes into a wail.* — Aeneas drives her, in her dreams.

468. *And to be seeking for (her) Tyrians, in a desolate land.*

470-3. In his madness, inflicted by the Furies in consequence of his resisting the introduction of the rites of Bacchus into Thebes, Pantheus saw the sun and city double. Orestes, son of Agamemnon, having slain his mother, was driven mad by the Furies. To escape them, he took refuge in the temple of Apollo; but when he would go out, he saw them sitting on the threshold. Scaenis agitatus, *driven over the stage*: scaenis abl. of place. Virgil alludes to the story of Orestes as told in Greek and Roman plays.

477-9. Spem — serenat, *i. e.* she shows a joyful hope on her face.—Vel — amantem, *lit., or release me, loving, from him*; *i. e.* release me from my love for him.—O. finem, *the ocean's limit to the world.*

482-90. Aptum, from apo, *studded*. — Templi, *of the sacred enclosure, i. e.* the garden, guarded by the dragon.—Ramos, the branches which bore the golden apples.—Movet, she calls up.

493. *That unwillingly I gird myself with magic arts.* Accingier=accingi. H. 239, 6; A. & S. 162, 6. The pass. is here used as middle.

494. *Tecto int.*, i. e. in the *impluvium* or unroofed space in the centre of the great hall (*atrium*). — *Sub auras*, lit. *up to the sky*.

500. Anna's character, unsuspecting and devoid of penetration, is well chosen to render the working out of the catastrophe more easy and natural. B.

502. *Concipit*, *does she conceive of*. — *Quam morte Sych.*, *than* (those which Dido suffered) *at the death of Sychæus*.

508–11. An effigy (of Aeneas). — Three hundred gods: not literally, but giving the idea of a great number. — *Diana* was called by three names: *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* in the lower regions.

516. *Amor*, a *love-charm*. The ancients believed that foals were born with tubercles on their foreheads, which were bitten off by their dams; if removed in any other way, the dam refused to rear the foal. This flesh (*hippomanes*) was supposed to act as a philtre.

518. *Vinc.*, i. e. of her sandal. The bare foot and loosened robe were common in sacred rites, especially when one would be loosed from love.

520. *Si quod num.*, just. *memorque*, *habet curae* (has for a care, regards) *amantes non aeq. foed.*, *precat* (*id numen*).

524–36. *Med. lapsu*, i. e. at midnight. — *Somno*, in *sleep*. — *Noctem*, i. e. the quiet of the night. — *Quos — sim dedign.* H. 515, II.; 516, 4; A. & S. 264, 2; B. 1290; A. 61, 3, n. *Mar.*, as *suitors*. A. & S. 230, R. 2.

537–47. *Igitur*, *then*, implies that a neg. answer has been given to the preceding question. — *Ultima*, the *extremest*, i. e. the most degrading. — *Quiane*. An ellipsis is implied in *ne*. Am I to follow them, *because they are pleased* (*juvat eos*) *to have been formerly relieved by my aid, etc.* — *Fac (me) velle*, *suppose me to be willing*. — *Inferar*, i. e. shall I follow and attack his ships? — *Morere*, imperat. of *morior*.

551–2. *More ferae*, i. e. in solitude. — *Sychæo*, here an adj.

566–9. *Jam*, with the fut., at *once*. — *Trabibus*, with the ships (of the Carthaginians). — *Varium*. H. 438, 4; 441; A. & S. 204, Rem. 9; 205, Rem. 7, (2); B. 659.

591. *Illuserit*, fut. perf. See note on II. 581.

596–7. *Facta impia*, (*his*) *wicked deeds*, i. e. the perfidy of Aeneas. Others, “*her* impious deeds;” i. e. Dido's own faithlessness to the memory of Sychæus. — *Tunc. dec.*, i. e. thou oughtest to have distrusted his fidelity, when thou wert giving him a share of thy power.

598–606. *Ejus*, quem, etc. — 603–6. *Fuerat*. H. 511, II. 2; A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, and (b); B. 1276; A. 59, IV. 2, n. — *Fuisset*. Concessive subj. H. 516, II. 1; A. & S. 260, Rem. 3; B. 1281, *N. B.*; A. 60, IV. — *Imple(vi)s-*

sem, exstinx(iss)em. — **Memet, etc.** *I should have flung myself above (them, on the funeral pile.)*

611. Mer. — num., *and turn against my ills your divine aid, deserved (by me).*

615–620. Charles I., consulting the *Sortes Vergilianae* at Oxford, opened the book upon these lines. On the same occasion, Lord Falkland opened upon XI. 154–7. Dido's curse against Aeneas was fulfilled throughout.

625–33. Exor., *rise! some avenger, etc.* A reference to Hannibal. — The hypermeter syll. -que (629) betrays an intention to say more, which the powers of speech refused. **Suam, her own** (nurse).

640–69. Dard. cap., i. e. of Aeneas — (643). Her eyes are bloodshot, and red spots are burning on each cheek. — **Lac. et mente,** *for tears and thoughts.* Abl. of mode. — **Uta virum,** *I have avenged my husband.* (I. 360 sqq.) — **Sic, sic.** To be taken with *ire*. She twice stabs herself, at these words. *Juvat,* 'tis pleasure. — **Ferro** = in ferrum. — **Ruat,** *should fall.*

671–96. Culmina = *tecta*. — **Perque.** Prepositions are sometimes placed after their cases; this occurs, with substantives, first, before an adj., as in *fronde super viridi*; secondly, before a gen., as here; thirdly, before a second subst. similarly governed, as in *saxa per et scopulos*. It is more common in the case of dissyllabic than in that of monosyllabic prepositions, and after a pronoun, like *qui* or *hic*, than after a substantive. **G. — Hoc illud fuit,** *was this that thing* thou hadst in view? *Hoc*, in lines 675–6, and *me*, are emphatic. — **Vocasses,** *thou shouldst* (i. e. thou oughtest to) *have invited.* Subj. of propriety; (L. says, of wish.) *So tulisset.* — **Struxi,** se. *rogum*. — **Sic te posita,** abl. absol. — **Stridet, gurgles.** — **Iris** is Juno's usual messenger. She is here sent to do what is usually done by Proserpine. **C. — Nexos,** "that cling to it." — **Fato,** i. e. by a natural death, **merita morte,** by a violent death provoked by some action on the sufferer's part.



BOOK V.

ARGUMENT.

AENEAS sets sail for Italy, but is a second time driven on the coast of Sicily, where, assisted by Acestes, he celebrates games at his father's tomb on the anniversary of his death (1-603): Meantime the Trojan women, instigated by Iris, the messenger of Juno, set fire to the ships, of which four are burned, and the others saved in answer to the prayers of Aeneas (604-699). Following the advice of Nautes, and of Anchises (who appears to his son in a vision, and gives him advice and direction with regard to his future course), Aeneas founds the town of Acesta, and leaves, as colonists, many of the matrons, and the old men unfit for actual service. The Trojans again set sail for Latium, under Neptune's protection; and at length, after his many wanderings, our hero reaches Italy, having, however, lost his pilot, Palinūrus, when near the Hesperian coast (700-871).

In this pleasing interlude between the tragedy of the Fourth Book and the mysterious solemnities of the Sixth, Aeneas appears as the reverentially dutiful son, and the courteous, chivalric prince: *C. in part.*

2-15. Certus, unwavering. — **Mag. am. polluto, when great love is wronged.** Abl. absol. of time and cause. — **Notum, the knowledge.** H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5, (b). — **Colligere arma, i. e. to reef the sails.**

18-38. Spondeat, sperem. H. 509; A. & S. 261, 2. — **Transversa.** H. 443; A. & S. 205, Rem. 10. — **Tantum, as much as is necessary to overcome the wind.** — (24). *The shores of thy brother, Eryx.* E. was a son of Venus. — **Servata, observed (in our previous voyage).** — **Sit, question of appeal.** — **Optem, potential subj.** — Egestus or Acestes was said to be the son of the river-god Crimīsus (called Crinīsus by V.) and Segesta or Egesta, a Trojan maiden. **Gremio, poetical abl. of place.**

51-71. Hunc, sc. diem. — **Deprensus, overtaken, surprised (by this anniversary).** — **Posc. ventos, let us ask (him) for (favorable) winds.** —

Velit. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — **Bina in naves**, two for each ship. — **Numero**, H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1. — **Ore favete**. None but good words should be uttered before a sacrifice; the spectators either repeated what the priest said, or did not speak at all.

72-99. Mat. myrto. The myrtle was sacred to Venus. — **Recepti cineres**, *ashes regained* (i. e. revisited) *in vain*. W. But C. tr.: *ashes of one rescued in vain*, (i. e. from Troy). — **Animae**, etc., *and soul and shade of my father*. Pl. for sing., for emphasis and dignity. — **Hoc**, abl. of cause. — **Remissos**, *sent back* to be present and partake of the funeral offerings.

105-131. Phaethon is here the sun himself. — The names of the galleys are derived from their figure-heads. — **Mox** — **Memmi**, “soon afterwards the *Italian* Mnestheus, from which name (descends) the house of Memmius.” V. compliments several of the great houses of Rome by attributing to them a Trojan origin, perhaps in accordance with their own legends. — **Urb. opus**, *as great as a city*. — **Trip. versu**, *in triple tiers*. — **Centaurus** is fem., as the name of a ship. — **Cluenti**, H. 45, 5, 2; A. & S. 52. — **Cori** = **Cauri**. — **Unde** = *ut inde*, **ubi** = *ut ibi*; **scirent**, H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5, and Rem. 2; B. 1213; A. 64, I.

132-49. Loca. It was an object to secure the place which as nearest to the goal involved the shortest turn. — **Populea**. Garlands of poplar, because these were funeral games; that tree having been brought from the shades by Hercules. — **Intenta** (136), sc. *sunt*. — **Immissis jugis**, *over the darting steeds*. Dat. of reference. **Pronique** — **pendent**, *and bend forward to the lash*; lit. “and hang bending forward for blows” (or “over the blows” they give, i. e. over the horses). — **Inclusa**, *shut in*, confined, by wooded hills.

156-63. Habet, sc. *locum priorem*. — **Victam**, sc. *Pristim*. — **Mihi** (162), for my grief. **Dativus ethicus**, a form of the dat. of disadvantage. H. 389; A. & S. 228, note, (a.) — **Litus**, i. e., the rock which was the goal to be turned. They were passing with the goal on the left. — **Stringat**. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204 *end*; A. 64, IV.

168-185. (Loca) propiora (metae). — (172) (*In*) **ossibus**. Others, dat. — **Rector**, *as helmsman*. — **Risere, rident**. Notice the diff. of time. — **Mnesthi** (found in the best MSS.) = *Mnesthei*, dat. — **Capit** — **locum**, “first seizes the place,” i. e. gets the water near the goal before others.

192-207. Usi, sc. *estis*. — The headland of Malea had a bad name, as dangerous. The Greeks had a proverb, “When thou hast doubled Malea, forget thy home.” — **Sequacibus**, *pursuing* (the ship). — **Quamquam o! c. si possem vincere!** — **Hoc vincite**, *gain this point*. — **Solum subtr.** The furrow made by the oars causes the sea to yawn; “the sea-plain is

swept from beneath them." B. — **Viris**, the crew of the *Pristis*. — **Interior**, *i. e.* between *Mnestheus* and the rock. — **Iniquo**, (too narrow.) — **Morantur**, *i. e.* cease to row.

212-31. **Prona**, inclined downwards, *i. e.* running towards the shore. **Tecto**, *from her home*, *i. e.* the eave. Abl. with *exterrita*.—Notice in line 217 the beauty and fitness of the dactylic rhythm, representing the dove's smooth gliding through the air. — **Ipsa**, *of itself*.—**Ultima aeq.**, the last waters, *i. e.* the latter part of the course.—**Hi**, *i. e.* the crew of *Cloanthus*. — **Volunt**, *they are ready*. — **Possunt** — **videntur**, *they can, because they think they can*.

233-54. **Ponto** (dat.) = *in pontum*, towards the sea. — **In vota**, *to his votive-offerings*, *i. e.* to partake of them. — **Aequora curro**. An extension of the principle of cognate ace.; the waters being the *course* which he runs.—**Optare** (for them *to choose*) **ferre** (*to carry away*), = *optandos, ferendum*. — **Puer regius**, *Ganymedes*. Cf. I. 28, note. Two scenes are represented in the embroidery, — G. hunting, and G. carried away by the eagle.—**Ida** (252), poet. abl. of place.

254. **Rapuit sublimem ab Ida**.

273-279. **Aggere**, *the causeway*. — **Ictu**, H. 429; A. & S. 250, 1. **Gravis ictu** = dealing heavy blows.—**Saxo**, H. 414, 4; A. & S. 247, 3.—(*Eum, i. e. serpentem*) **nixantem nodis**. — **Nix. nod.**, *struggling, on his twisted coils*.

288-308. **Th. circus**, the circus of a theatre, *i. e.* a race-course suitable for a show-ground.—**Consessu** (dat., = *in consessum*), *to the assembly*.—**Exstructo** (used substantively,) *on a raised (throne)*.—**Pio** (296), *pure*. — **Ferre** (307) = *ferendam*. — **Unus honos**, *the common prize*.

317-30. **Nimbo sim.**, as being a confused mass.—**Ult. signant**, *they fix their eyes on the goal*. — **Supersint**, *transeant*, pres. subj. for pluperf., to bring the scene before our eyes. — **Ambiguumque rel.**, *and would pass him (who now is) doubtful*.—(328) **Lēvi**.—**Ut, where**.—**Fusus**, *se. sanguis*.

337-60. **Mun. amici**, "as we might say, thanks to his friend." C.—**Tert. pal. Di.**, a loose apposition: *Diores*, now the third prize.—**Prima** (341), *in the front seats*, where the senators sat.—**Ordine** (349), *from its succession*.—**Laude** (355), *by my merit*.—**Ni—tulisset**, *had not the (same) unfriendly fortune taken (it) away from me, which (took it from) Salinus*. — **Danais**, *by the Greeks*. Dat. of agent. H. 388, 4; A. & S. 225, II.

364-400. **Evinc. palm.**, *with his palms bound (with the caestus)* Abl. absol.—**Prim. in proel.** (375), for the beginning of the fray. C.—**Alius** (378), *i. e.* an antagonist.—**Aeneae** (381), dat. — **Teneri** (384), *to be held in suspense*.—**Frustra**, *in vain, (if thou sittest idle now.)*—**Nobis**

(391), ethical dat. — **Gloria** = *gloriae amor*. — **Sed vires cesserunt**, *gel. enim seneet.*, etc. **Enim** implies an ellipsis. — **Moror**, *do I care for*.

403-16. Duro — *tergo*, *to bind his arms with the hard hide*. — **Longe**, *afar off*, i. e. shrinking back. — **Aemula** (415) *jealous* (of my glory). — **Tempor.** Poet. abl. of place. One grows gray first on the temples.

431-8. (Ei) trementi. Dat. See note on I. 92. — **Corpore** (438), by a slight motion of the body. Cf. *Cie. 1. Orat. in Cat. 6.* — **Tela exit**, i. e. *he evades the blows*.

457. Ille has a rhetorical force, fixing attention on the person spoken of. 'Now with the right hand showering blows, now he, the same man, with his left;' the force [being], 'now as furiously with his left,' 'now, brave man, with his left.' We feel that that tremendous personality is impressing itself upon Dares. *C. admirably.*

466-81. Vires — *numina, strength other (than mortal), and that the gods have changed sides.* — (476) *From what death.* — (479) **Dext. reducta**, abl. absol. — **Effractoque**, etc., *and drove them (the gauntlets) into the bones, the brain being dashed out* (with the blow). **A.** — The monosyllabic ending of line 481 makes the sound an echo to the sense, indicating the heavy fall of the animal.

487-98. Ing. manu, *with his (great =) powerful hand*. — **Trajecto in fune**, *on a rope passed across* (the mast). Instead of *in*, we should expect some term meaning *tied by*. — **Exit locus**, *the place comes out* (of the helmet, as it is shaken), i. e. *the lot fixing the place*. — **Jussus**, etc., *commanded* [by Athene] *to break the truce* [between the Trojans and Greeks]. — **Acestes**, i. e. *the lot of Acestes*.

501-12. Pro se—viri, *the men, each in accordance with his strength*. — **Arbore**, *in the wood*. — **Tetendit** (508), *directed, levelled* — **Non valuit**, *he had not the heart*. — **Quis** = *quibus*. — **Pedem**, acc. of specification. — **Notos** (as well as *nubila*) governed by *in*.

513-37. Holding his arrow, long since levelled on the ready bow. "Tela" emphatic plural. — **Fratrem.** Pandarus, regarded as a deified patron of archery. — **Sub. monstrum** (522), *a sudden prodigy*. — **Mag. fut. aug.**, *destined to be for* (i. e. *to be afterwards regarded as*) *a great portent*. Its true meaning was taught by the event, and the prophets interpreted it after its fulfilment. What the event is to which V. refers, is unknown. — **In munere** = *in munus, or muneri*. **In**, *by way of*.

550-69. Ducat, ostendat. H. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4. — **Avo** (dat. of advant.), *in honor of his grandfather*. — (553-603.) Aeneas surprises the spectators with a miniature procession of cavalry, performing labyrinthine evolutions, a sport which was revived by Augustus. — **In** (554), *on*. — **Omnibus** — **corona**, *the hair of all was bound with a*

wreath of stripped leaves (*tonsa*), according to rule. The wreath was probably worn just below the helmet, so as not to interfere with it. — **Circulus**. The *torques*, passing loosely round the neck, rested **pectore summo**, on the top of the breast. — **Bis seni**. In each of the three companies, the boys rode two abreast and six deep. — **Ag. part.**, the band being divided (into the three companies). — **Par. magistris**, and with *field-guides* (trainers, tilting-masters) *alike* (in number; *i. e.* two in each *turma*. W. and L.) — **Una acies**, *sc. est.* — **Primi pedis**, *i. e.* of the pastern. — **Alt. A.**, *Atys is the second*. — **Puero**, *dat. of the agent*. V. complements Augustus, whose mother was an *Atia*.

580-7. **Olli** — *tulere*. They rode apart in equal numbers, and in three troops (*terni*) divided their men (*agmina*, bands) into companies separating to different parts (*diductis*), and again, at the signal (*vocati*), wheeled about (*conv. vias*), and presented hostile arms (*i. e.* charged each other). The three **turmæ* each divide into two parts (*chori*) of six horsemen each, one part retiring (say) to the right, another to the left, after which the three right '*chori*' and the three left turn about and severally charge each other. C. and Hen. — **Cursus**, *charges*; **recursus**, *retreats*. — **Adv. spatiis**, *in opposite places* (hence in opp. directions). — **Alt.** — *impediunt*, *i. e.* and reciprocally involve circles within circles. — **Vertunt**, they turn (on their pursuers). — **Pariter**, *in one line*; (all the six companies riding in the same direction.)

589-91. The labyrinth is said to have had a way fabricated with blind walls (walls without door or window), and the treachery of a thousand paths, inspiring doubt, where a maze without solution (*indepr.*) and without return (*irrem.*) confused (kept breaking off, interrupting) the marks for tracking one's way (*sequendi*). I follow R. in adopting the reading best supported by the MSS., *frangeret*, instead of *falleret* of the Medicean and most editors. (Cf. *turbat notas*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 160.) — **Mille viis**, *abl. of characteristic*. — **Frangeret**, *subj. in oratio obliqua after fertur*.

594-603. **Delphinum**. Apparently the only example of the use of *similis* with a gen. in Virgil. C. — **Cursus** (596) gen. — **Retulit**, *revived*. — **Priscos**, *the early* (as VII. 706, 710). — **Trojaque**, etc., and the game is now called *Troy*, the boys the *Trojan band*. — **Hactenus**, (*tnesis*.)

613-24. **Acta** (*ἀκτή*), *the beach*. — **Vada superesse**, *inf. with subj. acc. in exclamation*. H. 553, III.; A. & S. 270, Rem. 2, (a). — **Cui** — **fuisent** (621), *subj. in a rel. clause denoting the reason*. "It makes us think of Beroe as *Iris* thought of her." C. — **Quas** — **traxerit**, *rel. clause denoting the reason*: "Wretches, that a Grecian hand did not drag you," etc.

639-51. **N. t. m. prod.** "Prodigies so great admit of no delay." —

Arae. Altars may have been raised to Nep., one by each of the four contending in the boat-race. **B.** — *Haec non est B. vobis, matres, non Rhoeteia* (i. e. the Trojan) *conj. Dorycli.* — **Careret.** Subj. of the thought of Beroe. **A. & S.** 266, 3. *Oratio obliqua.*

656-69. F. voc. reg., and the realms inviting (them), in accordance with the fates. — **Focis pen.** (660), from the hearths in the penetralia (of the adjoining houses). — **Sic,** just as he was. — **Exanimis,** breathless (with pursuing him). **C.** — **Magistri.** See line 562.

677-97. Furtim petunt saxa, sicubi (sunt saxa) concava. — **Est** (683) from *ēdo.* — **Toto** — **pestis,** the plague (of fire) sinks into the whole frame (of the vessels). — **Exosus,** sc. *es.* — **Pietas,** (thy) compassion. — **Da classi evadere flammam.** — **Quod superest,** whatever remains (of the fortunes of Troy). — **Super** = *desuper.*

706-17. Haec. she (Pallas). — **Isque,** resumptive, after the *anacolūtho.* — **Et sine (ut), fessi, habeant moenia his terris.** **H.** 493, 2; **A. & S.** 262, Rem. 4; **B.** 1204 end; **A.** 64, IV.

724. Mihi vita care magis, dearer to me than life.

739. Saevus. The dawn is cruel, as warning the shade to leave the upper air. — **Equis affl. anhelis.** Cf. Marlowe's magnificent lines :

“The horse that guide the golden eye of heaven,
And blow the morning from their nostrils.”

751-8. Nil — egentes, “that thirst no more for high renown.” **Con. Bello,** for war. — (756). **Aen.** assigns the sites for private dwellings by lot, and gives names to the different quarters of the city. — **Indicit forum,** he institutes a court.

786-90. Traxe = *traxisse.* — **Sciat illa,** perhaps *she* knows; (*I* do not.) Potential subj. — **Excierit,** indirect question. — **Caelo,** **H.** 385, 5; **A. & S.** 223, Rem. 1 and Rem. 2, (b) in fin.

795-6. Terrae, dat. — **Quod — tibi,** be it permitted, *I* pray, for what remains (of the fleet), to trust their sails safely to thee through the waves.

800-4. Fas omne, i. e. *in all points right.* — **Unde genus.** Alluding to the birth of Venus from the waves. — **Merui ut fideres.** — For the combat of Aeneas with Achilles, see **Il. xx.** 158 sqq.

810-25. Quum, although. — **Perjurae.** See note on **III.** 248. — **Unus,** i. e. *Palinūrus* (833-60). — **Jungit — auro,** yokes his horses with gold. The yoke, and perhaps the harness, was of gold. — **Cete, whales.** Greek pl. **Il.** 95, 1; **A. & S.** 83, I. 1. — **Senior,** the old, is an epithet applied to almost all the sea-gods. — **Aquis.** **H.** 429, 1; **A. & S.** 250, 1. — **Laeva** (sc. *loca*), neut. pl. — **Melite,** and the five maidens next named, were Nereids, companions of Thetis. (**Il. xviii.** 39 sqq.)

829-37. *Intendi -velis*, the sails to be stretched on the yards, (lit., the yards to be spread *with the sails*.) — *Una - sinus*; they all tacked (fee. ped., lit. managed the sheet) together, and simultaneously opened the canvas, (now) on the left, now on the right. — *Sua*, i. e. favorable. — *Ad hunc*, after, or according to him. C.—*Sub remis*, beside their oars.

844-5. *Datur - quieti*, the hour is sacred to rest. C. — *Labori*. We should expect the abl. of separation, after *furare*, instead of this dat. of reference. The difference cannot be indicated in an English translation; but this is an instance of the subtle delicacy with which the poets sometimes used the vaguer dative, when their meaning would have been expressed more definitely and directly by another case. See note on *Aen. I. 92.* H. 385, 4; A. & S. 224, Rem. 2; B. 856.

849-71. "*Monstrum*" is used of the sea to express its strange and noxious qualities. C.—*Quid enim*, for *why* should I trust Aeneas, etc. — *Toties - sereni*, having been (= when I have been) so often deceived by the treachery of calm weather? — *Cunctanti* (856), *resisting*. — (*Somnus*) *projecit* (*Palinurum*). — Order: *Saxa longe sonabant rauca*. — *Nudus*, i. e. unburied.



BOOK VI.

ARGUMENT.

AENEAS having landed at Cumae, seeks the cave of the Sibyl, and consults the oracle (1-155). He finds the body of *Misēnus*, and performs funeral rites. While seeking fuel for the pile, he discovers the golden bough, which, as a gift to *Proserpina*, will gain for him permission to pass to the Elysian shades, to meet and converse with his father *Anchises*. Provided with it, and accompanied by the Sibyl, he reaches the entrance to the infernal world (156-336). On the hither side of *Styx* he meets and converses with the shade of his former pilot, *Palinurus* (337-383). Crossing the *Styx*, he traverses the district occupied by the spirits of infants, of those who have been unjustly put to death, and of suicides, and enters the Mourning Fields, tenanted by those who have died of love. Here Aeneas sees *Dido*, whom he tries to soothe; she maintains sullen silence, and at last breaks away (384-476). In the region of slain warriors, *Deiphobus*, among others, presents himself, all

mangled as he was (477-534). Aeneas sees Tartarus on the left, a huge fortress, surrounded by a fiery river, and echoing with sounds of torture. The Sibyl instructs him in all the varieties of punishment which are here inflicted on the grossly wicked (535-627). He hastens to the palace of Pluto, and deposits the golden bough. At last he comes to Elysium, a garden-like region, wrapped in unearthly sunshine. There are games, and music, and chariot-driving, each one following the pursuit which was his delight in life. In another part feasting is going on. Musaeus guides Aeneas to his father (628-678). Having discoursed on the nature of the soul, and its purification, Anchises shows Aeneas the long train of his descendants, and of the heroes of Rome, who pass in review before them, while he enumerates their coming glories (679-888). Anchises explains to Aeneas what awaits him in Italy, and then dismisses him and the Sibyl through one of the gates of sleep. Aeneas goes to his fleet, which he moors at Caiëta.

In this Book, "all that later Greek religion and philosophy taught by legend, allegory, and symbol is pressed into the service of poetry, and made to contribute to the production of a grand and impressive picture. As a climax to the whole, the Pythagorëan doctrine of transmigration is invoked for the purpose of showing Aeneas the vision of the future, as he has already seen the vision of the past. He beholds the spirits that are to appear as actors in the great drama of Roman history, each even now wearing his historical form: and the line of worthies ends with the young hope of the nation, whose untimely death was still fresh in the memory of his countrymen when the poet wrote." C.

2. Cumae is called *Euboean* as colonized from Chalcis.

3. It was the custom in the heroic times to land stern foremost.

7. Pars — *silvas*, part scour the woods, the close coverts of wild beasts. — C. prefers to translate *rapit silvas*, "strip the woods for fuel."

9-13. *Arces*, the height. — *Secreta*, the retreat. — *Mentem animumque*, mind and spirit; "*mens* referring to the power of insight, *animus* to energy of conception, language, and gesture." — *Aurea tecta*. The temple of Apollo, surrounded on three sides by the grove of Hecate (Trivia), or Diana. Cf. IV. 511, note.

15-32. *Pennis*, abl. of means. — *Caelo*, dat. after *credere*. — *Ad*, towards. — *Chalc. arce*, i. e. the hill of Cumae. — *Red. his terris* = *hic* (here) *redditus terris*. So *hic cursus fuit* (I. 534) = *huc* c. f. Cf. IV. 46, V. 798. "*Redditus*, etc. gives the reason of what follows." — *Dædalus* hangs up his wings [in the temple], as a mariner rescued from

shipwreck hangs up his garments, or a soldier the arms he has used for the last time. C. — **Letum**, *sc. erat*. Conceive a double door: the carvings or sculptures on one door representing, (1) Athens, (2) The death of Andr., (3) The Athenians sending their children to death; on the other door, in the corresponding panels, (1) Crete, (2) Pasiphae, etc., (3) The Labyrinth and Theseus. So W., inferring the representation of Athens on the door with Athenian subjects, to correspond with that of Crete on the door with Cretan scenes. — **Androgeo**, Greek gen. H. 46, 3, 1; A. & S. 54, 1. Androgeos, a son of Minos, was put to death by the Athenians from envy of his superiority in the public games. As a penalty (*poenas*) the Athenians (*Cecropidae*) were compelled to send annually seven youths and seven maidens to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur. — **Stat urna**, *i. e.* the urn stands (prominent, conspicuous) from which the lots have been drawn deciding who shall be the victims. — **Hic** (24, 27), *here*, on this same side. — **Crudelis**. Pasiphae's passion was the *cruel* punishment inflicted upon her by the anger of Venus. — **Supposta** = *supposita, substituted*. — **Hic** — **error**, *here was that laboriously-built abode* (lit., labor of a house) and *inextricable maze*, *i. e.* the Labyrinth. — **Reginae**, *of the princess*, (Ariadne.) — **Amorem**, love (for Theseus). — **Sed enim** (ἀλλὰ γάρ). Order: Sed Daedalus, miseratus enim (est) magnum amorem reginae, ipse resolvit, etc. — **Regens**, *guiding*. — **Caeca**, 'blindly-planted,' *uncertain*. — **Vestigia**, *sc. Thesei*. — **Sineret**, *sc. si*. H. 510; 503, 1; 504, 2; A. & S. 261, Rem. 1 *in fin.*, and R. 5; B. 1279; A. 59, IV. 2. — **Conatus erat**, *sc. Daedalus*.

33-40. Protinus, successively. — **Omnia**, *pr. omn-ya*; by synaerēsis. **Perlegerent**, *sc. Aeneas and his party*. The imperf. for the pluperf. produces a lively rhetorical effect. — **De-iph-ō-be**, the Sibyl of Cumae, daughter of (*sc. filia*) Glaucus, himself a prophetic god. — **Ista**, *i. e.* those that thou art examining. H. 450; A. & S. 207, Rem. 25. — **Praestiterit**, *it may be better*. Potential subj., "courteously avoiding a direct and dogmatic assertion." — **Morantur**, *delay to execute*.

42-64. Order: Latus Euboicae rupis (see note on line 2) excisum (est) in ingens antrum. This cave was the *adytum* or sanctuary of the temple. — **Limen**, *sc. antri*. The Sibyl goes into the cave, Aeneas and the Trojans remain outside. — **Fanti**, pres. part. of *for*. — **Unus** = *idem*. — **Major**, *sc. facta est*. — **Videri** depends upon *major*. H. 552, 3; A. & S. 270, Rem. 1. The Sibyl seems to increase in stature under the divine afflatus. In less poetical language, she rises to her full height, and every limb is stretched with excitement. C. — **Cessas in vota** = *cessas ire in vota*. — **Ante**, before (prayer). — **Attonitae**. The house is personified. — **Fata**, perf. part. of *for*. — **Direxti** = *direxisti*. — **Aeacidae**,

i. e. Achilles, grandson of Aeacus.—**Prendimus**, we hold in our grasp.—**Hactenus**. Tmesis.—**Fuerit secuta**. Perf. subj. in a prayer. Let the (disastrous) fortune of Troy have followed us thus far, (and thus far only.)—**Obstitit**, *i. e.* invisum fuit. W.

67-76. Latio, poetical abl. of place.—**Penetralia**, shrines.—**Sortes**, etc. An allusion to the Sibylline books; **lectos viros**, the college of priests who had charge of them.—**Dicta**, uttered to my race. (Anticipative.)—**Foliis**. Cf. III. 444, note.—**Tantum**, only, (for emphasis).—**Canas**, *sc. ut*. II. 493, 2; A. & S. 262, Rem. 4; B. 1204; A. 68, II. end.

77-86. Phoebi—**patiens**, not yet yielding to Phoebus. His inspiration is too much for her weakness at first to sustain. F.—**Immanis**, wild(*ly*). H. 443; A. & S. 205, Rem. 15, (a).—**Fingit premendo**, “by curbing, moulds (her to his will).”—**Terræ** (84), *sc. pericula*. Genitive.—Order: Sed et (*too*, also,) volent non venisse.

89-97. Non defuerint, will not have been wanting. Fut. perf. used instead of ordinary future for poetical variety or metrical convenience. If there be any special propriety in its use here, we may say that the prophetess throws herself as far as possible into the future, so as to look at part of what is to come as already past. C.—**Latio**, abl. of place, the prep. *in* omitted by poetical usage.—**Partus**, *sc. est*.—**Alius Achilles**, Turnus, son of the nymph (*dea*) Venilia.—**Contra**, against (*them*; referring to *malis*).—**Audentior**, all the bolder (for opposition).—**Quam**, as far as.—**Reis**, from *reor*, 2 pers. sing.—**Graia urbe**. Pallantēum. Cf. VIII. 49 sqq.

100-6. Ea has the force of *adeo*. C. “Ea,” these, such as these, then implying, as here, in such a way.—**Stimulos vertit**, plies the goad.—**Mi** = *mihi*.—**Hic**, here.—**Inferni regis**, Dis.

107-23. Acheronte refuso, “(made by) the overflowings of Acheron.” Abl. of source. On the translation of the part., H. 580; A. & S. 274, Rem. 5.—**Contingat**, let it be my lot. F.—**Medio**, the midst of.—**Hecate** was the name of Diana in her functions in the world below.—**Fratrem**. Pollux was immortal, his brother Castor mortal; but when Castor died, Pollux shared his immortality with him, the two spending alternate days in the lower world and Olympus.—**Quid memorem**, question of appeal. H. 486, II.; A. & S. 260, Rem. 5.—**Mi** = *mihi*. Aeneas’s mother, Venus, was the daughter of Jupiter.

126-38. Averno (dat.) = *in Avernum*.—**Aequus**, kind, partial.—**Quos aeq. am. Jupiter**, Orpheus and Pollux; ard. ev. ad ae. **virtus**, Theseus, Hercules (*Alcides*), and others, who were beatified.—**Potuēre**, *sc. revocare gradum*, etc.—**Quod si**, but if. ‘Quod’ (acc. of specification), lit., as to which thing, becomes a connective particle, “and,” “now,” “but.”—**Junoni infernae**, *i. e.* to Proserpina.

141-53. *Before one has plucked the golden foliated shoots from the tree.* While this is the most convenient translation, *qui* is not an indefinite pronoun, but a relative, with *ei* understood as its antecedent. — **Vincere**, sc. *ramum*. — **Tibi**, ethical dat. — **Funere**, *with his corpse*. — **Sedibus suis**, *to his due abode*, i. e. to the grave. — **Duc**, sc. *ad aras*.

165-77. **Martem** — **cantu**. Servius tells the story that these words were added by the poet during the fervor of recitation, the line having been previously unfinished. — Order: *Obibat pugnæ circum Heetora, insignis et lituo et hasta*. — **Exceptum immerserat** = *exceperat et immer-serat*. H. 579; A. & S. 274, 3, (b). Jealous Triton had surprised and sunk him. — **Non inferiora**, (*fortunes*) *not inferior*. — **Immerserat**. A not uncommon change of tense (from the present, lines 171-2), from the poet's shifting the point of time. S. The suddenness of the retribution is expressed by the intimation that it *was over* while the provocation was still *going on*. C. — **Aram sepulchri**, a pyre piled up like an altar. I admit this explanation in deference to the prevailing opinion, but incline myself to the reading *sepulchro*. See R. *Prolog.* p. 141-2.

182-94. **Montibus** = *de montibus*. Abl. of separation, or of "point of departure." — **Accingitur**, *girds himself*. Aeneas takes up an axe, like the rest. — **Arbore**, *on the tree*. **Si ostendat!** H. 488, 1; A. & S. 263, 1. The origin of this mode of expressing a wish is evident. If it would show itself, (how happy I should be!) — **Cursum**, *your flight*.

198-211. **Quae** — **ferant**, *what signs (omens) they (the doves) bring*. — **Pascentes**, *while feeding*. They keep flying on, and alighting to feed, alternately. — **Prodire**, historical inf. — **Possent**. The subjunctive denotes the thought of the birds, (rather than, as some editors say, their intention.) As far as, *as it appeared to them*, the eyes could mark them. — **Gemina**, *twofold*, *δύψυχς*; in part golden, in part an ordinary tree. — **Super**, *at the top of*. — **Discolor**, differing in color, (from the green foliage.) — **Aura**, *the gleam*. — **Quod** — **arbos**, *which a tree not its own produces*. Alluding to the fact that the mistletoe is a parasite. — **Fetu**, *growth, shoots*. — **Ilice**, poetical abl. of place. — **Cunctantem**, sc. *ramum*.

213-34. **Ingrato**, *ungrateful*, as unconscious of the favor. — Join **taedis** with **pinguem**, **robore** with **ingentem**. — **Armis**. The arms of Misenus, or of enemies despoiled by him. — **Toro**, i. e. upon the bier, which was burnt with the body. — **Velamina nota**, *his wonted garments*. — **Subjectam facem**. To kindle the pile. — **Fuso** — **olivo**, cups of poured-out oil. Abl. (with adj.) of description. — **Lecta**, *collected from the pile*. — **Rore et ramo**, hendiadys. — **Novissima verba**, *the last words*, "vale!" thrice repeated. — **Sepulchrum**, a sepulchral mound. — **Sua arma**, i. e. the oar and trumpet — **Misenus**. The promontory forming the northern pier of the Bay of Naples.

237. The grotto here named is not the same as that in line 11.

238. Tuta, part., *sheltered*.

247. Caelo, Erebo, poetical abl. of place.

250. The mother of the Furies is *Night*, her great sister *Earth*. The Furies were called Eumenides, *the well-disposed, the kindly*, to propitiate them by giving them a good name.

252-3. Stygio regi, Pluto. — Solida viscera, the *entire* carcass.

256. Coepta, sc. *sunt*.

261. Animis. H. 419, V.; A. & S. 243; B. 923; A. 54, VII.

266. Sit numine vestro, *let it be permitted with your consent*.

270-2. Maligna, *churlish, niggardly*. C. — Jupiter, as the god of the sky.

274. Ultrices Curae, *i. e.* the stings of conscience. Cf. Juv. 13, 192 sqq.

284. Haerent, *cling*. A. and Con.

289. Forma tricorporis umbrae, Gerŷon.

290-7. Hic, *adv. of time*. — Ni admoneat, *diverberet*. A lively use of the pres. subj. for the *pluperf.* in the protasis and apodosis, to bring the scene before our eyes. — Acherontis. Virgil's conception of the four infernal rivers is confused. He conducts Aeneas over a river, which, after being called Achēron or Coeŷtus here, turns out eventually to be Styx (385). The notion of a single river of death was found most convenient for poetical purposes, but Virgil wished to introduce the various points of the legends he followed, and so he employed the three names, with a dim conception of Acheron as emptying itself into Coeytus, and perhaps of Styx as the most inward of the three, and a clear one of Phlegēthon as specially surrounding Tartārus. [From C. — Cocyto eruc-tat, *disgorges into Coeŷtus*. 'Coeyto,' dat. H. 379, 5.

300-4. Stant lumina flamma, *his eyes stand fixed in flame*. — Deo senectus, *the old age of a god*.

312-25. Fugat, sc. *eas*. — Primi — cursum, *to cross the channel first*. "Transmittere," intransitive, = *transire*. Supply *est* with miratus and motus. — Di — numen, *by whose divine power the gods fear to swear and (then) break their oath*. — On the need of burial, cf. *Il.* 23, 71 sqq.

328-37. Sedibus, in their resting-places, *i. e.* their graves. — Stagna exoptata, the river from which they had at first been driven away (316) — Anchisa. H. 425, 3, 1); A. & S. 246; B. 918; A. 54, VIII. — Oronten. Cf. *I.* 113. — Sese agebat = *ibat*.

345-58. Fines, terminal acc. — Cepisse. Supply *me* as subject. H. 545, 2, 1); A. & S. 239, Rem. 2. — Tenebam . . . ni invasisset. H. 512, 2, 2); A. & S. 259, Rem. 4, (1), (a). A rhetorical expression, perhaps best explained as a condensed formula: 'I was just in safety and should have continued unless,' etc. C.

361. The barbarians thought Palinurus a shipwrecked man, who would probably have some of his property about him. W. and C.

362-3. The sense of line 362 is: "my body is sometimes tossed by the waves, sometimes thrown on the shore."—**Quod.** Cf. II. 141, note.

366-7. **Portus** — **Velinus**, and repair again to the harbor of *Velia*, (in Lucania, near Cape Palinurus,) where his body was to be found. — **Quam**, sc. *viam*, any way.

380. **Tumulo** — *mittent*, shall send annual offerings to the tomb.

384. **Ergo**, (here resumptive, not illative,) *so then*.

385-6. **Inde**, i. e. from where they were. — **Ut**, as soon as. — The metrical effect of line 386 is to express quick and quiet motion.

387-9. **Increpat ultro**, chides them, too. **Utro** = *iusuper*. — **Fare** (from *for*), tell me. — **Istinc**, from the place where thou art.

393-7. **Accepisse lacu**, to have received on the lake (in my boat). Charon was terrified by Hercules into taking him on board, and was punished afterwards by being kept a year in chains. — **Viribus**, II. 429; A. & S. 250, 1. — **Ille**, the former, (Aleides, i. e. Hercules.) — **Custodem**, Cerbērus. — **Hi**, the latter, (Theseus and Pirithōus.) — **Dominam** — **adorti**, attempted to carry off (our) queen (Proserpina) from the chamber of Pluto.

400-11. **Licet**, sc. *per nos* (for aught that we intend). — **Antro**, in his den. — **Patrui**, her uncle's. Pluto was the brother of Jupiter, Proserpina's father. — **Servet limen**, i. e. let her keep at home, — deemed a mark of a good woman. — **Agnoscas**. Either subj. as imperative, or "it may be that thou recognizest." — **Nec plura his**, sc. 'dicta sunt': and no more (words) than these. — **Juga**, the benches.

422-35. **Objectam**, sc. *offam*. — **Custode sepulto**, its sentry being buried (in sleep). — **Damnati mortis**, condemned to death. "Mortis," gen. of the punishment. H. 410, 5, 1; A. & S. 217, Rem. 3, (a.) It has been asked why those who have met their death by unjust condemnation should be made to suffer; but there is no suffering in this part of the shades; there is merely the absence of the enjoyment of life. C. — Not *sine sorte*, *sine iudice*; but, in accordance with the customs of the Roman law, Minos, as **quaesitor**, or presiding-judge, draws by lot from the urn the names of the "*judices*" who are to sit with him on the trial. — **Silentum**. The shades, especially, whose cases are to be tried. — **Crimina**, the charges against them. — **Discit** (from the witnesses and the arguments on both sides). A legal term. — **Peperere**. Perf. 3 pl. of *pario*.

443-46. The myrtle was sacred to Venus. — **Phaëdra** died by her own hand for the love of her stepson, Hippolytus; **Procris** followed her husband from jealousy, when he went to hunt, and was accidentally slain by him. — **Nati**, subjective gen. Cf. II. 436, note.

451-70. Order: *Juxta quam*, etc. — (Te) *exstinetam* (esse). — Order: **Neo quivi credere me discessu ferre** (that I, by my departure, was

bringing) tibi hunc tantum dolorem. — **Extremum** — *hoc est, this is, by fate, the last word that I address thee.* “Quod” acc. of a neut. pronoun, used instead of a noun (*quam allocutionem*) of kindred signification with the verb *alloquor*. W. and C. — **Lenibat**, *strove to soothe.* Presents and imperfects sometimes denote *attempt* or *desire*. W. On the termination, see H. 239, 1; A. & S. 162, 2. — **Solo.** II. 422, 1; A. & S. 254, Rem. 3; B. 948. — **Vultum**, acc. of specification.

479–80. He sees the heroes of the Theban war, the great event of the heroic ages before the war at Troy. The persons named in lines 483–5 appear in Homer as the most distinguished of the Trojans. C.

481–93. **Ad** = *apud*. — **Etiam** (et jam, even now), *still*. — **Conferre gradum**, *i. e.* to walk by his side. — **Trepidare** and **vertere**, historical inf. — **Inceptus clamor**, “*the war-cry they essay*” (lit., begun, essayed). — **Frustratur**, disappoints, *mocks*. They open their throats wide, but in vain. C.

495–558. **Ora**, acc. of specification. — **Dira** — **supplicia**, seeking to conceal his dreadful punishments (*i. e.* his wounds). — **Suprema nocte**, *on the last night* of Troy. — **Order**: **Nihil relietum est tibi** (*dat. of the agent*), O amice. — **Funeris**, *of his corpse*. — **Lacena**, *i. e.* of Helen, who, after the death of Paris, became the wife of Deiphobus. — **Ut egerimus**, *how we passed*. Indirect question. — **Order**: **Phrygias evantes orgia**. — **Circum**, *sc. urbem*. — **Capiti**, *from my head*. Cf. *Judith* xiii. 6. — **Aeolides**, *i. e.* Ulysses; according to the post-Homeric slander which made him the son of Sisyphus, who was son of Aeolus. C. — **Ruit**, *is hastening on*. — **Order**: **Quae dextera tendit etc.**, (in) *hac (viâ) iter Elysium (terminal acc.) nobis (est)*. — **Numerum**, *the number (of the shades)*. Others, *my allotted time*. — **Tr. catenae**, *and the dragging of chains*.

562–79. **Orsa** (*sc. est*), *from ordior*. — **Cast.** — **dolos**, *and punishes and inquires into their deceitful-crimes*. Like the *tresviri capitales*, Rhadamanthus executes the sentences of the judges, and himself holds a ‘police-court,’ applying *torture* to compel confession (*subigit fateri*). — 568 sq. *What atonements for crimes committed any one, rejoicing in vain concealment, has postponed in the world above to the too late hour of death.* F. — **Saerior**, *fiercer than Tisiphōne*. — **Bis tantum, quantus** — **Olympum**, *lit. twice as far, etc., as (is) the looking-up (i. e. the distance through which we look up) through the sky to the aethereal Olympus (heaven)*.

590–3. **Demens, qui simularet**, *madman! to counterfeit (or in that he counterfeited)*. H. 519; A. & S. 264, 8. — **Non ille**. Ille has the force of contrast, distinguishing Jupiter from Salmoneus. C.

611–22. **Suis**, *for their kinsfolk and friends*. — **Dextras dominorum** = *fidem dominis (a servis) debitam*. — **Quam poenam**, *sc. expectant*. — **Phlegyas** burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi. — **Fixit, refixit**. The laws were engraven on brazen tablets and fastened on walls in some public place, whence they were removed when abrogated.

630-70. Cyclopum—caminis, reared by the forges of the *Cyclōpes*.—**Adverso fornice**, with confronting arch (i. e. confronting the view). Abl. of description or characteristic.—**Corripiunt**, as we should say in English, they annihilate the intervening distance. C.—**Perfecto—divae**, the offering to the goddess (i. e. of the golden branch to Proserpina) having been fully made.—**Purpureo**, 'radiant,' 'dazzling.'—**Sacerdos**, Orpheus.—**Norunt** (contracted from *noverunt*. from *noseo*)=notos habent.—**Obloquitur—vocum**, sounds the seven varying notes in response to their measures, (i. e. the measures of the dancers.)—**Gratia curruum**, pleasure in chariots.—**Superne**, in the upper world. The Eridānus was supposed to take its rise in the Elysian fields. C.—**Pii vates**. Ancient literature abounds in recognitions of the sacredness and the responsibility of the poet's office.—**Illius**. See *ergo*, Gr. *Index*.

672-96. Paucis, sc. *verbis*.—**Ituras** (fut. part. of *eo*), destined to go.—**Manusque**, and their exploits.—**Rebar**, imperf. of *reor*.—**Fefellit**, from *fallo*.—**Quid**, indefinite pronoun, acc. of specification.—**Saepius**. The comparative here simply denotes a high degree of the quality.

711-18. Porro (= *procul*), in the distance.—**Complerint**=*compleverint*.—**Ad, at.**—**Laetere**, pres. subj. 2 sing. of *laetor*.

730-3. Igneus. Because the divine soul was conceived of as pure, immaterial fire.—**Ollis seminibus**, to these seeds, i. e. the souls of men and animals, regarded as the seminal principle of life.—**Quantum**, so far as.—**Hinc**, from this influence of the body.

743-8. Each of us suffers his own Manes, i. e. each spirit has its individual discipline. C.—**Aurai—ignem**, and the fire of unmixed air (or light). *Aurai*, H. 42, 3, 2; A. & S. 43, 1; B. 55; A. 7, 2.—**Rotam volvère**, etc.= "have passed through the circuits of a thousand years." F.

754-83. Unde (= *ut inde*) *posset*. H. 500; A. & S. 264, 5, and R. 2; B. 1213.—**Maneant**, sc. *tibi*.—**Nost.**—**ituras**, and destined to assume our name.—**Pura hasta**, a headless spear, given to young men on their first military success.—**Civili quercu**, the civic wreath of oak, given originally to those who saved the life of a citizen in war and slew an enemy but here to the founders of cities.—**Avo comitem**. Romulus shall appear on earth to join his grandfather Numitor, whom he restored to his rights.—**Viden'**=*videsne*. H. 669, I. 3; IV.; A. & S. 305, 1, and 2, (2).—**Geminae**. He wears a two-crested helmet, like Mars.—**Pater—honore**, and the very father of the gods already marks him with his own (i. e. Jupiter's) majesty. W.—**Sibi**, ethical dat.

794-825. Saturno, poetical dat. of the agent.—**Extra sidera**, beyond the zodiac.—**Tellus**, the land (beyond the Garymantes and Indians).—**Hujus in adventum**, against his coming, 'at the prospect of his approach.'—**Prohibet**, sc. *te*.—**Terra**, poetical abl. of place.—**Curibus** (the birth-place of Numa), abl. of the town whence.—**Fasces receptos**.

the rescued ensigns of power ; (taken from the kings, and bestowed upon consuls elected by the people.) — **Natos**. An allusion to the “Roman virtue” which Brutus displayed in punishing his own sons with death for conspiring to restore the Tarquins.—**Ferent**, *shall regard*.—**Vincet**, etc. He will risk being called cruel by posterity, so long as he forces them to acknowledge that he is great. C.—**Referentem signa**, *bringing back the standards captured by the Gauls*.

830-4. **Socer**, C. Julius Caesar.—**Gener**, Cn. Pompeius Magnus, who married Caesar’s daughter Julia. — **Eois**, with Eastern troops. — **Pueri**, *my children*. — **Prior**, *the more illustrious*, Caesar.

836. **Ille**, L. Munnius.—**Triumphata Corintho**, abl. absolute.

838-45. **Ille**. Probably L. Aemilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedonia; *Argos* and *Myccnae* not being used strictly, but standing for Greece in general. — **Aeaciden**, Perseus. The Macedonian kings claimed descent from Achilles, the grandson of Acæus.—**Templa**. Cf. I. 41, note. — **Cato**, the Censor.—**Scipadas**. The elder and younger Africanus. — **Potentem** = *opulentum*.—**Quo** — **Fabii**. The numbers and exploits of the Fabii are so great that they weary the narrator who tries to count them. C.—**Maximus**, Q. Fabius Maximus, Cunctator.

847-53. Noble and characteristic lines, in which the manly greatness of the Romans in war and policy is contrasted with the skill of the Greeks in arts and sciences. — I follow, with R., the best MSS. in reading *paci* in line 852, instead of *pacis* given by most editors.

859-74. **Tertia**. The first “*spolia opima*” (Lex. *opimus*, II. B.), taken by Romulus, were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius; the second, by Cossus, to Mars; the third, by Marcellus, to Quirinus.—**Instar**, *majesty*.—**Propria**, *enduring*, permanent.—**Campus**, *tumulum*. At the funeral of the young Marcellus, all Rome assembled on the Campus Martius. His body was laid in the splendid Mausolæum of Augustus, near the Tiber.

882-7. **Si qua**. Cf. I. 18, note.—*Thou shalt be MARCELLUS!* The rich promise of thy youth shall be fulfilled in the perfect glory of thy manhood.—**Aeris** (limiting ‘campis’), *of misty air*.

893-900. **Fertur**, *is reported to be*. — **Veris Umbris**, real spirits which appear to men in sleep.—**Falsa** — **Manes**, (through it) *the shades send false dreams to the upper air*. No satisfactory explanation has been given of the reason why Aeneas is dismissed through the ivory gate. — **Recto litore**, *sailing straight along the shore*.



VOCABULARY.



EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i>active.	<i>gen</i>genitive.	<i>part</i>participle.
<i>abl</i>ablative.	<i>i. e</i> <i>id est</i> ; that is.	<i>pas</i>passive.
<i>acc</i>accusative.	<i>imp</i>impersonal.	<i>perf</i>perfect.
<i>adj</i>adjective.	<i>imper</i> ...imperative.	<i>plur</i>plural.
<i>adv</i>adverb.	<i>incep</i> ... inceptive.	<i>poet</i> poetically.
<i>com</i>common gender.	<i>ind</i>indeclinable.	<i>prep</i>preposition.
<i>conj</i>conjunction.	<i>inf</i> infinitive.	<i>pro</i>pronoun.
<i>comp</i> ...comparative.	<i>int</i> interjection.	<i>rar</i>rarely.
<i>dat</i>dative.	<i>irr</i>irregular.	<i>rel</i>relative.
<i>def</i>defective.	<i>lit</i>literally.	<i>sing</i>singular.
<i>dem</i>demonstrative.	<i>m</i>masculine.	<i>subj</i>subjunctive.
<i>dep</i>deponent.	<i>meton</i> ...by metonymy.	<i>subs</i>substantive.
<i>dim</i>diminutive.	<i>n</i>neuter.	<i>sup</i>superlative, or <i>super-</i>
<i>etc</i> <i>et</i> ; <i>et cetera</i> .	<i>nom</i>nominalive.	<i>pine</i> .
<i>f</i>feminine.	<i>num</i>numeral.	<i>sync</i>syncopated.
<i>fig</i>figuratively.	<i>obs</i>obsolete.	<i>w</i> with.
<i>freq</i>frequentative.	<i>orig</i>originally.	

The figures refer to the text, the translation of which immediately follows.

A

Ā, āb, abs, *prep.* with *abl.*, from, by, on the side of. (ii. 2) out of, after.
Ābās, Abantis, *m.*, a companion of *Æneas*.
Abdo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, *a.* (do), to put away; remove; hide; (i. 60) shut up; (ii. 553) plunge.
Abdūco, ěre, xi, ctum, *a.* (duco), to lead away, to withdraw, (iii. 601) to transport (with terminal acc.)
Ābeo, ěre, ii (seldom ěvi), ětum, *irr.* *n.* (eo), to go away, to depart, to retreat.
Abfōre, *inf.* (fōre), = abfuturum esse, to be wanting or hinder.
Ābies, ětis, *f.*, a fir-tree, the fir; (v. 663) abiete, of fir, *abl.* of the material.
Ablātus, a, um, *perf. part.* of aufero, borne away.
Ablūo, ěre, ūi, ūtum, *a.* (luo), to wash away, (ii. 720) to wash, to purify.
Abnĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to refuse, to go back from my word, to deny.

ABS

Abnŭo, ěre, ui, uītum or ūtum, *a.*, to refuse (orig., by a motion of the head), to reject.
Ābōlēo, ěre, ēvi (ui), ětum, *a.*, to efface, remove, abolish, destroy.
Ābōlesco, ěre, lēvi, —, *incep.*, to decay, wither away.
Abripio, ěre, rīpui, reptum, *a.* (rāpio), to snatch, drag, or carry away; to seize.
Abrumpo, ěre, ūpi, uptum, *a.*, to break off, to rend, to sever; to violate.
Abruptum, i, *n.*, a steep ascent or descent, a precipice, gulf; (iii. 422) fluctus sorbet in abruptum, the wave sucks them down into the abyss.
Abscindo, ěre, scīdi, scissum, *a.* (scindo), to cut off, to tear away, to rend.
Abcondo, ěre, condi and dīdi, condītum, *a.*, to hide, keep close, conceal; to leave behind, lose sight of.

Absens, entis, *part. from absum, absent.*

Absisto, ěre, stīti, —, *n., to leave off, (i. 192) to cease, desist; (vi. 259) to retire from.*

Abstīneo, ěre, tīnui, tentum, *a. and n. (tēneo), to abstain, keep back.*

Abstrūdo, ěre, ūsi, ūsum, *a. (trudo; orig., to thrust away), to conceal or hide.*

Absum, abesse, abfui or afui, *irr. n., to be absent, wanting, far from.*

Absumo, ěre, mpsi, mptum, *a., to take away, use up; hence, to consume, devour, destroy.*

Āc, conj., *and; than, as; aliter ac, otherwise than; idem ac fuit, the same as he was; (ii. 626) even.*

Ācāmās, antis, *m., a son of The-sens.*

Ācanthūs, i, *m., the plant acanthus, (brank-ursine, bear's-foot.)*

Ācarnān, ānis, *adj., an Acarnanian. (Acarnania is a country in the W. part of Central Greece.)*

Accēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, *n. (ad cēdo), to draw near, approach, go or come to, to be added to; (perf. syne. accēstis, i. 201.)*

Accēlēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. and n. (ad, cēlēro), to hasten, accelerate.*

Accendo, ěre, ndi, nsum, *a. (candeo), to set on fire, to kindle, (i. 29) to enrage, exasperate, (vi. 165) to excite or kindle the fire of.*

Accessus, ūs, *m., an approach, a going or coming to; poet., an entrance.*

Accīdo, ěre, cīdi, cīsum, *a. (cædo), to cut all but through, to cut into; to fell; to impair.*

Accido, ěre, īdi, —, *n. (cado), to fall upon; happen.*

Accingo, ěre, nxi, netum, *a. (cingo), to gird, gird to, on, or about; (i. 210) to prepare for; (ii. 235) to apply oneself to.*

Accipio, ěre, ēpi, eptum, *a. (cāpio), to take (to oneself), receive, accept, entertain, (i. 676) to hear, attend, listen to, (ii. 65, vi. 136) to learn, understand, (i. 123) to*

suck, to drink in. (Synonyms: Accipere, to receive what is offered; capere, to take or get hold of; sumere, to take a thing ready at hand, a thing that belongs to us.)

Accitus, ūs, *m. (accio), a summons, a sending for, a call.*

Accommodo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. (con, modus, of full measure), to fit, adapt, put on, to buckle on.*

Accūbo, āre, ui, ītum, *n. to lie down, near or by; recline near.*

Accumbo, ěre, cūbui, cūbitum, *n., to lay one's self down near or upon; to recline at table.*

Accūmulo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. (cumulo), to add to a heap, to heap up; (vi. 885) to honor, (lit. let me heap the shade of my descendant with these gifts.)*

Accurro, ěre, curri (seldom cūcurri), cursum, *n. (curro), to run to, to hasten to.*

Ācer, cris, ere, *adj., sharp, severe, stern, fierce, ardent, spirited.*

Ācerbus, a, um, *adj., sour, unripe, (vi. 429) untimely; harsh, bitter, severe.*

Ācernus, a, um, *adj. (acer), made of maple, maple.*

Ācerra, æ, *f., an incense-box, a censur.*

Ācervus, i, *m., a heap, a stack, a pile.*

Ācesta (or Segesta), *a city on the N. coast of Sicily.*

Ācestes, æ, *m., a king of Sicily, descended from the Trojans, who kindly entertained Æneas.*

Āchāïcus and **Āchaius**, a, um, *adj., Achaian, Grecian. (Achaia, the N. portion of the Peloponnēsus; after 146 B. C. the name for the whole of Greece as a Roman province.)*

Āchātes, æ and i, *m., the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Æneas.*

Āchēmēnīdes, æ, *m., one of the companions of Ulysses, left among the Cyclopes on the coast of*

Sicily, where he was found by Æneas.

Āchēron, ontis, *m.*, a river of the Lower World; poet., the Lower World itself.

Āchilles, is, eos, and *i*, *m.*, the greatest champion of the Greeks at Troy, the son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, one of the sea-deities.

Āchillēus, a, um, *adj.*, of Achilles, Achillēan.

Āchīvi, ōrum, *m. plu.*, the Greeks or inhabitants of Achaia, so named from Aebæus (digam-mated).

Āchīvus, a, um, *adj.*, Grecian.

Ācīdālia, æ, *f.*, an epithet of Venus, from a fountain in Bæotia sacred to her and the Græes.

Āciēs, ēi, *f.*, an edge; the sight of the eye; poet., the eye or eyes; the battle array, line of battle; the point or edge of a weapon. (Synonyms: *Acies* is the front of the army, a line of battle; *exercitus*, a troop of soldiers trained by reiterated exercise; *agmen* (*agere*), any body of people in full march, either with or without arms.)

Acquīro, ěre, sīvi, sītum, *a.* (*quæ-ro*), to acquire, gain.

Acrāgās, antis, *m.*, a river of Sicily, with a town of the same name; (Latin name, *Agrigentum*.)

Ācrīter, acrius, acerrīme, *adv.* (*aer*), eagerly, briskly.

Acta, æ, *f.*, a beach, shore, strand.

Actium, ii, *n.*, now Cape Figalo, a city and promontory of Epirus in Greece, famous for the victory gained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, B. C. 31.

Actius, a, um, *adj.*, of Actium.

Ācūtus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.* (*acuo*), sharp, pointed, ingenious.

Ād, *prep.* with *acc.*, to, towards, at, near, about, for; with numerals, almost, about; (v. 687) *ad unum*, to a man.

Ādāmas, antis, *m.* (*acc.* always *ad-amanta*), the hardest iron or steel; a diamond; adamant.

Ādāmastus, i, *m.*, the father of Aehemenides.

Addīco, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, to devote one's self, surrender, give up to.

Addo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, *a.* (*do*), to add; (ii. 339; vi. 170, 777) to join or put to.

Adductus, a, um, *part.* (*addueo*), drawn to; drawn, strained, drawn tight, contracted.

Ādeō, aāv. (*ad*), so, very much, indeed, so much. *Jamque adeo*, now indeed.

Adēo, īre, īvi or īi, ītum, *a.* (*eo*), to go to, to approach, to accost, to meet, (i. 10) to undergo.

Adhībeo, ěre, ui, ītum, *a.* (*habeo*), v. 62, to bring as a guest, to invite.

Adhūc, *adv.* (*ad, huc*), as yet, hitherto, till now; moreover, besides.

Ādigo, ěre, ēgi, aetum, *a.* (*ago*), to drive, to hurl down, to bring to, to force.

Ādīmo, ěre, ēmi, emptum, *a.* (*emo*, *obs.*, to take), to take away.

Ādītus, ūs, *m.* (*adeo*), a way, a passage, avenue, an access, an entrance.

Adjūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, *a.*, to aid, assist, sustain.

Admīror, āri, ātus, *dep.* (*mīror*), to wonder at, to admire.

Admitto, ěre, īsi, issum, *a.* (*mitto*), to allow to come to or enter, to admit; to commit.

Admōnēo, ěre, ni, ītum, *a.* (*monéo*), to put in mind, warn, admonish.

Admōvēo, ěre, mōvi, mōtum, *a.* (*mōveo*), to move to, apply, direct towards.

Adno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (*no*), to swim to, near, or towards; to float or drift; to reach.

Ādōlēo, ěre, ui and ēvi, ultum, *n.* (*oleo*), to burn a sacrificial offering, (i. 704) to worship, (iii. 547) to offer by fire.

Ādōlesco, ěre, ēvi, *rar.* ōlui, ultum, *n.* (ōleseō), *to grow up, increase, come to maturity.*

Ādōpertus, a, um, *part.* (opĕrio), *hid, covered, closed.*

Ādōrior, ĭri, ortus, *dep.* (orior), *to attempt, assault, begin, undertake.*

Ādōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (ōro), *to supplicate, to honor, adore, worship.*

Adrastus, i, *m.*, *king of Argos, and father-in-law of Tydeus and Poly-nices, and one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes.*

Adspīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to breathe or blow upon; to favor, assist; to aspire to.*

Adsto, āre, stīti, —, *n.* (sto), *to stand, stand near; (iii. 123) to stand ready, to lie open; (iii. 194) to hang over; (vi. 17) to alight.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, *irr. n.* (sum), *to be present, to be at hand, to assist, to be propitious.*

Ādultĕrium, ii, *n.* (ad-ulter = alter), *adultery.*

Ādultus, a, um, *part.* (adoleseō), *full-grown, adult, matured.*

Advĕho, ěre, xi, etum, *a.* (veho), *to import, carry to, bear to, to conduct.*

Advĕlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to veil, to wreath, to crown.*

Advĕna, æ, *com.* (ad-vĕnio), *a new comer, a foreigner, a stranger.*

Advĕnio, ĭre, vĕni, ventum, *a.*, *to come to, arrive at, come.*

Advento, āre, āvi, ātum, (*freq.* of advĕnio), *to come nearer and nearer, approach, draw near.*

Adventus, ūs, *m.*, *a coming, an arrival, an approach.*

Adversor, āri, ātus, *dep.* (adversus), *to be against, to oppose.*

Adversum, i, *n.*, *especially in the plur., misfortune, adversity, calamity.*

Adversum and **adversus**, *prep.* (ad-vertō), *against, over against.*

Adversus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.* (ad-vertō), *opposite, before, in front, confronting; adverse, hostile; facing.*

Adverto, ěre, ti, sum, *a.* (verto), *to turn, turn towards, apply to, (ii. (712) to attend to, listen to.*

Advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (vōco), *to call, summon, assemble.*

Advolvo, ěre, vi, vōlūtum, *a.* (volvo), *to roll to or towards.*

Ādŷtum, i, *n.* (ādvŷton, not to be entered), *the inmost recess, or most sacred place of a temple; a shrine, a sanctuary; poet. (v. 84), the innermost part of a tomb, as a sacred place.*

Æacīdes, æ, *m.*, *a descendant of Æacus, used for Achilles, Peleus, Pyrrhus, Perseus, etc.*

Ææus, a, um, *adj.*, *Ææan, of Ææa, a mythical island where Circe dwelt. (Homer, Odys. x. 135.)*

Ædēs and **ædis**, is, *f., sing., an apartment in a house, a room; a temple, a chapel, a shrine; pl. aedes, ium, a house (as consisting of several rooms), a palace.*

Ædīfīco, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a.* (ædes, fācio), *to build, make, frame, construct, constitute.*

Ægæus, a, um, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to the Ægean Sea, Ægæan.*

Æger, gra, grum, *adj.*, *sick, sickly, weary, weak; (i. 208, ii. 268) anxious; (i. 351) pining; sad, wretched.*

Ægrītūdo, ĭnis, *f.*, *sickness, sorrow, care, anxiety.*

Æmūlus, a, um, *adj.*, *emulous (in a good sense); envious, jealous; subs., a rival, competitor.*

Ænĕādæ, arum, *m. plur.*, *the Trojans, followers of Æneas.*

Ænĕās, æ, *m.*, *Ænĕas, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of the Æneid, from whom the Romans pretended they were descended.*

Æēnus (or **āhēnus**), a, um, *adj.* (æs), *of bronze, brazen; āēnnus, i, n. (supply vas, a vessel), a brazen vessel, a caldron, a pot.*

Æōlia, æ, *f.*, *an island near Sicily, the abode of Æōlus.*

Æōlides, æ, *m.*, *a descendant of Æolus, used for Ulysses and Misenus.*

Ædlius, a, um, *adj.*, of *Ædlus*.

Ædus, i, m., the god of the winds.

Æquævus, a, um, *adj.* (æquus, ævum), of the same age.

Æquālis, is, c, *adj.* (æquus), equal, of the same age, contemporary; pl. as subs., companions.

Æquo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n. (æquus), to equal, to make equal; to level; (i. 508) to divide equally; (iii. 671) to move as fast as.

Æquor, oris, n. (æquus), the plain or level surface either of earth, sea, or air; (iii. 197) a wave or surge; the sea. (Synonyms: Mare, the sea universally; æquor, any plain or level surface; pelagus, the depth of the sea, the main sea; fretum, a firth, strait, a narrow sea, an arm of the sea; salum (sal), an agitated sea; Pontus, (a god of the sea, older than Neptune, Hesiod,) the sea, the deep; a great ware.)

Æquus, a, um, *adj.*, level, even, equal; just, fair, right; impartial; (i. 479) propitious.

Ær, ċris, m. (acc. ærem and æra; acc. plur. n. æra), the air, the lower atmosphere in contradistinction to æther, the upper pure air; poet., mist, a cloud.

Ærātus, a, um, *adj.* (æs), covered with brass, brazen.

Ærēus, a, um, *adj.* (æs), made of bronze; plated with brass or bronze.

Æripes, ċdis, *adj.* (æs, pes), brazen-footed, brass-hoofed.

Ærius, a, um, *adj.* (ær), airy, aerial, high, lofty, soaring.

Æs, æris, n., brass, copper, steel; money; anything made of bronze or copper, as (i. 35) the beak of a ship, (ii. 734) armor, (iii. 111) cymbals, (iii. 240) a trumpet, (vi. 847) brazen statues, "bronzes."

Æstas, ātis, f., summer, (vi. 707) summer air, a summer's day.

Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (æstus), to boil up, to rage, to fret.

Æstus, ūs, m., a billowy motion of

fire or water; a tide, a sea; a firth; a burning heat; (ii. 706, a flame; (iv. 532, 564) billowy or tempestuous passion.

Ætas, ātis, f. (ævitas), age; time.

Æternus, a, um, *adj.* (æviternus), everlasting, perpetual, eternal. *Æternum*, adv., forever, eternally.

Æther, ċris, m. (acc. ċra), the pure upper air, sky, heaven; the air.

Æthērius, a, um, *adj.*, ethereal, celestial, divine.

Æthiops, ōpis, m., an Ethiopian.

Æthra, æ, f., the clear or bright sky; (iii. 585) æthra siderea, with starry splendor.

Ætna, æ, f., a volcano in Sicily.

Ætnæus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Ætna, *Ætnæan*.

Ævum, i, n. (αἰών), age, time, duration; old age.

Affābilis, c, *adj.* (affari), affable, gentle, courteous.

Affari. See Affor.

Affātus, ūs, m., address, speech, discourse.

Affecto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (afficio), (iii. 670) to grasp, seize, or reach (us); to take; to strive after.

Affero, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. (ad, fero), to bring or convey to; carry; bear; report.

Affigo, ċre, ixi, ixum, to fix to, to fasten to; (v. 852) fastened to it, cleaving to it (i. e. to the rudder).

Affligo, ċre, xi, etum, a. (fligo), to dash down; afflicted, downcast, wretched; (ii. 92) dashed down (from my prosperity).

Afflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad, flo), to blow or breathe on; to blast; (i. 591) afflārat lætos honores oculis, had breathed joyous grace upon his eyes; (vi. 50) to inspire.

Affluo, ċre, xi, xum, a., to flow or stream on or to, to hasten to.

Affor, āri, fātus, dep. (fari), to speak to, to accost, (ii. 700) to address, pray to.

Affōrem, &c., def. = adessem, &c., subj. imp. of adsum. **Affōre**, =

adfuturum esse, *to be about to be present.*

Āfrīca, æ, *f.*, *Africa.*

Āfrīcus, i, *m.*, *the southwest wind.*

Agāmemnōnius, a, um, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to Agamemnon, commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the Trojan war.*

Āgāthyr̄si, ōrum, *m.*, *a Scythian people, living in what is now Hungary.*

Āgēnor, ōris, *m.*, *a king of the Phœnicians, and son of Belus, and an ancestor of Dido.*

Āgēr, agri, *m.*, *a field, land, country.* (Synonyms, Ager is said of a field, land admitting of cultivation; campus is an extensive plain, a very large place, either in town or country; aruum, arable or ploughed land; rus, means all the country, the woods, lands, fountains, in fact all things without cities.)

Agger, ěris, *m.* (ad, gero), *a heap, a mound; a bank, dike, embankment; (vi. 830) a rampart, a barrier; a raised surface, a causeway.*

Aggēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (agger), *to heap up, to aggravate.*

Aggēro, ěre, gessi, gestum, *a.*, *to bear or carry to; to heap upon.*

Agglōmēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (glomus), *to wind to, as upon a ball; to gather to, add or join to.*

Aggrēdior, i, gressus sum, *dep.* (grādior), *to step, to go to; to approach; to attack; (iii. 358, iv. 92) to accost, address; to begin, attempt, set about; to seize.*

Āgītātōr, ōris, *m.*, *a driver, a charioteer.*

Āgīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq.* (āgo), *to put in constant or frequent motion; to drive, urge forward, pursue; (iii. 609) to trouble, distress, disquiet, agitate; (vi. 727) to actuate.*

Agmēn, īnis, *n.* (ago), *an army marching, a troop, a throng, a company, a herd, a flock. (i. 434) a swarm, (ii. 782) a stream; (ii. 212)*

a course; (v. 211) motion, impulse. (For Synonyms, see under Acies.)

Agna, æ, *f.* (agnus), *a ewe lamb.*

Agnōmen, īnis, *n.* (ad and gnōmen, the old form of nōmen), *a surname added to the cognomen or family name.*

Agnosco, ěre, nōvi, nītum, *a.* (ad, nosco), *to know, know again, recognize, own.*

Agnus, i, *m.*, *a lamb.*

Ago, ěre, ěgi, actum, *a.*, *to drive, to do, treat or deal with; to pursue; to lead; to guide, steer, conduct; (v. 116) to impel; (iii. 695) to force; (vi. 873) to send forth; (vi. 514) to spend, pass. Imperat., age, agite, come! come on!*

Āgrestis, e, *adj.* (ager), *of the country, rustic, rural; boorish, clownish; subs., a countryman, a clown.*

Āgrīcōla, æ, *m.* (ager, colo), *a husbandman, a farmer, ploughman, peasant.*

Āh! int., *ah! alas!*

Aio, ais, ait, *def.*, *to say, affirm.*

Ajax, ācis, *m.*, *the name of two brave Grecian heroes in the Trojan war. The one was called Telamonius, from his father Telamon; and the other Oileus, from his father Oileus.*

Āla, æ, *f.*, *a wing; the wing of an army; the cavalry of a legion; mounted horsemen.*

Ālācer and **ālācris**, cris, *e.*, *adj.*, *brisk, eager, courageous, joyful, cheerful.*

Ālātus, a, um, *adj.* (ala), *winged.*

Albā, æ, *f.*, and **Albā Longa**, *a city of Latium, near the foot of Mount Albanus, (20 miles S. E. of Rome.) built and fortified by Aescanius, and the mother city of Rome.*

Albānus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Alba Longa. Alban.*

Albesco, ěre, inep., *to dawn.*

Albus, a, um, *adj.*, *white, gray, hoary.*

Alcides, æ, *m.*, *a descendant of Alceus, i. e. Hercules.*

Āles, ālitis, *adj.* (ala), (v. 861) *swift-winged*.

Āles, alitis, *com.*, a bird; Jovis ales, *the bird of Jove*, i. e. the eagle.

Ālētes, is, *m.*, a Trojan, captain of a ship, and companion of Aeneas.

Āliēnus, a, um, *adj.* (alius), of another, another's, alien, foreign.

Āliger, gēra, gērūm, *adj.* (alagēro), *having wings, winged*.

Āliqui, qua, quod, *indef. adj. pron.* (alius-qui), *some, any*.

Āliquis, qua, quid, *indef. pron.* (alius-quis), *some one, something, any one, some, any; some other*. Sometimes an *adj.* = aliqui.

Ālīter, *adv.* (alius), *otherwise, after another manner*.

Ālius, a, ud, *adj.*, another, other; plur., others, some. Alius—alius, *one—another, the one—the other*; alii—alii, *some—others*. Alius atque or ac, *other than*.

Allābor, bi, lapsus, *dep.*, to glide to, to row or sail to, to reach.

Alligo, āre, āvi, ātūm, *a.*, to bind to, make fast; to hold, confine.

Allōquor, qui, cūtus, *dep.*, to speak to, to address, accost, appeal to.

Almus, a, um, *adj.*, (alimus, from alo), *nourishing, cherishing; bountiful; kind, benignant, indulgent, propitious, genial*.

Ālo, ēre, ālui, altum, and ālītum, *a.*, to nourish, feed, cherish; to encourage; (vi. 726) to animate.

Ālōidæ, ārum, *m.*, two so-called sons of Alōeus, the giants Otus and Ephialtes. They were sons of Neptune, but educated by Alōeus, one of the giants, the husband of Iphimēdia, their mother. (See Ind. P. N.)

Alphēus, ei, *m.*, a river in Peloponnēsus, which flows through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian sea. As it disappears several times under ground, the ancients fancied it went under the sea to join its waters with

those of the fountain of Arethūsa.

Alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* (Alpes), of the Alps, Alpine.

Altāria, ium, *n.* (altus), an altar, esp. a high altar.

Alte, ius, issime, *adv.* (altus), high, aloft, on high; deep, deeply.

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum (gen. altērīus), *adj.*, the one, the other of two; another; the second. Alter—alter, the one—the other.

Alternō, āre, āvi, ātūm, *a. and n.* (alternus), to alternate; to waver, hesitate.

Alternus, a, um, *adj.* (alter), one after the other, by turns, alternate, reciprocal.

Altrix, ĩeis, *f.* (alo), a (female) nourisher, a nurse. (Fig., of the country that rears one.)

Altum, i, *m.*, a height, heaven; a depth, the deep sea, the deep.

Altus, a, um, *part. used as adj.* (alo), grown great by nourishment or support; high, lofty; deep, profound; (altus has regard to distance both up and down); noble.

Ālumnus, i, *m.* (alo), a nursling, pupil, foster-child, son.

Alveus, i, *m.* (alvus), a hollow, a cavity; (vi. 412) the hold of a ship or boat; a river bed.

Alvus, i, *f.* (alo), the belly, the abdomen; the womb.

Am. See Ambi.

Āmans, antis, *part.* (amo), loving, affectionate, fond; a lover.

Āmārācus, i, *m.*, marjoram.

Āmārus, a, um, *adj.*, bitter; unpleasant, disagreeable.

Āmāzōn, ōnis, *f.*, plur. Amāzōnes, the Amazons, a warlike race of women, dwelling on the river Thermōdon.

Āmāzōnīs, ĩdis, *f.* (a daughter of the Amazons), poet., an Amazon.

Āmāzōnius, a, um, *adj.*, Amazonian, such as Amazons use.

Ambāges, is, *f.* (in the sing., only in the abl., but the plur. is com-

- plete), (ambi-ago, "roundabout ways,") *windings, intricacies*; (vi. 99) *mysteries, ambiguous nteranees*; (i. 342) *details, a tedious story, intricate story*.
- Ambēdo**, ēre, ēdi, ēsum, *a.* (ambiedo), *to eat or gnaw around; to waste, consume*.
- Ambi**, abbrev. *amb, am or an, prep.* (used only in composition), *around, about, on both sides*.
- Ambiguus**, *a, um, adj.* (ambi-ago), *moving both ways; wavering, hesitating, uncertain, obscure, ambiguous, doubtful; treacherous*.
- Ambio**, īre, īvi and ii, itum, *a.* and *n.* (amb-eo), *to surround, environ, encompass*; (iv. 283) *to approach* (indirectly).
- Ambo**, *æ, o, adj. plur., both*.
- Ambrosius**, *a, um, adj.* (ambrosia, 1st, the food of the gods; 2d, an unguent of the gods), *perfumed with ambrosia, ambrosial*.
- Āmens**, entis, *adj.* (a-mens, out of one's senses), *frantic, mad, distracted, amazed*.
- Āmicio**, īre, icui or ixi, ietum, *a.* (am-jacio), *to throw around; to wrap about, veil, cover*.
- Āmictus**, ūs, *m., clothing, attire; a garment, esp. an upper or outer garment, a mantle; a covering, envelopment*.
- Āmicus**, *a, um, adj.* (amo), *friendly, benevolent, kind*.
- Āmicus**, *i, m., a friend*.
- Āmissus**, *a, um, part. from*
- Āmitto**, ēre, isi, issum, *a.* (a, mitto), *to send away; to let go, let slip; to lose, to miss*.
- Amnis** (amnh, Celtie), *is, m., a stream, a river; a torrent*.
- Āmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to love*; (v. 163) *love* (i. e. hug close) the shore.
- Āmœnus**, *a, um, adj., pleasant, delightful, charming*.
- Āmor**, ōris, *m.* (amo), *love, affection; fondness; longing, desire*; (iv. 516) *a love-charm, philter; personified, Love, the god of*

love, Cupid. (Synonyms: Amor implies every species of love; caritas, virtuous affection.)

Āmōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a., to move or take away, to remove*.

Amphrȳsius, *a, um, adj., Amphrysian*, an epithet of Apollo, from Amphrȳsus, a river in the S. part of Thessalia, on whose banks he fed the flocks of Admētus.

Amplector, ti, plexus, *dep.* (plecto, to plait, interweave), *to twine around; to surround, embrace*.

Amplexus, ūs, *m., an embrace*.

Amplius, *adv., comp. of ample* (amplus), *more, longer, further*. (Synonyms: Amplius, of extent in time and number; plus, of substantive quantity; magis denotes the comparison of an action or quality; potius, the choice among several things, "rather.")

Amplus, *a, um, adj., large, spacious, ample; great; noble, magnificent, glorious*. (Synonyms: Amplus, spacious, is said of extent; magnus, of any sort of greatness; ingens, of extraordinary greatness.)

Āmȳcus, *i, m.,* (v. 373) *an ancient king of the Bebrycians, and a renowned boxer*; 2d, (i. 221) *a companion of Æneas*.

Ān, *conj.* (introducing the second member of a disjunctive or interrogative sentence), *or*. The first part of the question is often omitted and is to be supplied from the context; in this case *an* begins the whole interrogation: *or, or rather, or perhaps, even*; (sometimes we may omit *an* in translation.) After expressions of doubt, uncertainty, and ignorance, *whether; but that*.

Anceps, eīpītis, *adj.* (am-cāput), *having two heads; double, twofold; doubtful, uncertain, undecided, wavering*.

Anchīses, *æ, m., a Trojan prince of the royal line, the father of Æneas*. His genealogy was as

follows: (1) Jupiter; (2) Dardānus; (3) Erichthonius; (4) Tros; (5) Assarācus; (6) Capys; (7) Anchīsēs.

Anchīsēus, a, um, *adj.*, of *Anchises*, *Anchisēan*.

Anchisiādes, æ, m., the son of *Anchises*, *Æneas*.

Anchōra (ancora), æ, f., an anchor.

Ancus, i, m., *Ancus Marcius*, the grandson of *Numa*, and fourth king of *Rome*.

Andrōgeos, ō, and -us, i, m., a son of *Minos*, king of *Crete*, slain by the *Athenians*. 2. A Greek captain at the siege of *Troy*, slain by *Æneas* and his friends.

Andrōmachē, es, and a, æ, f., daughter of *Eëtion* and wife of *Hector*. After the taking of *Troy*, she was carried away captive by *Pyrrhus* to *Epirus*, and afterwards married to *Hēlēnus*, the brother of *Hector*.

Anguis, is, m. and f., a serpent, a snake.

Angustus, a, um, *adj.* (ango, to press together), narrow, close, strait, contracted.

Ānhēlītus, ūs, m. (anhelo), a difficulty of breathing, panting.

Ānhēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n. (am-halo, to get breath all around, from all sides), to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

Ānhēlus, a, um, *adj.*, panting, heaving, throbbing, thick-breathed.

Ānīlis, e, *adj.* (anus, an old woman), an old woman's, old-womanish, anile.

Ānīma, æ, f., a breath of air, breath, wind; the breath of life, the animal principle of life, life, the soul, vital power; a living being, a soul; a ghost, spirit, soul, shade.

Ānīmal, ālis, n., a living creature, an animal.

Ānīmus, i, m., the principle of rational or intellectual life, the spirit, mind; the faculty of the soul that wills, will, purpose, intention, design; the emotional faculty,

the heart, spirit, inclination, passion, feeling, disposition, affection; of single dispositions of the mind, spirit, heart, courage, pride, anger, rage; the thinking faculty, the mind, or its separate faculties, as memory, consciousness, judgment.

Ānius, ii, m., a king at *Delos*, son and priest of *Apollo*, who hospitably received *Æneas*.

Anna, æ, f., the sister of *Dido*.

After the death of *Dido*, she is said to have fled from *Carthage* to *Italy*, where she was kindly received by *Ænēas*. Alarmed, however, by the jealousy of *Lavinia*, she threw herself into the river *Numicius*, as a nymph of which river she was henceforth worshipped: (so *Ovid* tells the story, identifying her with *Anna Perenna*, an interesting old Italian divinity.)

Annālis, e, *adj.* (annus), relating to years or age; m. most com. as a subs. in plu., *Annāles*, ium, m. (se. libri), annuals, chronicles, history.

An ne or anne, pleonastic for an.

Annītor, i, nīsus or nīxus, dep. n. (nitor), to strive against; to lean upon; to strive; (i. 144) to shove, press against.

Anno. See *Adno*.

Annōsus, a, um, *adj.* (annus), aged, old, full of years.

Annuo, ēre, ui, a. and n. (ad and obs. nuo, to nod), to give assent to by a nod; to (nod) assent; to promise.

Annus, i, m., a year; a season.

Annuus, a, um, *adj.*, annual, yearly.

Antandros, i, f., a town in *Mysia* at the foot of *Mount Ida*.

Ante, prep. w. acc., before, both in space and time: above, beyond, in comparison or rank. (Synonyms: *Ante*, before, is said of place, time, and persons; *coram*, in presence of, by word of mouth; *præ* denotes proximity, immediately before; *pro*, immediately

- before, but confined to inanimate objects.)
- Ante**, adv., of space, *before*, in front; of time, *before*, *previously*, *formerly*, *first*; followed by *quam*, (with which it is sometimes united,) *sooner than*, *before*.
- Antēfēro**, ferre, tūli, lātum, a., to carry, bear, or say before; to prefer.
- Antenna**, æ, f., a sail-yard.
- Antēnor**, ōris, m., a grandson of Priam, who after the fall of Troy went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua).
- Antēnōrides**, æ, m., a son or descendant of Antēnor.
- Antēquam**, or ante quam, before (that).
- Antheus** (dissyllable), čos, m., a companion of Æneas.
- Antiquus**, a, um, adj. (ante), *old*; *ancient*; *former* (opposed to novus); *venerable*; *noble*.
- Antrum**, i, n., a cave, cavern, den, grotto.
- Āornos**, i, m. (ἀορνός, without birds), the lake Avernus.
- Āper**, pri, m., a wild boar.
- Āperio**, ire, ĉrui, ertum, a. (ab and obs. root perio), to uncover, lay bare, to make visible, show, reveal; to disclose; to open, uncover, make a way through; to render accessible.
- Āpertus**, a, um, part., uncovered, opened; open, manifest, free, clear, serene.
- Āpex**, icis, m., the top or summit of a thing; a pointed piece of olive-wood at the top of a flamen's cap; (ii. 683) a tapering flame.
- Āpis**, is, f., a bee.
- Āpollo**, inis, m., Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana, and god of prophecy, music, archery, poetry, and medicine; also, with later writers, the god of the sun. The noblest of heathen gods.
- Appāreo**, ĉre, ui, itum, n., to appear, come in sight; to be disclosed, to be or become visible.
- Appello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to call, to name; to declare, proclaim, salute as.
- Appello**, ĉre, pūli, pulsum, a., to drive or bring to.
- Applico**, āre, āvi and more freq. ui, ātum or itum, a., to join or attach to; to drive, bring.
- Apricus**, a, um, adj. (aperio), open, uncovered; hence, open to the sun, sunny; poet., (v. 128) sun-loving.
- Apto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (aptus), (ii. 390) to fit on, to put on; to fit out, to furnish, to refit.
- Aptus**, a, um, part. (from obs. verb apo), fitted, joined to; (vi. 797) studded, or ornamented with; adapted, fit.
- Āpūd**, prep. w. acc., at, by, near; with, among; at the house of; (iv. 539) with, i.e. in the hearts of.
- Āqua**, æ, f., water.
- Āquilo**, ōnis, m., the north wind; poet., the wind in gen.
- Āquōsus**, a, um, adj. (aqua), watery, rainy; bringing rain.
- Āra**, æ, f., an altar; a pile shaped like an altar.
- Āræ**, plur., the Altars, the name of some rocks or small islands in the sea between Sicily and Africa.
- Ārātrum**, i, n. (aro), a plough.
- Arbor** and **arbos**, ōris, f., a tree; meton., things made of wood, as a mast.
- Arbōreus**, a, um, adj., of a tree; tree-like, branching.
- Arcādus**, a, um, adj., of Arcadia, a province in the centre of Peloponnēsus, Arcadian.
- Arcānus**, a, um, adj. (arceo), inclosed, hence secret, private, hidden; subs., arcanum, i, n., a secret, a mystery.
- Arceo**, ĉre, cui, —, a., to inclose, confine; to keep away, keep off, drive away, debar.
- Arcesso**, ĉre, iui, itum, a. (ar = ad and cio = cieo), to call, summon, fetch; (vi. 119) to call up, redeem.
- Arcitēnens**, entis, adj. (arcus and

- teneo), *carrying a bow* (poet. epithet of Apollo); (iii. 75) subs., *the Archer, the Bow-bearer*.
- Arctos**, *i, f., the Great and Little Bear, a double constellation at the north pole*. 2. Poet., *the North*.
- Arctūrus**, *i, m., a large star, in the constellation Boötes*.
- Arcūs**, *ūs, m., a bow; the rainbow; anything bow-shaped*.
- Ardens**, *entis, part. (ardeo), burning (lit. and fig.), glowing, glaring, flashing, inflamed; ardent, earnest, eager*.
- Ardeo**, *ēre, si, sum, n., to burn, blaze, (iv. 262) to glow, glitter; to burn, (of a lover's heart;) to desire ardently, to be eager*.
- Ardesco**, *ēre, arsi, inēp., to begin to burn, to kindle, to take fire; to be inflamed, i. e. to become enamored*.
- Ardor**, *ōris, m., a burning heat, fire; ardor, passion, fervor*.
- Arduus**, *a, um, adj., steep; high, lofty; aloft, erect, standing erect; difficult*.
- Ārēna**, *æ, f., sand; the sandy shore, the beach, the strand*.
- Ārēnōsus**, *a, um, adj., sandy*.
- Areo**, *ēre, ui, —, n., to be dry; to be dried up, to be parched, to wither*.
- Ārens**, *entis, part., dry, thirsty*.
- Arēthūsa**, *a, f., a fountain near Syracuse into which the nymph Arethusa was said to have been changed after having been pursued by the river-god Alphēus*.
- Argentum**, *i, n., silver; silver plate; silver money, and in gen., money*.
- Argi**, *ōrum, m. (and Argos, u., only nom. and acc.), Argos, a city of Argōlis in the Peloponnēsus, sacred to Juno; poet., Greece in general*.
- Argivus**, *a, um, adj., of Argos, Argive; poet., Grecian; subs., Argivi, ōrum, m., the Argives; the Greeks*.
- Argōlicus**, *a, um, adj., of Argōlis, Argolic; poet., Grecian*.
- Arguo**, *ēre, ūi, ūtum, a., to show, prove, convict, betray*.
- Āridus**, *a, um, adj. (areo), dry, parched*.
- Āries**, *ētis, m., a ram; a battering-ram*.
- Arma**, *ōrum, n. plur., arms, weapons, defensive, as the coat of mail, helmet, shield, etc.; and offensive for close combat — not tela; often figuratively, armor, defense*. 2. Fig., *war, battle; warriors, troops; valor; military might*. Poet., *implements, utensils; tackle of a ship, sails, cables, oars, anchors; (vi. 353) a rudder*.
- Armātus**, *a, um, part. (armo), armed, equipped; subs., armatus, i, m., an armed man, soldier*.
- Ārmentum**, *i, n. (aro), orig. plough-cattle; a herd, a drove*.
- Armiger**, *ēri, m. (arma-gero), an armor-bearer*.
- Armipōtens**, *entis, adj., powerful in arms, warlike, valiant*.
- Armīsōnus**, *a, um, adj. (arma, sono), resounding with arms; in resounding arms*.
- Armo**, *āre, āvi, ātum, a. (arma), to arm; to equip, to furnish*.
- Armus**, *i, m., the shoulder; the flank, the side*.
- Āro**, *āre, āvi, ātum, a., to plough, till, cultivate; poet. of a ship, to sail through, traverse*.
- Arrectus**, *a, um, part. of*
- Arrigo**, *ēre, rexi, rectum, a. (ad-rego), to raise, to lift up, to erect; to animate, encourage, excite*.
- Arrīpio**, *ēre, īpui, eptum, a. (ad-rapio, to take quickly to one's self), to seize; (iii. 477) seize this with thy sails, i. e. "sail thither with utmost zeal"*.
- Ars**, *artis, f., an art; art, skill, dexterity; trick, deceit; cunning, wile; a plot, stratagem; (v. 359) skilful workmanship*.
- Artifex**, *icis, m. (ars-facio), an artist, artificer; a contriver, artisan, an artful plotter*.

- Artus**, uum, *m. plur.*, (v. 422) *the joints; more often the limbs.*
- Artus** (arctus), a, um, *part.* (arceo), shut up, pressed together; *close, tight, firm*; (i. 293) *closely welded.*
- Ārundo**, ĩnis, *f.*, *a reed; anything made of reeds, as an arrow.*
- Arvum**, i, *n.* (aro), *arable land, a ploughed or cultivated field, a field; a region, country; in plur., fields, regions*; (ii. 209) *a shore, coast.*
- Arx**, arcis, *f.* (arceo), *a castle, fortress, citadel; a height, summit, peak, pinnacle*; (vi. 783) *seven citadels, i. e. the seven hills.*
- Ascānius**, ii, *m.*, *Ascanius*, son of Æneas, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa.
- Ascendo**, ěre, di, sum, *a. and n.*: (ad and scando), *to mount up, climb, ascend.*
- Ascensus**, ūs, *m.*, *an ascent, ascending, climbing up.*
- Āsia**, æ, *f.*, *Asia*, one of the three great divisions of the ancient world; *Asia Minor.*
- Aspargo**, ĩnis, *f.*, *a sprinkling, spray.*
- Aspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq. of aspicio, to look earnestly at, to gaze at, survey; to face.*
- Aspectus**, ūs, *m.*, *the sight, appearance, aspect.*
- Asper**, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*, *rough, rude, rugged, harsh, hard, cruel, fierce, exasperated.*
- Aspĕro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to ruffle, to make rough, to roughen.*
- Aspicio**, ěre, exi, ectum, *a.*, *to see, to behold, to look at, to consider, to regard, to regard favorably.*
- Asporto**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (abs, porto). *to carry away.*
- Assārācus**, i, *m.*, *a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, and grandfather to Anchises.*
- Assentio**, ĩre, si, sum (more freq. as dep., assentior), *to assent, agree.*
- Asservo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to keep; to guard, watch.*
- Assidue**, *adv.*, *continually, constantly.*
- Assiduus**, a, um, *adj.* (ad, sedeo), *continual, constant, assiduous.*
- Assimilis**, e, *adj.*, *similar, like.*
- Assuesco**, ěre, ěvi, ětum, *a. and n.*, *to accustom, inure, make familiar; to be accustomed.*
- Assuĕtus**, a, um, *part.*, *accustomed to anything.*
- Assultus**, ūs, *m.* (ad and salio), *a leaping upon; an assault, attack.*
- Assurgo**, ěre, surrexi, surrectum, *n.*, *to rise up, to rise.*
- Ast**, *conj.* See **At**.
- Astrum**, i, *n.*, *a star; a constellation*; (vi. 725) *Titania astra* is taken by many as plural of dignity, *Titan's star, i. e. the sun; by others, the stars.*
- Astyānax**, actis, *m.*, *son of Hector and Andromache, slain by Ulysses at the capture of Troy.*
- Āsylum**, i, *n.*, *a place of refuge, an asylum, sanctuary.*
- Āt** or **ast**, *conj.*, *but, yet, however; moreover; surely; now.*
- Āter**, tra, trum, *adj.*, *black, dark, gloomy, mournful.* (Synonyms: *Niger, black in any degree, admitting of comparison; Ater, coal black, the highest degree of black.*)
- Ātii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Atii, a Roman gens or clan.*
- Atlas**, antis, *m.*, *a king of Mauretania, skilled in astronomy and physies. He was the father of the Pleiādes, Hyādes, Hesperīdes, Maia, and Calypso, and was changed by Perseus into the mountain of that name, at the sight of the Gorgon's head. 2. Mount Atlas in Mauretania, fabled to support heaven.*
- Atque** or **āc**, *conj.* (ac only before consonants), (ad-que) *and also, and besides, and indeed, and; in comparisons, as, than.*
- Atrides**, æ, *m.*, *a son or descendant of Atreus; plur., Atridæ, the Atridæ, i. e. Agamemnon and Menelāus.*
- Atrium**, ii, *n.*, *a hall; the fore-court of a Roman house.*

Atrox, *ōeis*, *adj.*, *fieree, cruel, fell.*
Attingo, *ēre*, *attīgi*, *attaetum*, *a.* (ad-tango), *to touch; to reach, arrive at.*
Attollo, *ēre*, *no perf. and sup.*, *a.*, *to lift or raise up; (iii. 574) to rear, uplift. throw up; to raise, sustain; to exult, extol.*
Attōnītus, *a, um*, *part. of attono*, *thunderstruck; amazed, astonished, bewildered, awestruck; (vi. 53) spellbound.*
Attōno, *āre*, *ūi*, *ītum*, *a.*, *to thunder at; to stun, bewilder.*
Attrecto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (ad-tracto, *intens. from traho*), *to touch, to handle.*
Ātys, *ȳos*, *m.*, *a youthful companion of Ascanius, and ancestor of the gens Atia.*
Auctor, *ōris*, *m. and f. (augeo)*, *an author, inventor, contriver, fonder; (v. 418) my adviser; (v. 17) a voucher, guarantee.*
Audax, *āeis*, *adj. (audeo)*, *bold, daring.*
Audens, *entis*, *part.*, *daring, braving; as adj., bold, courageous.*
Audeo, *ēre*, *ausus*, *a.*, *to dare, to venture; (ii. 347, with in) to be bold for.*
Audio, *īre*, *īvi* or *ii*, *ītum*, *a.*, *to hear; to listen to, to give credit to, to heed; (vi. 567) to investigate, inquire into, examine as a magistrate.*
Aufēro, *auferre*, *abstūli*, *ablātum*, *a.* (ab-fero), *to bear away, to carry off; to snatch away.*
Augeo, *ēre*, *auxi*, *auctum*, *a.*, *to increase, enlarge, augment.*
Augur, *ūris*, *m. and f.*, *a soothsayer, diviner; an augur, a prophet.*
Augūrium, *ii*, *n.*, *the observation and interpretation of the flight of birds, and other omens; augury, divination; an omen or portent.*
Augustus, *i*, *m.*, *the surname of Octavius Cæsar as supreme ruler, and subsequently of all the Roman emperors, like our "majesty;" (the majestic, the august.)*

Aula, *æ* and *archaic āi*, *f.*, *a court, a hall; a royal court, a palace.*
Aulæum, *i*, *n.*, *a cover, canopy; in plur., arras, tapestries, coverings, hangings. See note on i. 697.*
Aulis, *īdis*, *f.*, *a seaport town in Bæotia, whence the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.*
Aura, *æ* and *archaic āi*, *f.*, *the air, a gentle current or breath of air, a breeze; (vi. 816) the breath of popular favor, applause; wind; a gleam, lustre, sheen; splendor; ad auras, on high, towards heaven; to the upper or outer world; ferre sub auras, to bring to light, make known.*
Aurātus, *a, um*, *part. (aurum)*, *gilded; ornamented with gold; golden.*
Aureus, *a, um*, *adj.*, *golden; gilded; glittering.*
Auricōmus, *a, um*, *adj. (aurum-coma)*, *golden-leaved, golden-foliaged.*
Auriga, *æ*, *m. (obs. aurea, a bridle, and ago)*, *a charioteer, driver.*
Auris, *is*, *f.*, *the ear.*
Aurōra, *æ*, *f.*, *the dawn, daybreak, morning; the goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithōnus, and mother of Memnon.*
Aurum, *i*, *n.*, *gold; various things made of gold, esp. money.*
Ausōnia, *æ*, *f.*, *Ausonia, Lower Italy, the country of the Ausonians; poet. for Italy.*
Ausōnius, *a, um*, *adj.*, *Ausonian; poet., Italian.*
Auspex, *īeis*, *m. and f. (avis and specio, to look at)*, *a diviner from birds, an augur; a protector, favorer, leader.*
Auspīcium, *ii*, *n.*, *an omen from birds; an auspice; sway, power, direction, authority; fortune, success.*
Auster, *tri*, *m.*, *the south wind.*
Ausum, *i*, *n. (ausus)*, *a venture, an undertaking, a daring deed.*
Ausus, *a, um*, *part. of audeo.*

Aut, conj., *or*; **aut**—*aut, either—or*.

Autem, conj., *but, on the contrary, yet, however; moreover, besides, now*.

Autōmēdon, ontis, *m.*, charioteer of Achilles, and afterwards armor-bearer of Pyrrhus.

Autumnus or **Auctumnus** (augeo), *Autumn*, the season of abundance.

Auxīlium, ii, *n.* (augeo), *help, aid, assistance; an escort; recruits*.

Āvārus, a, um, *adj.* (aveo), *avaricious, covetous, greedy*.

Āvectus, a, um, *part.* of aveho, *gone off, departed*.

Āvēho, ēre, exi, ctum, *a.*, *to carry away*.

Āvello, ēre, elli or ulsi, ulsum, *a.*, *to tear off or away; to separate or remove forcibly*.

Āvēna, æ, *f.*, *a reed, a reed-pipe*.

Āvernus, i, *m.* (ἄσπρος, without birds), a lake of Campania, near which the poets placed the entrance to the Lower World; poet., *the Lower World*.

Āvernus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Avernus, Avernian*. Loca Avernæ, or Avernæ, ōrum, *n.*, *the environs of Lake Avernus; the Lower World*.

Āversus, a, um, *part.* (averto), *turned away; backward; remote; averse*.

Āverto, ēre, ti, sum, *a. and n.*, *to turn away; to avert; to remove*.

Āvidus, a, um, *adj.* (aveo), *eager, desirous; greedy*.

Āvis, is, *f.*, *a bird*; (vi. 193) *the birds of Venus, i. e. doves*.

Āvius, a, um, *adj.* (a-via), *out of the path or way*; subs., avium, ii, *n.*, *a by-way, an unfrequented place*.

Āvuncūlus, i, *m.* (dim. of avus), *a mother's brother, maternal uncle; cf. patruus, a paternal uncle*.

Āvus, i, *m.*, *a grandfather, grand-sire; an ancestor*.

Axis, is, *m.*, *an axletree; the axis of the earth; the pole; the heavens, the sky*.

B.

Bacca (baca), æ, *f.*, *a berry, or any small fruit of trees (as olives)*.

Baccātus, a, um, *adj.*, *studded with pearls*.

Bacchor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* (Bacchus), *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus; to revel, rage, rave*.

Bacchus, i, *m.*, the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele; poet., *wine; the vine*.

Balteus, i, *m.*, *a belt*.

Bărăthrum, i, *n.*, *an abyss, a gulf*.

Barba, æ, *f.*, *the beard*.

Barbāricus, a, um, *adj.*, *foreign, barbaric*.

Barbārus, a, um, *adj.*, *foreign, strange*; (i. 539) *savage, cruel, barbarous*.

Barcæi, ōrum, *m.*, *the Barcæans, people of Barca in Libya*.

Barce, es, *f.*, *the nurse of Syehæus*.

Beātus, a, um, *part.* (beo), *happy, blessed*.

Bēbrȳcius, a, um, *adj.*, *Bebrycian, of Bebrycia, a province in Asia Minor*.

Bēlides, æ, *m.*, *a descendant of Belus*.

Bellātrix, icis, *f.* (bello), *a female warrior; as adj., warlike*.

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (bellum), *to wage war, to war*.

Bellua, æ, *f.*, *a beast, monster*.

Bellum, i, *n.*, *war; a combat, conflict*.

Bēlus, i, *m.*, king of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido. 2. A distant ancestor of Dido, and founder of the line of Tyrian kings.

Bēnē, *adv.*, comp. melius, sup. optime, (bonus,) *well, rightly*.

Bēnignus, a, um, *adj.*, *of a good nature; kind, friendly*.

Bērēcyntius, a, um, *adj.*, *Berecyn-tian, pertaining to Berecynthus, a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*.

Bērōe, es, *f.*, a Trojan woman, the wife of Dorychus of Epirus.

Bībo, ēre, bībi, —, *u.*, *to drink; to drink in*.

Bibŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *drinking readily; absorbing moisture, imbibing.*
Bicōlor, ōris, *adj.*, *two-colored, dappled.*
Bilēns, entis, *f.*, an animal having two rows of teeth complete, and hence fit for sacrifice, *a sheep, a ewe.*
Biformis, e, *adj.* (bis-forma), *two-formed; (vi. 286) of double shape (half maiden, half sea-monster).*
Bigæ, ārum, *f. plur.* (bis-jugum), *a pair of horses; a two-horse chariot.*
Bijūgus, a, um, *adj.* (bis-jugum), *with two horses.*
Bilinguis, e, *adj.* (bis-lingua), *double-tongued; treacherous.*
Bini, æ, a, *distrib. adj.* (bis), *two by two; two.*
Bipātens, entis, *adj.* (bis-pateo), *open on both sides (of double or folding doors).*
Bipennis, is, *f.*, *a two-edged axe, a battle-axe.*
Birēmis, is, *f.*, *a galley with two banks of oars, a bireme.*
Bis, num. *adv.*, *twice.*
Bitias, æ, m., *a Tyrian or Carthaginian nobleman.*
Blandus, a, um, *adj.*, *kind, caressing; quiet, calm.*
Bōla, æ, *f.*, *a town of the Aequi in Latium.*
Bōnus, a, um, *adj.* (comp. melior, sup. optimus), *good; skilful; propitious.*
Bōrēas, æ, m., *the north wind; the North.*
Bōs, bōvis, m. and *f.*, *an ox, a bullock; a cow, a heifer.*
Brāchium (bracchium), ii, n., *the lower arm, forearm. 2. In gen., the arm, as a whole. 3. Of things similar in shape to arms, a sail-yard, a branch of a tree, etc.*
Bractea, æ, *f.*, *a thin plate of metal, esp. gold-leaf; foil.*
Brēvis, e, *adj.*, *short; narrow; shallow; brevia, ium, n. *plur.*, *shallows, shoals.*
Brēviter, *adv.*, *briefly, in a few words.**

Briāreus (trisyl.), ĕi, m., *a hundred-armed giant.*
Brūma, æ, *f.* (brevissima), *the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice; the winter.*
Brūmālis, e, *adj.*, *of the winter solstice; wintry.*
Brūtus, i, m., *Lucius Junius Brutus, who delivered Rome from the dominion of the kings.*
Būbo, ōnis, m. (*f.* only once, *Æncid*, iv. 462), *an owl.*
Būtes, æ, m., *a descendant of Amŷceus, king of Bebrycia.*
Būthrōtum, i, n., *a town on the coast of Epirus.*
Byrsa, æ, *f.*, *the citadel of Carthage.*

C.

Cācūmen, ĩnis, n., *the peak, summit, top.*
Cādo, ĕre, cēcīdi, cāsūm, n., *to fall; to subside; to set; (ii. 709) to fall out, result.*
Cādūcus, a, um, *adj.*, *fallen, slain.*
Cādus, i, m., *a jar for wine; an urn.*
Cæcus, a, um, *adj.*, *blind, blinded; secret, hidden; dark, obscure, uncertain.*
Cædes, is, *f.* (caedo), *slaughter, murder, havoc.*
Cædo, ĕre, cēcīdi, cæsūm, a., *to cut, cut down; to slay; to strike.*
Cælestis, e, *adj.* (cælum), *heavenly, celestial, sent from heaven; plur., cælestes, ium, *the gods, the denizens of heaven.*
Cælicōla, æ, e. (cælum, colo), *a dweller in heaven; a god.*
Cælifēr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (cælum fero), *bearing or upholding heaven.*
Cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (cælum, *a chisel or graver's tool*), *to carve in relief, to engrave, emboss.*
Cælum, i, n., *heaven, the heavens; the sky, the clear sky; the weather; a climate; (vi. 896) the upper world.*
Cæneus (dissyl.), ĕi, m., *a girl**

named *Cæuis*, changed by Neptune to *Cæneus*, a boy.

Cænum, i, n., dirt, mire, filth.

Cærŭla, ōrum, n. (*cærulus*), the blue surface of the sea, the azure deep.

Cærŭleus and **cærŭlus**, a, um, adj., dark blue, azure; dark, black, sad-colored.

Cæsar, āris, m., a family name of the gens *Julia*, the most celebrated of whom was *Caius Julius Cæsar*, the dictator. His sister's son, *C. Julius Cæsar Octavianus*, was the first emperor (from 31 B. C. to 14 A. D.)

Cæsāries, ēi, f., hair, a head of hair.

Cæstus, ūs, m., a gauntlet, cestus; thongs or bands of leather, often loaded with lead and iron, tied round the hands and forearms of boxers.

Caicus, i, m., a companion of *Æneas*.

Caiēta, æ, f., the nurse of *Æneas*; a town and harbor of *Latium*, now *Gaëta*.

Calcar, āris, n. (*calx*), a spur.

Calchas, antis, m., a Greek soothsayer in the camp before *Troy*.

Cāleo, ēre, ui, —, n., to be warm or hot, to glow.

Cālīdus, a, um, adj., warm, hot.

Cālīgo, īnis, f., a fog, mist; darkness.

Cālīgo, āre, —, —, a. and n., (ii. 606) to spread a veil of mist.

Callis, is, m., a narrow footpath; a path.

Cālor, ōris, m. (*caleo*), warmth, heat; vital heat.

Calx, calcis, f., the heel.

Cāmārina, æ, f., a town on the S. coast of *Sicily*.

Cāmīllus, i, m., *M. Furius Camīllus*, the conqueror of *Veii*, and deliverer of *Rome* from the Gauls.

Cāmīnus, i, m., a furnace; a forge; a chimney.

Campus, i, m., a plain, an open field.

Candeo, ēre, ui, —, n., to be white, to shine, to glitter, to glow.

Candīdus, a, um, adj., shining white, white; fair, beautiful.

Candor, ōris, m., whiteness; brilliancy, splendor.

Cāneo, ēre, ui, —, n. (*canus*), to be white, gray, or hoary.

Cānis, is, com., a dog.

Cānīstra, ōrum, n., baskets of wicker-work.

Cānīties, ēi, f. (*canus*), hoariness; gray hair.

Cāno, ēre, eēcīni, cantum, n. and a., to sing, play; to chant; to sing of; to foretell, reveal; to declare; to sound or give a signal.

Cānōrus, a, um, adj., melodious, well-tuned.

Cantus, ūs, m., singing, a song; a strain; a blast.

Cānus, a, um, adj., gray, hoary, white-haired.

Cāpresso, ēre, sīvi, sītum, a. (intens. of *capio*), to seize, grasp; to make for, endeavor to reach; to take or take charge of in order to execute.

Cāpio, ēre, cēpi, captum, a., to take; to snatch up, to seize; to take possession of, to occupy; to choose; to receive; to captivate; (ii. 196) to deceive.

Cāpītōlium, ii, n. (*caput*), the *Capitol*, the temple of *Jupiter* on the *Capitoline* hill, whither the triumphal processions ascended to offer sacrifice.

Capra, æ, f., a kid or she-goat.

Caprīgēnus, a, um., adj. (*caper*, *gigno*), of the goat kind, goat-born.

Captivus, a, um, adj. (*capio*), captive, captured; subs., a captive.

Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*capio*), to catch, catch at, strive to seize.

Cāpŭlus, i, m. (*capio*), the handle, the hilt.

Cāput, ītis, n., the head; the summit, point; life; meton., a man, person.

Cāpys, ūs, m., a Trojan, a companion of *Æneas*. 2. The eighth king of *Alba*.

Carbāsus, *i, f.*, fine linen; a sail.
Carcer, *ēris, m.*, a prison; a barrier or starting-place.

Carchesium, *ii, n.*, a beaker or drinking-cup, with two handles.

Cardo, *īnis, m.*, a hinge; the turning point; a crisis, emergency.

Cāreo, *ēre, ui, itum, n.*, to be without; to want; to forego, fail to obtain.

Cārīna, *æ, f.*, a keel; a ship.

Carmen, *īnis, n.* (easmen, from eano), a song; a strain; a hymn; (iii. 287) a verse; a prophecy, prediction; (iv. 487) a charm, an incantation.

Carpāthius, *a, um, adj.*, Carpathian, of Carpāthus, an island N. E. of Crete.

Carpō, *ēre, psi, ptum, a.*, to pluck, pluck off; to feed on; to enjoy; to waste away; to consume; *viam*, to pursue, proceed along.

Carthāgo, *īnis*, (Karthago,) Carthage, a city in N. Africa.

Cārus, *a, um, adj.*, dear; precious; fond.

Caspīus, *a, um, adj.*, Caspian, of the Caspian sea.

Cassandra, *æ, f.*, a daughter of Priam; a prophetess, but not believed in by the Trojans.

Cassus, *a, um, adj.*, void, deprived of.

Castellum, *i, n.* (dim. of castrum), a citadel, a stronghold.

Castigo, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to correct, rebuke, punish.

Castra, *ōrum, n. plur.*, a camp.

Castrum Īnui, (Faunus' castle,) a town on the coast of Latium, near Ardea.

Castus, *a, um, adj.*, chaste, pure, unstained, holy.

Cāsus, *ūs, m.* (cado), a fall, calamity, chance, fortune, fate, vicissitude.

Cātēna, *æ, f.*, a chain, a fetter.

Cāterva, *æ, f.*, a band, troop, crowd, multitude.

Cāto, *ōnis, m.*, M. Porcius Cato, the censor, brave, stern, and frugal.

Cātūlus, *i, m.* (canis), a young dog; a whelp.

Caucāsus, *i, m.*, a chain of mountains between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

Cauda, *æ, f.*, a tail.

Caulon, *ōnis, m.*, (or Caulonia,) a town in Bruttium in S. Italy.

Causa, *æ, f.*, a cause, reason; occasion, pretext; a lawsuit.

Cautes, *is, f.*, a crag, cliff, pointed rock.

Cāvea, *æ, f.* (cavus), the place in the theatre where the spectators sat, a theatre.

Cāverna, *æ, f.*, a cave, grotto, cavern.

Cāvo, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to hollow out, to scoop out; to perforate, rive.

Cāvus, *a, um, adj.*, hollow, concave; empty; vaulted; enshrouding.

Cēcōrōpīdes, *æ, m.*, a descendant of Cecrops. **Cēcōrōpīdæ**, *arum*, = the Athenians.

Cēdo, *ēre, cessi, cessum, a. and n.*, to depart, recede; to yield; to fall to (as a possession); to be behind.

Cēlæno, *ūs, f.*, one of the Harpies.

Cēlēbro, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to throng, frequent; to celebrate in throngs; to solemnize; to practise.

Cēler, *ēris, ēre, adj.*, swift, fleet, rapid.

Cēlēro, *āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n.*, to hasten, to quicken.

Cella, *æ, f.*, a cellar, a cell.

Cēlo, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to hide, to conceal.

Celsus, *a, um, adj.*, high, lofty.

Centaurus, *i, m.*, a centaur (half man and half horse); *f.*, the name of a ship.

Centum, *indec. num. adj.*, a hundred.

Centumgēmīnus, *a, um, adj.*, hundred-fold (applied to Bri-ā-reus as having a hundred arms).

Cēraunia, *ōrum, n. plur.* (thunder-smitten), a ridge of mountains in Epirus.

Cerbērus, i, *m.*, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the infernal regions.

Cērēālis, e, *adj.*, *Cerealian*, of *Ceres*; *arma*, i. e. utensils for making bread.

Cērebrum, i, *n.*, the brain.

Cēres, ēris, *f.*, the goddess of agriculture, daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpina. By meton., *food, wheat, corn*.

Cerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum, *a.*, to see, behold, discern, descry.

Certāmen, ĩnis, *n.* (certo), *strife, struggle, contest, combat, fight*.

Certātim, *adv.*, *emulously, earnestly*.

Certe, *adv.* (certo), *certainly, surely, assuredly, truly*.

Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (cerno), to strive, contend, vie with, engage.

Certus, a, um, *adj.* (cerno), *fixed, determined, settled; resolved on; sure, certain; undisputed; unchanging; faithful, trusty*; (iii. 685) *certum est (nobis), we determined; facere certum, to inform*.

Cerva, æ, *f.* (cervus), a hind, a deer.

Cervix, ĩeis, *f.*, the neck.

Cervus, i, *m.*, a stag or hart; a deer.

Cespes or **Cæspes**, ĩtis (cædo), *cut turf, sod*.

Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (intens. of cedo), to delay, to linger, to be slow; to cease; (iii. 430) to sail slowly.

Cētērus, a, um, *adj.*, the other, the rest of; (iii. 594) *acc. of specification, in other respects*.

Cētus, i, *m.*, and **Cētos**, i, *n.* (plur. Cēte), a whale or other large sea-fish.

Ceu, *adv.* (ceve), as, just as; as if; (v. 88) as when.

Chalcīdīcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Chalcidian*, of Chalcis in Eubœa.

Chāōn, ōnis, *m.*, a brother of Helēnus.

Chāōnia, æ, *f.*, a country in the N. W. of Epirus.

Chāōnius, a, um, *adj.*, *Chaonian*.

Chaos (gen. Chāi, *Servius*, abl. Chao), *n.*, an immeasurable void space, the boundless realms of darkness; *personified*, a god of the Lower World, father of Night and Erēbus.

Chārōn, ontis, *m.*, son of Erebus, and ferryman of the dead.

Chārybdis, is, *f.*, a whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite the rock Scylla.

Chīmæra, æ, *f.*, a fabulous monster, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, said to spit fire; the name of one of the ships of Æneas.

Chlām̃ys, ŷdis, *f.*, a large woollen garment, frequently of purple and embroidered with gold, worn in Greece; a cloak, a mantle.

Chōrēa, æ, *f.*, a dance (in a circle to the sound of music).

Chōrus, i, *m.*, a choral dance, a dance; a band, train, choir, troop, company.

Cieo, ciēre, cīvi, cītum, *a.*, to move, shake, agitate; arouse, stir up; call upon, summon, invoke; to occasion, produce, call forth; (v. 585, 674) present.

Cingo, ěre, nxi, netum, *a.*, to surround, gird, encircle, invest.

Cingūlum, i, *n.*, a girdle, belt; a sword-belt.

Cīnis, ēris, *m.*, ashes.

Circā, *adv.*, and *prep.* with *acc.*, around, about, near.

Circe, es, *f.*, a sea-nymph, daughter of the Sun, famous for her sorcery. Having fled from Colchis, where she was born, she lived near Circeii in Latium.

Circūitus, ūs, *m.* (circum, eo), a going around, a circuit.

Circūlus, i, *m.* (cireus), a circle, chain, torque.

Circum, *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.*, around, about.

- Circumdo**, dāre, dēdi, dātum, *a.*, to surround, encompass, encircle (acc. and abl.); to throw around (acc. and dat.).
- Circumfēro**, ferre, tūli, lātum, *a.*, to carry around; (vi. 229) thrice he bore lustral water around his comrades (to purify them from the pollution caused by the dead body).
- Circumflecto**, ēre, xi, xum, *a.*, to bend round, to turn.
- Circumfundo**, ēre, fūdī, fūsum, *a.*, to surround, encompass; (ii. 383) pass. *ns* middle, we close round (them) with massed arms.
- Circumfusus**, *a.*, *um*, gathered around, surrounding.
- Circumplector**, eti, xus, *dep. a.*, to embrace, clasp round, surround.
- Circumspicio**, ēre, exi, ectum, *a.* and *n.*, to look about, to survey, throw one's eyes around.
- Circumsto**, āre, stēti, —, *a.* and *n.*, to stand around, encompass.
- Circumtectus**, *a.*, *um*, *part.* (texo), woven around.
- Circumvēnio**, īre, vēni, ventum, *a.*, to surround, encircle.
- Circumvōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *c.*, to fly or hover around.
- Circumvolvo**, ēre, —, vōlūtum, *a.*, to roll around, revolve.
- Circus**, *i.*, *m.*, a circle, ring; a race-course; a ring of spectators.
- Cisseus** (dissyl.), ēi, *m.*, a king of Thrace, father of Heecuba.
- Cithærōn**, ōnis, *m.*, a mountain in Bœotia.
- Cithāra**, æ, *f.*, a guitar or lute.
- Cito** (comp. *cītius*, superl. *cītissime*), *adv.*, quickly, swiftly, soon.
- Citus**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* (cieo), quick, swift, rapid.
- Civilis**, *e.*, *adj.* (civis), civil, civic.
- Civis**, *is*, *c.*, a citizen.
- Clādes**, *is*, *f.*, carnage, slaughter; meton., a scourge, destroyer.
- Clam**, *adv.* (celo), secretly.
- Clāmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to cry out; to call upon.
- Clāmor**, ōris, *m.*, a shout, cry; a shriek; a roar; applause, acclaim.
- Clangor**, ōris, *m.*, a noise, din, blast; tubarum, trumpets' blare.
- Clāresco**, ēre, ui, —, *incept.* (clareo), to grow clear (to the eye or ear).
- Clārius**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.*, Clarian, of Claros in Ionia, where Apollo had a temple.
- Clārus**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.*, bright, clear; distinct; renowned, illustrious.
- Classis**, *is*, *f.*, a fleet; (iii. 602) the soldiers in the fleet.
- Claudo**, ēre, si, sum, *a.*, to close, enclose, shut in; shut up against, bar.
- Claudus**, *a.*, *um*, *adj.*, lame, maimed.
- Claustra**, orum, *n.*, bolts, bars, barriers; (iii. 411) a strait.
- Clāvus**, *i.*, *m.*, a rudder, helm.
- Cliens**, entis, *c.*, a client, dependant.
- Clīpeus**, *i.*, *m.*, a round, brazen shield. (Synonyms: Ancile, a short oval shield, nearly the shape of a violin; clipeus, a round and hollow shield, covering the whole body; parma, a round shield, but smaller than the clipeus, used both by horse and foot soldiers; scutum, a large shield of an oblong shape, externally convex; umbo, properly the boss of the shield; pelta, smaller than the parma.)
- Clcāntus**, *i.*, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.
- Cluentius**, *i.*, *m.*, a Roman.
- Cōcȳtus**, *i.*, *m.*, a river of the Lower World.
- Coeo**, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, *n.* and *a.*, to come together; to curdle.
- Cœpi**, isse, cœptus, *def. a.* and *n.*, to begin, to undertake.
- Cœptum**, *i.*, *n.*, an undertaking, design.
- Coerceo**, ēre, ui, ītum, *a.*, to surround, confine, restrain.
- Cœtus**, ūs, *m.* (coeo), a meeting, assembly, gathering; a band, flock.
- Cœus**, *i.*, *m.*, a son of Earth, and one of the Titans.

Cognātus, a, um, *adj.* (nascor), *related by blood, kindred.*
Cognōmen, īnis, *n.* (eon, nomen), *a surname; name, appellation.*
Cognosco, ěre, nōvi, nītum, *a.*, *to learn, to know, to recognize.*
Cōgo, ěre, coēgi, coactum, *a.* (co-ago), *to collect, gather; force, compel; (ii. 196) forced, feigned, fraudulent.*
Cōhībeo, ěre, ui, ĭtum, *a.* (habeo), *to restrain, confine.*
Cōhors, tis, *f.*, *a train, company, troop.*
Collābor, bi, lapsus, *dep. n.*, *to fall together, to fall; to faint, to swoon; (iv. 664) fallen on the steel.*
Collātīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *Collatine, of Collatia, a Sabine town near Rome.*
Colligo, ěre, ēgi, ectum, *a.* (con, lego), *to gather together, collect; to contract, of sails to reef.*
Collis, is, *m.*, *a hill.*
Collūceo, ěre, —, —, *n.*, *to shine, glare, all around (con-).*
Collum, i, *n.*, *the neck.*
Collustro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to survey, look round upon.*
Cōlo, ěre, ui, cultum, *a.*, *to cultivate, till; to cherish, honor, esteem, worship, dwell in, inhabit.*
Cōlōnus, i, *m.*, *a farmer, a colonist.*
Cōlor, ōris, *m.*, *color, complexion, tint, hue.*
Cōlūber, bri, *m.*, *serpent, an adder.*
Cōlubra, æ, *f.*, *a female snake or adder.*
Cōlumba, æ, *f.*, *a dove, a pigeon.*
Cōlumna, æ, *f.* (cello), *a column, a pillar.*
Cōma, æ, *f.*, *the hair; foliage.*
Cōmans, antis, *part. as adj.*, *hairy, of long hair, with a hairy crest.*
Cōmes, ĭtis, *e.* (con, eo), *a companion, comrade; an ally.*
Cōmītātus, ūs, *m.*, *a retinue, train, suite.*
Cōmītor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, *to accompany, follow, attend.*
Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (mando), *to intrust, commit, commend.*

Commisceo, ěre, scui, xtum and stum, *a.*, *to mix together, mingle, unite.*
Commissum, i, *n.*, *an offence, crime, fault.*
Committo, ěre, mīsi, missum, *a.*, *to join, to unite; to engage in (a conflict); to begin; to commit (an offence); (vi. 569) commissa piacula = atonements for crimes committed.*
Commōveo, ěre, mōvi, mōtum, *a.*, *to move, stir, shake, excite, agitate.*
Commūnis, e, *adj.* (con, munus), *common, shared together.*
Cōmo, ěre, mpsi, mptum, *a.* (con, emo), *to comb, dress, adjust neatly.*
Compāges, is, *f.* (pango), *a joint; joined timbers.*
Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to address, accost; to chide.*
Compello, ěre, pūli, pulsum, *a.*, *to drive (with or like others).*
Complector, ti, xus, *dep. a.*, *to embrace, encircle.*
Compleo, ěre, ēvi, ētum, *a.*, *to fill, fill up; to complete.*
Complexus, ūs, *m.*, *an embrace.*
Compōno, ěre, pōsui, pōsitum, *a.*, *to build, found; to settle, arrange; to quiet, lull (or put) to rest, allay; to bury.*
Compōsito, *perf. part.* *adverbially* (generally preceded by ex), *according to (or by) agreement.*
Comprendo, ěre, di, sum, *a.*, *to seize, grasp; to comprise, recount.*
Comprīmo, ěre, pressi, pressum, *a.* (premo), *to check, restrain, stay.*
Concāvus, a, um, *hollow.*
Concēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, *a.* and *n.*, *to depart, retire; to permit, grant.*
Concha, æ, *f.*, *a conch, a hollow shell.*
Concido, ěre, ĭdi, —, *n.* (cado), *to fall, fall down.*
Concīlio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to procure, win, gain the favor of.*
Concīlium, ii, *n.* (con, cieo), *an assembly, council, court.*
Concipio, ěre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (ca-

- pio), to conceive; to receive, harbor.
- Concitus**, a, um, part. of concicio, īre, īvi, itum, aroused, set in motion, stirred up, rushing by.
- Conclāmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to cry out (all together), to shout, cry, call out.
- Conclūdo**, ēre, si, sum, a. (claudo), to enlose, to encompass.
- Concors**, dis, adj. (cor), harmonious, friendly, concordant.
- Concreresco**, ēre, ēvi, ētum, n., to grow together, harden, curdle; take form; (vi. 738, 746) **concrētus**, contracted.
- Concurro**, ēre, curri, cursum, n., to run together; to fight, engage with.
- Concursus**, ūs, m., a concourse, throng, crowd.
- Concūtio**, ēre, ussi, ussum, a. (quatio), to shake; to agitate, disquiet, alarm.
- Condo**, ēre, dīdi, dītum, a., to build, to found; to store up; to consign; to lay to rest, to bury; to hide, conceal.
- Confēro**, ferre, tūli, lātum, a., to bring or carry together; (vi. 488) conferre gradum = to walk by his side.
- Confertus**, a, um, part. (confercio), elose, crowded together.
- Conficio**, ēre, fēcī, fectum, a., to finish; to waste, weaken, exhaust, fatigue.
- Confido**, ēre, fīsus sum, n., to trust to, rely upon, put confidence in.
- Configo**, ēre, xi, xum, a., to pierce, pierce through.
- Confio**, fīerī, as pass. of conficio, to be accomplished.
- Confiteor**, ēri, fessus, dep. a., to own, confess, acknowledge.
- Conflo**, ēre, xi, etum, n. and a., to fight, contend, strike together.
- Confugio**, ēre, fūgi, —, n., to flee for help or refuge.
- Confundo**, ēre, fūdī, fūsum, a., to mix, mingle; confuse, disturb; break, violate.
- Congēmo**, ēre, ui, —, n., to groan loudly. (Con-intensive.)
- Congēro**, ēre, gessi, gestum, a., to collect, pile up, heap up.
- Congrēdior**, ēdi, gressus, dep. n., to meet; to engage with, encounter.
- Cōnifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. (conus, fero), cone-bearing.
- Conjicio**, ēre, jēcī, jectum, to throw, cast, hurl.
- Conjūgium**, ii, n., marriage, wedlock; a connection, union; meton. (ii. 579) a husband; (iii. 296) a wife.
- Conjux** (conjux), conjūgis, e., a husband; a wife; a betrothed.
- Connitor**, ti, nixus and nīsus, dep. n., to strive eagerly, exert one's self, strain every nerve.
- Connūbium**, ii, n., marriage, wedlock.
- Cōnor**, āri, ātus, dep. a., to try, attempt, undertake.
- Consanguīneus**, i, m., a kinsman, relative, blood-brother.
- Consanguīnitas**, ātis, f., kinship, blood-relationship.
- Conscendo**, ēre, di, sum, a. (scando), to mount, ascend; to embark upon.
- Conscius**, a, um, adj. (seio), conscious; (v. 455) conscious (of itself); confederate, privy to.
- Consēquor**, qui, cūtus (quūtus), dep. a., to follow together; to follow closely, come next to.
- Consēro**, ēre, sērui, sertum, a., to join, bind, or fasten together; to join (battle).
- Consessus**, ūs, m. (consido), an assembly.
- Consīdo**, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n., to sit down; to alight; to settle; to take a station, ride at anchor; to sink down, subside.
- Consilium**, ii, n., counsel, purpose, plan, device or expedient, advice; a select council.
- Consisto**, ēre, stīti, stītum, n., to place one's self anywhere, take one's stand, stand still; to remain, settle; (i. 643) to rest.

Consōno, āre, ui, —, *n.*, to resound.

Conspectus, ūs, *m.* (conspicio), sight, view; (ii. 67) in the midst of their view, i. e. in the midst of the gazing spectators.

Conspicio, ēre, spexi, spectrum, *a.* (specio), to see, behold; to catch sight of, find.

Consterno, ēre, strāvi, strātum, *a.*, to strew, bestrew, cover.

Constituo, ēre, ui, ūtum, *a.*, to set or place; to erect, build; to fix, establish; to resolve, determine.

Consto, āre, stīti, stātum, *n.*, to be fixed; to be settled or fair (of the weather.)

Consul, ūlis, *m.*, a consul; one of the two chief magistrates of Rome under the republic.

Consūlo, ēre, lui, ltum, *a.* and *n.*, to consult.

Consultum, *i.*, *n.*, a response of an oracle.

Consūmo, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, *a.*, to consume, spend.

Consurgo, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, *n.*, to rise together; to stand up, arise.

Contactus, ūs, *m.* (contingo), a touch.

Contemno, ēre, tempsi, temptum, *a.*, to despise, defy.

Contendo, ēre, di, tum, *a.* and *n.*, to draw tight; to hasten; to strive; to contend, fight.

Contentus, *a.*, *um*, *part.* of contineo, (held in, refraining from eager desire,) contented, satisfied.

Conterreo, ēre, ui, itum, *a.*, to frighten greatly, to terrify.

Contexo, ēre, xui, xtum, *a.*, to weave together, build, fabricate.

Conticesco, ēre, tīui, *incep.* (taceo), to become (or be) still, keep silence, cease speaking.

Contīneo, ēre, ui, tentum, *a.* (teneo), to hold, stop, check, stay.

Contingo, ēre, tīgi, tactum, *a.* and *n.* (tango), to touch, to handle; to strike; to reach; *imp.*, to happen, befall, be one's lot.

Contorqueo, ēre, rsi, rtum, *a.*, to turn, whirl round; to hurl.

Contrā, *prep.* w. *acc.*, against, opposite to; in reply to.

Contrā, *adv.*, on the opposite (or the other) side, opposite, fronting; on the contrary; on the other hand; in reply.

Contrāho, ēre, xi, etum, *a.*, to bring together, collect, muster.

Contrārius, *a.*, *um*, *adj.*, opposite, contrary, hostile.

Contundo, ēre, tūdi, tūsum, *a.*, to bruise, crush, subdue.

Contus, *i.*, *m.*, a pole.

Cōnus, *i.*, *m.*, a cone; the cone or apex of a helmet, to which the crest was attached.

Convallis, *is*, *f.*, a valley.

Convecto, āre, —, —, *a.* (intens. of conveho), to carry together.

Convello, ēre, velli, vulsum, *a.*, to tear up, tear away, uproot; to lop off; to tear asunder, shatter; (v. 143) to tear up, convulse.

Convēnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *a.* and *n.*, to come together, assemble.

Conventus, ūs, *m.*, an assembly, concourse, throng.

Converto, ēre, ti, sum, *a.*, to turn; to change.

Convexum, *i.*, *n.* of *adj.* convexus, *a.*, *um*, as *snbs.* (conveho), often in *plur.* convexa, ōrum, a hollow, concavity, recess; an arch, a vault; *supera convexa*, the vaulted realms above, (vi. 750) of this world as opposed to Hades.

Convīvium, ii, *n.* (vivo), a feast, banquet, entertainment.

Convolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum, *a.*, to roll together, roll up.

Cōrior, īri, ortus, *dep. n.*, to arise, break forth.

Cōpia, æ, *f.* (eo, ops), plenty; forces; leave, opportunity; power, ability.

Cor, cordis, *n.*, the heart; feeling.

Cōra, æ, *f.*, a town of the Volsei in Latium.

Cōram, *prep.* w. *abl.* before, in the presence of; *adv.* before my eyes, before thy eyes, your eyes, etc.; in the presence of some person or thing.

Cōrinthus, i, *f.*, *Corinth*, a city of Greece near the isthmus of the same name.

Corneus, a, um, *adj.* (cornu), of horn.

Corneus, a, um, *adj.* (cornus), of the cornel-tree, of cornel wood.

Cornīpēs, ēdis, *adj.* (eornu), horn-footed, hoofed.

Cornu, ūs, *n.*, a horn; the end of a sail-yard.

Cornum, I, *n.*, a cornel cherry.

Cōrcēbus, i, *m.*, a son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

Cōrōna, æ, *f.*, a crown, diadem, garland, wreath, chaplet.

Cōrōno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to crown, encrowd.

Corpōreus, a, um, *adj.*, corporeal, of the body.

Corpus, ōris, *n.*, a body; a corpse; form; the frame of a vessel, or (vi. 727) of the universe; a movement of the body; (v. 318) omnia eorpora = omnes.

Corripio, ēre, ripui, reptum, *a.* (rapio), to snatch, seize, snatch up, raise suddenly; w. spatium, viam, to hasten on or over, dash over or along.

Corrumpto, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, *a.*, to injure, spoil, infect, taint.

Cortex, icis, *m.* (rar. *f.*), bark; the skin of a root.

Cortina, æ, *f.* (iii. 92) the tripod of Apollo, (strictly the caldron forming the body of the tripod;) (vi. 347) an oracle.

Cōrus (eaurus), i, *m.*, the north-west wind.

Cōrusco, āre, —, —, *a.* and *n.*, to brandish, wave.

Cōruscus, a, um, *adj.*, waving, tremulous; glittering, glancing, gleaming, flashing.

Cōrŷbantius, a, um, *adj.*, Corybantian, of the Corybantes, priests of Cybēle.

Cōrŷnæus, i, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Cōrŷthus, i, *m.*, a town of Etruria, afterwards Cortōna.

Cossus, i, *m.*, A. Cornelius Cossus, a Roman consul who obtained the *spolia opima* from the king of Veii.

Costa, æ, *f.*, a rib, a side.

Cōthurnus, i, *m.*, a cothurnus or buskin, a Grecian hunting-boot, rising halfway to the knee, and laced in front.

Crassus, a, um, *adj.*, thick, curdled, clotted.

Crastīnus, a, um, *adj.* (eras), to-morrow's.

Crātēr, ēris, *m.* (acc. sing. cratēra, acc. plur. crateras), a bowl in which wine was mixed, a punch-bowl; a bowl for oil.

Creatrix, icis, *f.* (creo), a mother.

Crēber, bra, brum, *adj.*, repeated, frequent, numerous, thick; (v. 460) adverbially; (v. 764) fresh.

Crēbresco, ēre, brui, —, *incept. n.*, to become frequent, thicken, grow strong, freshen.

Crēdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, *a.*, to intrust; to trust, confide in; to believe, think.

Crēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to burn.

Crēpito, āre, —, —, *n.* (intens. of crepo), to rattle, rustle, tinkle, crackle; (v. 436), crack.

Crēpo, āre, ui, itum, *n.* and *a.*, to snap, crash, break with a crash.

Crēs, ētis, *m.*, a Cretan.

Crēsīus, a, um, *adj.*, Cretan.

Cressa, æ, *f.*, a Cretan woman.

Crēta, æ, *f.*, Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.

Crētæus, a, um, *adj.*, Cretan.

Crētus, a, um, *part.* of creseo, ēre, erēvi, erētum, *n.* (incept. of ereo), born, sprung.

Crēūsa, æ, *f.*, the wife of Æneas, a daughter of Priam.

Crīmen, īnis, *n.*, an accusation; arraignment; a crime, offence.

Crīnis, is, *m.*, hair; a train of light.

Crīnisus (Crimisus), i, *m.*, a river in the S. W. of Sicily.

Crīnitus, a, um, *adj.*, long-haired.

Crispo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to wave,

brandish, as one tries a weapon on first taking it into hand.

Crista, æ, *f.*, a crest or plume.

Cristatus, a, um, *adj.*, crested, plumed.

Crōceus, a, um, *adj.* (crocus), *saffron, saffron-colored*.

Crūdēlis, e, *adj.* (erudus), *cruel, fierce, unnatural, ruthless, relentless*.

Crūdēlīter, *adv.*, *crucelly, barbarously*.

Crūdus, a, um (cruidus, from erutor), *bloody, raw; (v. 69) of rawhide; (vi. 304) fresh, vigorous*.

Cruentus, a, um, *adj.*, *bloody, blood-stained*.

Cruor, ōris, *m.*, *blood, gore*.

Cūbile, is, *n.* (cubo), *a bed, couch*.

Cūbītum, i, *n.*, *the elbow*.

Culmen, īnis, *n.*, *a roof; top, summit*.

Culpa, æ, *f.*, *fault, guilt, crime*.

Culpātus, a, um, *part.* of culpo, *blamed, censured*.

Culter, tri, *m.* (colo), *a knife*.

Cultrix, īcis, *f.*, *the inhabitant*.

Cultus, ūs, *m.*, *culture, mode of life, social habits; (iii. 591) dress, attire*.

Cum, *prep.* w. abl., *with*.

Cūmæ, ārum, *f.*, *a town on the coast of Campania (near Naples)*.

Cūmæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Cumæan*.

Cūmūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to heap up, load, increase*.

Cūmūlus, i, *m.*, *a heap; cumulo, modal abl., in a curling mass*.

Cūnābūla, ōrum, *n.*, *a cradle; birthplace*.

Cunctor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.*, *to delay, linger, hesitate*.

Cunctus, a, um, *adj.* (conjunctus), *the whole, all together, all, the entire*.

Cāneus, i, *m.*, *a wedge; the seats of a theatre*.

Cūpīdo, īnis, *f.*, *desire, longing*.

Cūpīdo, īnis, *m.*, *Cupid, son of Venus, and god of Love*.

Cūpio, ēre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a.*, *to desire, wish*.

Cupressus, i, *f.*, *the cypress*.

Cur, *adv.* (quare), *why, wherefore*.

Cūra, æ, *f.*, *care; concern; charge; business; anxiety; regard, affection for*.

Cūres, ium, *m.*, *a town of the Sabines E. of Rome*.

Cūrētes, um, *m.*, *the aborigines of Crete*.

Cūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to care for; to take care, take pains; w. corpora, to take care of, refresh*.

Curro, ēre, cūcurri, cursum, *n.*, *to run, shoot; run over, traverse*.

Currus, ūs, *m.*, *a chariot, car*.

Cursus, ūs, *m.*, *a running, a race; a course; a way, passage, (iv. 299) voyage; plur., movements, evolutions, charges*.

Curvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to bend, curve, arch, hollow out*.

Curvus, a, um, *adj.*, *curved, winding, bending*.

Cuspis, īdis, *f.*, *a spear-point; a spear, lance*.

Custōdia, æ, *f.*, *watch; meton., a guard*.

Custos, ōdis, *com.*, *a guard, guardian, keeper, (iv. 186) sentinel*.

Cy̅bēle, es and æ, *f.*, *a Phrygian goddess, the Magna Mater, mother of Jupiter and the gods*.

Cy̅bēlus, i, *m.*, or *Cy̅bēle*, æ, *a mountain in Phrygia*.

Cyclādes, um, *f.*, *a group of islands in the Ægean*.

Cyclōpēus (Cyclopius), a, um, *adj.*, *Cyclopean*.

Cyclops, ōpis, *m.*, *a Cyclops*.

Cyenus (cygnus), i, *m.*, *a swan*.

Cyllēnius, a, um, *adj.*, *Cyllenean*, an epithet of Mercury from his birthplace, *Cyllēne*, *a mountain in Arcadia*.

Cyllēnius, ii, *m.*, *the Cyllenean, i. e. Mercury*.

Cymba (cumba), æ, *f.*, *a boat, skiff*.

Cymbium, ii, *n.*, *a boat-shaped cup*.

Cy̅mōdōcē, es, *f.*, *a Nereid*.

Cy̅mōthōē, es, *f.*, *a Nereid*.

Cynthus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in De-*

los on which Apollo and Diana were born.

Cyp̃arissus, i, *f.*, a cypress.

Cyprus, i, *f.*, an island in the E. part of the Mediterranean.

Cyth̃era, ōrum, *n.*, an island in the Ægæan, near which Venus rose from the foam of the sea.

Cyth̃er̃eus, a, um, *adj.*, *Cyther̃ean*; as subs. **Cyth̃er̃ea**, æ, *f.*, the goddess of *Cyth̃era*, i. e. Venus.

D.

Dædālus, i, *m.*, the father of Ieārus, and maker of the Cretan labyrinth.

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to condemn, doom, give over as a victim.

Dānāi, ōrum, *m.*, the Danai, the Greeks.

Dānāus, a, um, *adj.*, *Grecian*.

Daps, dāpis, *f.*, mostly plur., a banquet; viands, food; a funeral feast; victims or offerings on the altars.

Dardānia, æ, *f.*, poet. for Troy.

Dardānides, æ, *m.*, a son of Dardanus; plur. = the Trojans.

Dardānis, idis, *f.*, a daughter or female descendant of Dardanus.

Dardānius, a, um, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, Trojan.

Dardānus, i, *m.*, son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of the Trojan dynasty.

Dardānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, Trojan.

Dāres, ētis, *m.*, a Trojan athlete.

Dātor, ōris, *m.* (do), a giver.

Dē, *prep.* w. abl., from; away from; out of; according to; of; concerning.

Dea, æ, *f.*, a goddess.

Dēbello, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to vanquish, subdue.

Dēbeo, ēre, ui, itum, *a.* (de, habeo), to owe; pass., to be owed, to be due, to be destined.

Dēbilis, e, *adj.* (de, habilis), maimed, disabled, weak.

Dēcēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, *n.*, to depart.

Dēcem, num. *adj.*, ten.

Dēcerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum, *a.*, to decide, determine, resolve on.

Dēcervo, ěre, psi, ptum, *a.*, to pluck.

Dēcet, cuit, *a.* and *n.*, it is fitting; sometimes translated ought.

Dēcīdo, ěre, cīdi, —, *n.* (cado), to fall, fall down.

Dēcīpio, ěre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (capio), to deceive, beguile, cheat.

Dēclāro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (clarus), to proclaim.

Dēclīno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to bend down, to close.

Dēcor, ōris, *m.*, grace, beauty.

Dēcōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to adorn, deck.

Dēcōrus, a, um, *adj.*, comely, beautiful; adorned.

Dēcurre, ěre, cūcurri or curri, eurusum, *a.* and *n.*, to run down, shoot down, sail down.

Dēcus, ōris, *n.*, ornament, decoration; grace; honor, glory; beauty.

Dēdignor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, to disclaim, reject.

Dēdūco, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, to carry away; to conduct as colonists; to draw down, to launch.

Dēfendo, ěre, di, sum, *a.*, to defend, protect.

Dēfensor, ōris, *m.*, a defender, a champion.

Dēfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, *a.*, to bear, to conduct, to carry, to report.

Dēfessus, a, um, *part.* of defetiscor, wearied, fatigued.

Dēficio, ěre, fēcī, feetum, *a.* and *n.*, to fail; to be wanting, to forsake.

Dēfigo, ěre, xi, xum, *a.*, to fix; to fasten.

Dēfleo, ěre, ēvi, ētum, *a.* and *n.*, to weep over, bewail, lament.

Dēfluo, ěre, xi, xum, *n.*, to flow down.

Dēfunctus, a, um, *part.* of defungor, i, *dep. n.*, w. abl., having done with, gone through with, finished.

Dēgēner, ěris, *adj.* (genus), *degenerate, ignoble.*
Dēgo, ěre, dēgi, —, *a.* (de, ago), *to pass, to spend.*
Dēhinc, *adv.*, *hence; henceforth; thenceforth; afterwards; then; hereupon; thereupon.*
Dēhisco, ěre, hīvi, —, *to gape, yawn, open.*
Deinde, *adv.*, *from there, from here; hereupon; afterwards; then; (iii. 450) from that moment; next in order.*
Dēiōpēa, æ, *f.*, one of Juno's nymphs.
Dēiphōbē, es, *f.*, a daughter of Glaucus.
Dēiphōbus, i, *f.*, son of Priam, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.
Dējicio, ěre, jēci, jectum, *a.*, *to cast down; to bring down; w. sortem, to cast into the urn; to drive down, dislodge; (iii. 317) boldly for deprived of.*
Dēlābor, i, lapsus, *dep. n.*, *to glide down, fall, fly down.*
Dēlīgo, ěre, lēgi, lectum, *a.* (lego), *to choose, select.*
Dēlītesco, ěre, tui, —, *n.* (lateo), *to hide, to lie hid.*
Dēlius, a, um, *adj.*, *Delian.*
Dēlos, i, *f.*, an island in the Ægæan, birthplace of Apollo and Diana.
Delphīn, īnis, and Delphīnus, i, *m.*, *a dolphin.*
Dēlūbrum, i, *n.*, *a sanctuary, shrine, temple.*
Dēlūdo, ěre, si, sum, *a.*, *to deceive.*
Dēmens, entis, *adj.*, *mad, raving, frantic, foolish, witless.*
Dēmentia, æ, *f.*, *madness.*
Dēmīssus, a, um, *part.*, *hanging down; let down; low, subdued; descended.*
Dēmitto, ěre, mīsi, missum, *a.*, *to send down; to let fall or flow; to let descend; to receive; w. naves, to bring to port.*
Dēmo, ěre, mpsi, mptum, *a.*, *to take away, remove.*

Dēmōlēos, i, *m.*, a Greek slain by Æneas.
Dēmōror, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, *to linger, to delay; to detain.*
Dēmum, *adv.*, *at length, at last; not till then; indeed.*
Dēni, æ, a, *ten at a time, every ten, ten each; poet., ten.*
Dēnique, *adv.*, *at length; finally; in short; and then.*
Dens, dentis, *m.*, a tooth; the fluke of an anchor.
Densus, a, um, *adj.*, *thick, dense, close, crowded, frequent, repeated.*
Dēnuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to announce, declare, foretell.*
Dēpasco, ěre, pāvi, pastum, and *dep. dēpascor*, ci, tus, *a.*, *to feed upon, devour; (v. 93) depasta altaria, the (altar-)offerings (which it had) tasted.*
Dēpello, ěre, pūli, pulsum, *a.*, *to ward off.*
Dēpendeo, ěre, —, —, *n.*, *to hang down.*
Dēpōno, ěre, pōsui, pōsitum, *a.*, *to lay down, lay aside, set apart.*
Dēprendus, a, um, (*part. of deprendo (deprehendo)*), ěre, di, sum, *a.*, *overtaken, caught, surprised.*
Dēprōmo, ěre, prompsi, promptum, *a.*, *to draw forth, bring out.*
Dērīgesco, ěre, gui, —, *ineep. n.* (rigeo), *to stiffen, grow rigid, enrdle, congeal.*
Dērīpio, ěre, īpui, eptum, *a.* (rapio), *to strip off; to tear (i. e. eagerly unfasten).*
Dēsævio, īre, ii, —, *n.*, *to rage one's fill.*
Descendo, ěre, di, sum, *n.* (seando), *to go down, to come down, to descend, (v. 782) to stoop to.*
Descensus, űs, *m.*, *the descent.*
Describo, ěre, psi, ptum, *a.*, *to transcribe, write; mark out, delineate.*
Dēsēro, ěre, rui, rtum, *a.*, *to leave, abandon, forsake.*
Dēsertus, a, um, *part.*, *deserted; desolate; unfrequented; solitary; deserta, ōrum, deserts, wastes.*

Dēsido, ěre, sēdi, —, *n.*, to sink down.
Dēsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*; to mark out.
Dēsino, ěre, īvi or ii, itum, *a.* and *n.*, to cease; to forbear.
Dēsisto, ěre, stīti, stītum, *n.*, to desist from, abandon.
Despecto, āre, *a.*, to look down upon.
Despicio, ěre, exi, ectum, *n.* and *a.*, to look down upon; to despise.
Destino, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to doom.
Destruo, ěre, xi, ctum, *a.*, to pull down, to destroy.
Dēsuetus, a, um (*part.* of dēsuesco, ěre, suēvi, suētum, *a.* and *n.*), disused, unaccustomed.
Dēsum, esse, fūi, *n.*, to be wanting, absent, or missing.
Dēsūper, *adv.*, from above, above.
Dētīneo, ěre, tīnui, tentum, *a.*, to keep, to hold long, detain, (*iv.* 348) hold spell-bound.
Dētorqueo, ěre, si, tum, *a.*, to turn, turn away, turn back.
Dētrāho, ěre, xi, ctum, *a.*, to draw off, take off or from.
Dētrūdo, ěre, si, sum, *a.*, to thrust down, push off.
Dēturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to hurl down, to thrust or drive away.
Deus, i, *m.*, a god; a deity.
Dēvēnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *n.*, to come down; to come to, arrive at.
Dēvōlo, āre, *n.*, to fly down.
Dēvolvo, ěre, volvi, volūtum, *a.*, to roll or hurl down.
Dēvōtus, a, um (*part.* of dēvōvco, ěre, vōvi, vōtum, *a.*), devoted, doomed.
Dexter, tra, trum, seldom tēra, tērum, *adj.*, right, to the right, on the right hand; favorable, propitious.
Dextēra, or *dextra*, *w. f.* (*sc.* manus), the right hand.
Dīāna, *w. f.*, goddess of virginity, identified with the Greek Artēmis, daughter of Jupiter and Latōna and sister of Apollo, goddess of the moon, of hunting, of

child-birth, and (as Hecāte) of magic rites.
Dīcio (*ditio*), ōnis, *f.*, dominion, authority, sovereignty, sway.
Dīco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to consecrate, dedicate; to give, devote.
Dico, ěre, xi, ctum, *a.*, to say, speak, utter, mean, tell, order, recite, sing, declare, call, name; *sup.* dictu, to be told, to tell; (*iii.* 621) in speech.
Dictæus, a, um, *adj.*, Dictæan, of Diete, a mountain in the E. part of Crete; poet., Cretan.
Dictum, i, *n.*, a word, command, prediction.
Dīdo, ūs or ōnis, *f.*, daughter of Belus king of Tyre, wife of Sychæus, sister of Pygmalion, and founder of Carthage; called also Elissa.
Dīdūco, ěre, xi, ctum, *a.*, to separate, divide, distract; (*iii.* 419) litore diduetas, "separated in respect of coast." C.
Dīdymāon, ōnis, *m.*, an unknown artist.
Dies, ēi, *com.*, a day; time.
Diffēro, differre, distūli, dilātum, *a.*, to delay, to put off.
Difficilis, e, *adj.*, hard, difficult; (*v.* 865) dangerous.
Diffido, ěre, fīsus, *n.*, to distrust.
Diffūgio, ěre, fūgi, —, *n.*, to flee in different directions.
Diffundo, ěre, fūdi, fūsum, *a.*, to pour, to spread or shed abroad.
Dīgēro, ěre, gessi, gestum, *a.*, to arrange; to expound in order.
Dīgītus, i, *m.* ("the pointer," kindred *w.* dīc-o, δείκνυμι), a finger; a toe.
Dignor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, to deem worthy, to think fit.
Dignus, a, um, *adj.*, worthy, fitting, due, suitable, seemly.
Digrēdior, grēdi, gressus, *dep. n.* (*gradior*), to go away, part, depart.
Digressus, ūs, *m.*, departure.
Dilābor, bi, lapsus, *dep. n.*, to glide different ways, to pass away.

Dilectus, a, um, *part.* (dis, lego, to select), *loved, beloved, dear.*
Dimitto, ěre, mīsi, missum, a., to send in different directions, *send away.*
Dimōveo, ěre, mōvi, mōtum, a., to part, (v. 839) *to cleave; to drive away.*
Dinūmēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to count, *count over.*
Diōmēdes, is, m., son of Tydeus, king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest Greeks before Troy.
Dionæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Dionæan*, an epithet of Venus, from her mother Diōne.
Diōres, is, m., a companion of Æneas.
Diræ, ārum, *f.*, *the Furies.*
Dirigo, ěre, rexi, rectum, a. (rego), *to direct, to aim.*
Diripio, ěre, ui, eptum, a. (rapio), *to plunder, sack, lay waste, snatch away.*
Dirus, a, um, *adj.*, *fearful, awful, dreadful, direful, accursed, monstrous, perverse, grim, wild.*
Dis, itis, m., the god of the Under World, *Pluto.*
Dis, ditis, = *dives, divitis.*
Dīs, an inseparable particle, denoting separation, negation, or opposition.
Discēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, n., to depart, *withdraw, retire.*
Discerno, ěre, crēvi, erētum, a., to distinguish; *to separate; (iv. 264), to vary.*
Discessus, ūs, m., *a departure.*
Disco, ěre, dīdīci, —, a., to learn, mark, *become acquainted with.*
Discolor, ōris, *adj.*, *different (or contrasted) in color.*
Discordia, æ, *f.*, *discord.*
Discors, cordis, *adj.*, *discordant.*
Discrimen, īnis, n. (discerno), *a difference, distinction; distance; crisis; peril.*
Discumbo, ěre, eūbui, eūbītum, n., *to recline.*
Discurro, ěre, eūcurri or curri, eursum, n., *to run different ways, ride apart.*

Disjicio, ěre, jēci, jectum, a. (jacio), *to scatter, disperse; to shatter, demolish, overthrow.*
Disjungo, ěre, nxi, netum, a., to separate, *keep apart.*
Dispello, ěre, pūli, pulsum, a., to drive apart, *scatter, disperse.*
Dispendium, ii, n., *loss, cost.*
Dispergo, ěre, si, sum, a. (spargo), *to scatter, disperse.*
Dispicio, ěre, spexi, spectrum, n. and a., *to see through, pierce (with the sight), discern.*
Dispōno, ěre, pōsui, pōsitum, a., to place here and there.
Dissilio, ěre, ui, —, n. (salio), *to leap asunder.*
Dissimūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to repress one's emotions, *hide one's feelings; to dissemble; to hide, conceal; to commit secretly.*
Distendo, ěre, di, tum, a., *to stretch out, swell out, fill.*
Disto, āre, —, —, n., *to be distant.*
Distringo, ěre, nxi, netum, a., *to stretch out (and bind to).*
Ditissimus, a, um, *adj.* (a sup. of dives), *very rich.*
Dīū, *adv.*, diutius, diutissime, *a long time, long; long since, long ago.*
Dīva, æ, *f.*, *a goddess.*
Divello, ěre, velli, vulsum, a., to tear asunder, *tear in pieces; (ii. 434) to force away.*
Diverbero, āre, —, ātum, a., to strike asunder, *cleave, divide.*
Diversus, a um (*part.* of diverto, ěre, ti, sum, n.), (turned) away, *in an opposite direction; different, various; in different directions; in various places; (iii. 4) widely removed, remote; (v. 676) diversa litora, different parts of the shore; ex diverso, from different parts, from an opposite quarter.*
Dives, divitis, *adj.*, *rich.*
Divido, ěre, vīsi, vīsum, a. (obs. vido), *to separate; to distribute; (ii. 234) to make a breach in; (iv. 285) to turn in different directions.*

Divinus, a, um, *adj.*, divine; of the gods; inspired; (iii. 442) haunted.

Divitiæ, ārum, *f.*, riches, wealth.

Divus or **dīus**, a, um, *adj.*, divine. As subs. **divus**, i, m., and **dīva**, a, *f.*, a god, goddess, deity.

Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a., to give, grant, offer, present; to make; to utter; to shed (tears); w. *pœnas*, to pay; w. *vela*, to spread or make sail, set sail.

Dōceo, ēre, cui, etum, a., to teach, show, inform, explain.

Doctus, a, um, *part.*, wise.

Dōdōnæus, a, um, *adj.*, Dodonæan, of Dodōna, a town in Epirus.

Dōleo, ēre, ui, itum, n. and a., to grieve, suffer pain, mourn.

Dōlōpes, um, m., a people of Thesaly, soldiers of Achilles.

Dōlor, ōris, m., grief, sorrow, pain, anguish; a pang; an affront.

Dōlus, i, m., a device, artifice; a wile, deceit, guile, treachery, fraud, wily plot, secret crime.

Dōmīna, æ, *f.*, a mistress, queen.

Dōminor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.*, to rule, reign, be lord.

Dōminus, i, m. (*domus*), a lord, master.

Dōmītor, ōris, m., a tamer, a ruler.

Dōmo, āre, ui, itum, a., to tame, subdue, vanquish.

Dōmus, gen. *domūs*, locative *domi*. *f.*, a house, home, mansion; a family, line, race.

Dōnec, *conj.*, as long as, while, until, before.

Dōno, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to give, present, reward.

Dōnum, i, n., a gift, an offering.

Dōnūsa, æ, *f.*, a small island in the Ægean.

Dōricus, a, um, *adj.*, Doric, Dorian, poet., Grecian.

Dorsum, i, n., a back; a ridge, a reef.

Dōryclus, i, m., a companion of Æneas.

Drāco, ōnis, m., a dragon, a large serpent.

Drēpanum, i, n., a town on the W. coast of Sicily.

Drūsus, i, m., the name of a distinguished family of the Livia gens.

Dryōpes, um, m., a Greek people consecrated as the subjects of the Pythian Apollo.

Dūbīto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a. (*duo*), to doubt, to hesitate.

Dūbius, a, um, *adj.*, doubtful, wavering; critical.

Dūco, ēre, xi, etum, a., to lead, conduct; to draw, draw down, draw after; to lead away; to carry, bring; to draw out, prolong, pass, waste; to derive; to draw forth, bring out; to trace; to build; to think, consider; (v. 534) to receive.

Ductor, ōris, m., a leader.

Dūdum, *adv.* (*diu, dum*), long ago, long since; just before, lately; formerly.

Dulcis, e, *adj.*, sweet, agreeable, dear.

Dūlichium, ii, n., an island in the Ionian sea.

Dum, *conj.*, while, as long as; until; so long as, provided that; yet.

Dūmus, i, m., a bramble.

Duo, æ, o, num. *adj.*, two.

Duplex, plīcis, *adj.* (*duo, plīco*), two-fold, double; (i. 93) both.

Dūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to endure, hold out, persevere.

Dūrus, a, um, *adj.*, hard; hardy, much enduring; harsh, cruel, severe; dangerous.

Dux, dūeis, com. (*duco*), a leader, guide.

Dŷmas, antis, m., a Trojan.

E.

Ē or **ex**, *prep.* See **Ex**.

Ēbur, ōris, n., ivory.

Ēburnus, a, um, *adj.*, ivory.

Ecce, *interj.*, see, behold, lo!

Ecqui, *ecquæ* or *ecqua*, *ecquod*, *interrog. adj. pro.*, whether any? (is there) any?

Ecquis, —, *ecquid*, *interrog. subs. pro.*, whether any (person or

thing)? **Ecquid**, *adverbial acc.*, at all? or strengthening a question in a way hardly to be imitated in translation.

Ēdax, ācis, *adj.* (edo), *eating, greedy, devouring, gnawing.*

Ēdico, ēre, xi, ctum, *a.*, to order.

Ēdisséro, ēre, ui, rtum, *a.*, to declare, set forth, explain.

Ēdo, ēre, ēdi, ēsum, *a.* (w. contr. forms *es, est*, etc.), to eat, consume.

Ēdo, ēdēre, ēdīdi, ēdītum, *a.* (do), to utter, give forth.

Ēdōceo, ēre, eui, etum, *a.*, to teach thoroughly, inform one fully.

Ēduco, ēre, xi, etum, *a.*, to lead forth or out; to bring forth; to raise, rear, build up.

Efféro, efferre, extūli, ēlātum, *a.*, to bring out, bring forth, carry away, display, draw, raise; w. gressum and pedem, to go out, depart.

Effērus, a, um, *adj.*, very wild.

Effētus, a, um, *adj.*, exhausted.

Efficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, *a.*, to make.

Effigies, ēi, *f.*, an image, likeness.

Effingo, ēre, finxi, fictum, *a.*, to portray, represent.

Effodio, ēre, fōdi, fossum, *a.*, to dig out, dig up.

Effor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, to speak, speak out, utter.

Effringo, ēre, frēgi, fraetum, *a.* (frango), to break out, break open.

Effugio, ēre, fūgi, —, *n.* and *a.*, to flee, to escape.

Effugium, ii, *n.*, flight, escape.

Effulgeo, ēre, si, —, *n.*, to glitter, shine.

Effundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, *a.*, to pour forth or out, to shed; to utter; to waste, spend; (v. 818) to give forth, i. e. slacken.

Effusus, a, um, *part.*, poured out or forth; darting forth; dishevelled; (ii. 651) dissolved; (vi. 339) dashed.

Ēgens, entis, *part.*, in want, needy; (v. 751) desirous of.

Ēgēnus, a, um, *adj.*, in want, needy, destitute.

Ēgec, ēre, ui, —, *n.*, to need, require.

Ēgestas, ātis, *f.*, poverty.

Ēgo, mei, *pers. pron.*, I.

Ēgrēdior, di, gressus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, to go or come out; to disembark.

Ēgrēgius, a, um (e, grex), distinguished, noble, illustrious; (vi. 523) virtuous (ironical).

Ējecto, āre, āvi, ātum, to cast forth.

Ējectus, a, um (*part.* of ējicio, ēre, jēci, jeetum), outcast, wrecked.

Ēlābor, bi, lapsus, *dep.*, to glide away or by, to escape.

Ēlēphantus, i, *m.*, an elephant; ivory.

Ēlido, ēre, si, sum, *a.* (lādo), to dash forth or up.

Ēlis, idis, *f.*, a country in the W. of Peloponnēsus; (vi. 588) "his city in the middle of Elis" is Salmōne on the Enīpeus.

Ēlissa, w, *f.*, another name of Dido.

Ēlōquor, qui, cūtus, *dep.*, to speak out.

Ēluo, ēre, ui, ūtum, *a.*, to wash away.

Ēlysium, ii, *n.*, the abode of the blessed in the world below.

Ēmētior, iri, mensus, *dep. a.*, to traverse.

Ēmico, āre, ui, ātum, *n.*, to spring out or forth; to bound forth; to leap up.

Ēmitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, *a.*, to send out or forth; to dismiss.

Ēmōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a.*, to remove; (ii. 610) to upmove.

Ēn, int., lo! behold, see.

Encēlādu, i, *m.*, one of the giants who fought against heaven.

Ēnim, conj., for; (the proposition for which the reason or explanation is given, is often to be mentally supplied;) namely, for instance; truly, indeed.

Ēnīteo, ēre, ui, —, *n.*, to shine forth.

Ēnitor, ti, nīsus or nīxus, *dep.*, to bring forth, bear offspring.

Ēno, āre, āvi, —, *n.*, to swim away, poet. for flying away.

Ensis, is, *m.*, a sword, blade; a sacrificial knife.

Entellus, i, *m.*, a Sicilian.

Ēnūmēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to enumerate, recount.

Eo, ire, īvi, itum, *n.*, to go, go forth, proceed, march; to come; to move in any way, (flow, pour, ascend, arise, pass, walk, ride, sail;) ire in, (iv. 413) to resort to, (vi. 758) to succeed to; itur, *imp. pass.*, there is a going, i. e. they go.

Ēōus, a, um, *adj.*, of the morning; Eastern.

Ēōus, i, *m.*, the morning star; the dawn.

Ēpēos, i, *m.*, the maker of the wooden horse.

Ēpīrus, i, *f.*, a province in the N. W. part of Greece.

Ēpūlæ, ārum, *f.* (sing., epulum, i, *n.*), a feast, banquet; (i. 79) banquets; food, viands.

Ēpūlor, āri, ātus, *dep. a. and n.*, to feast, to eat.

Ēpytides, æ, *m.*, the son of Epȳtus.

Ēpytus, i, *m.*, a Trojan.

Ēques, itis, *m.*, a horseman, a knight; plur., cavalry.

Ēquester, tris, tre, *adj.*, of the horsemen.

Ēquidem, *adv.*, indeed, no doubt.

Ēqus (ceus), i, *m.*, a horse, steed.

Ērēbus, i, *m.*, Darkness; the god of darkness: the Lower World.

Ergō, 1. *prep. w. gen.* (placed after its case), on account of; 2. *adv.*, therefore; then.

Ērīdānus, i, *m.*, a Greek name of the river Po.

Ērigo, ěre, rexi, rectum, *a.*, to raise up, to cast up, to erect; to upheave.

Ērīnys (Erinnys), a Fury; (ii. 337) applied to the demon of battle; a curse.

Ērīphylē, ěs, *f.*, wife of the Argive prophet Amphiarāus, whom she, bribed by a golden necklace, induced to join the expedition against Thebes in which he fell. For this she was slain by her son Alemæon.

Ērīpio, ěre, ĩpui, eptum, *a.*, to snatch or pull out or from, snatch

or take away; to seize; to remove; to rescue; w. fugam, to snatch, seize on, i. e. hasten flight.

Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to wander, rove, stray; wander over; go astray.

Error, ōris, *m.*, a wandering; a maze; an error, mistake; (ii. 48) deccit; uncertainty, a puzzle.

Ērūbesco, ěre, bui, —, *incept.*, to redden, to blush at, i. e. to respect.

Ēructo, āre, *a.*, to belch, vomit, throw up.

Ērumpto, ěre, rūpi, ruptum, *a.*, to break through, to burst.

Ēruo, ěre, ui, ūtum, *a.*, to overthrow, to tear up.

Ērycīnus, a, um, *adj.*, of Eryx, Erycinian.

Ērymanthus, i, *m.*, a chain of mountains in Arcadia.

Ēryx, ěeis, *m.*, a mountain in the W. part of Sicily.

Ēt, *conj.*, and; and moreover; and then; and yet; also, even; et...et, both...and.

Ētiam, *conj.* (et, jam), also, too, furthermore, besides; even, and even; still, even yet.

Etsi, *conj.*, even if, although; yet, but.

Eubōicus, a, um, *adj.*, Eubæan, of Eubæa, an island in the Ægean.

Eumēlus, i, *m.*, a Trojan (v. 665).

Eumēnīdes, um, *f.* (the gracious goddesses, euphemistic for Eri-nyes), the Furies.

Eundi, gerund of eo.

Eurōpa, æ, *f.*, Europe.

Eurōtas, æ, *m.*, a river in Laconia, running by Sparta.

Eurōus, a, um, *adj.*, of the S. E. wind, Eastern.

Eurus, i, *m.*, the S. E. wind; poet., the east wind; East.

Euryālus, i, *m.*, a Trojan.

Eurȳpylus, i, *m.*, one of the Greek chiefs before Troy.

Eurȳtiōn, ōnis, *m.*, a Lycian.

Ēvadnē, ěs, *f.*, the wife of Capā-neus, who flung herself upon the funeral pile of her husband and was there consumed.

Ēvādo, ěre, si, sum, *n.* and *a.*, to make one's way out or up; to mount; to escape; to get over, get by.

Ēvānesco, ěre, nui, —, *ineep.*, to vanish.

Ēvans, antis, *part.*, shouting eua! or eue!; *w. orgia*, celebrating the orgies of *Bacchus*.

Ēvēho, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, to carry out; to raise, exalt.

Ēvēnio, ěre, vēni, ventum, *n.*, to come out, come to pass, happen.

Ēventus, ūs, *m.*, an event, fortune.

Ēverto, ěre, ti, sum, *a.*, to upturn, upheave; to overthrow, ruin, destroy.

Ēvincio, ěre, nxi, netum, *a.*, to bind around, to wreath; (*v. 364*) his palms being bound (with the cestus).

Ēvinco, ěre, vīci, vietum, *a.*, to overcome completely, conquer, vanquish.

Ēvōco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to call out or forth; to summon.

Ēvolvo, ěre, volvi, vōlūtum, *a.*, to roll forth or out.

Ex or **Ē** (*ē* before consonants only, *ex* before both vowels and consonants), out of, of, from, forth from; (*iii. 554*) (rising) out of; *ex* more, according to custom; *ex ordine*, in order, in succession.

Exactus, a, um, *part.* (*exigo*), completed; (*i. 309*) the results (of his inquiries).

Exæstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to boil up, boil violently.

Exānīmātus, a, um, *part.* of *exānīmo*, āre, āvi, ātum, breathless.

Exānīmīs, e, and **Exānīmus**, a, um, *adj.*, breathless, lifeless; half-dead with fear.

Exardesco, ěre, arsi, arsum, *ineep. n.*, to blaze up or forth.

Exaudio, ěre, īvi or ii, itum, *a.*, to hear from afar; to heed.

Excēdo, ěre, eessi, eessum, *n.*, to depart; to withdraw.

Excīdium (*exseidium*), ii, *n.*, destruction, overthrow.

Excīdo, ěre, eīdi, —, *n.* (*cado*), to fall from, to pass away.

Excīdo, ěre, īdi, īsum, *a.* (*cædo*), to hew out, to hollow out, to cut through, to destroy.

Excio, ěre, īvi or ii, itum, *a.*, to call forth or out, to arouse, stir up, excite.

Excīpio, ěre, eēpi, ceptum, *a.* (*capio*), to receive; to entertain; to catch, to surprise; to catch wind of, detect; to take up, to reply.

Excito, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* *intens.* of *excio*, to arouse, excite.

Excitus, a, um, summoned forth; **Excītus**, a, um, aroused; both *part.* of *excio*.

Exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to cry out.

Excōlo, ěre, eōlui, cultum, *a.*, to cultivate, improve, refine.

Excūbiæ, arum, *f.* (*ex, cubo*), watches; watchers.

Excūdo, ěre, di, sum, *a.*, to strike out; to forge, to mould.

Excūtio, ěre, eussi, eussum, *a.* (*quatio*), to shake off or out; to drive away or out; (*iii. 267, 683*) to unroll, uncoil.

Exēdo, ěre, ēdi, ēsum, *a.*, to consume.

Exemptus, a, um, *part.* of *eximo*.

Exeo, ěre, ii (*īvi*), itum, *n.* and *a.*, to go (or come) forth or out; to elude, avoid.

Exerceo, ēre, ui, itum, *a.* (*areeo*), to keep busy, employ, occupy; to exercise; (*vi. 543*) to carry on; (*iv. 100*) to bring about; (*iv. 87*) to exercise (themselves) in; (*iii. 281*) to engage in; (*i. 499*) to lead; (*iv. 623*) to ply hard, to pursue; to harass, try, persecute, vex.

Exercītus, ūs, *m.*, an army, host.

Exhālo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to breathe out.

Exhaurio, ěre, hausi, haustum, *a.*, to drain to the dregs, to wear out, to endure to the end.

Exigo, ěre, ēgi, aetum, *a.* (*ago*), to drive forth or out; to pass, spend; to complete; (*iv. 476*) to weigh.

See **Exactus**.

Exigua, a, um, *adj.*, small, little, feeble; few.

Eximo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, a. (emo), to take away, remove.

Exin and **exinde**, *adv.*, thence; after that, next, then.

Exitialis, e, *adj.*, destructive, fatal, deadly.

Exitium, ii, n. (exeo), destruction, ruin; a sad end.

Exitus, ūs, m., egress; end, termination; result, event.

Exopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to long for.

Exordium, ii, n., a beginning, introduction.

Exōrior, īri, ortus, *dep.* (3. and 4. conj.), to rise, arise, spring up, appear.

Exōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to entreat, implore.

Exōsus, a, um, *part.*, hating utterly, detesting.

Expēdio, īre, īvi or ii, itum, a. (pes), to bring out; (i. 702) to serve out; to prepare, make ready; to set forth, disclose, relate; (ii. 633) expedior, I make my way out.

Expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a., to drive away, banish, expel.

Expendo, ēre, di, sum, a., to pay the penalty of, atone for.

Expērior, īri, pertus, *dep.* a., to try, make trial of, test, experience.

Expers, tis, *adj.* (pars), having no part in, free from (w. gen.).

Expleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to fill up, fill, complete, satisfy, satiate.

Explico, āre, āvi, and ui, ātum and itum, a., to unfold, describe.

Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to examine thoroughly, see well, explore.

Expōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, a., to set out, land, disembark.

Exposco, ēre, pōposci, —, a., to ask for, beg, implore.

Exprōmo, ēre, mpsi, mptum, a., to bring forth, to utter.

Expulsus, a, um, *part.* of expello.

Exquīro, ēre, sīvi, situm, a., to search (or seek) out, seek for.

Exsanguis, e, *adj.*, bloodless, pale.

Exsātūrābilis, e, *adj.*, satiable.

Exscindo, ēre, īdi, issum, a., to extirpate, destroy.

Exsecror, āri, ātus, *dep.* a., to curse.

Exsēquor, qui, eūtus, *dep.* a., to perform, to execute.

Exserto, āre, *intens.* a., to stretch out.

Exsertus, a, um, (*part.* of exsēro, ēre, rui, rtum, a.,) uncovered, bare, naked.

Exsīlium, ii, n. (ex, solum), exile, banishment; a place of exile.

Exsolvo, ēre, solvi, sōlūtum, a., to release.

Exsomnia, e, *adj.* (somnus), sleepless.

Exsors, tis, *adj.*, portionless, deprived of; poet., exempted from the ordinary distribution of the spoil by lot, as an extraordinary prize, hence distinguished, superior.

Expectātus, a, um, *part.*, long looked for, longed for.

Exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to wait, wait for, await; expect; (iv. 225) linger, delay.

Exspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to breathe out, breathe forth.

Exstinguo, ēre, nxi, nctum, a., to extinguish, destroy, annihilate.

Exsto, āre, n., to stand above, overtop.

Exstruo, ēre, xi, ctum, a., to build, build up; perf. part. as subs., an elevated place, (a raised throne.)

Exsul, ūlis, *eom.* (solum), an exile.

Exsulto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intens.* n. (salio), to spring or leap up; to exult; (iii. 557) to boil up; (v. 137) to throb.

Exsūpēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to rise above; to mount (or tower) on high; (iii. 698) to pass by.

Exsurgo, ēre, surrexi, —, n., to rise up.

Exta, ōrum, n., *the entrails*, especially the heart, lungs, liver, etc., consulted in divination.

Extemplo, adv. (tempulum, dim. of tempus), *immediately, forthwith.*

Extendo, ěre, di, tum and sum, a., *to stretch out, extend, advance.*

Exter or **Extērus**, ěra, ěrum, adj. (ex), *outward, foreign.*

Externus, a, um, adj., *foreign; as subs., a stranger.*

Exterreo, ěre, ui, ĭtum, a., *to frighten, affright, terrify, appall.*

Extorris, e, adj. (ex, terra), *banished, exiled.*

Extrā, prep. w. acc. (exterā sc. parte), *outside of, without, beyond.*

Extrēmus (and **extīmus**), a, um, adj. (sup. of exter), *last, final, extreme; (ii. 447) the extremity of; extrema, (iii. 315) extremes (of hardship and danger), (vi. 457) = death: extrema pati (i. 219), are enduring their final lot, i. e. are dead.*

Exuo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a., *to take off, put off, lay aside; to strip, lay bare.*

Exūro, ěre, ussi, ustum, a., *to burn up; to parch; to consume.*

Exūviæ, ārum, f., *spoils; relies; (ii. 473) skin, slough.*

F.

Fabŕicātor, m., *a framer, contriver.*

Fabŕicius, (Cains, Luseinns), ii. m., consul A. U. C. 472 and 476, sent as general against Pyrrhus, and noted for his frugality, moderation, and noble conduct.

Fabŕicor, āri, ātus, or **Fabŕico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to build, construct.*

Făcesso, ěre, cessi, sītum, a. (intens. of facio), *to perform zealously, to execute.*

Făcies, ěi, f., *a face, countenance,*

form, shape, image, appearance.

Făcilis, e, adj. (facio), *easy to do, easy; (ii. 646) easy to be borne, light; (iii. 621) nec visu facilis is generally translated "not to be seen without terror."*

Făcio, ěre, fĕci, factum, a. and n., *to make; to do; to execute; to offer (a sacrifice); fac, suppose, grant; facere certum, to inform; facere vela, to make sail.*

Factum, i, n. (part.), *a deed, an action.*

Fallax, ācis, adj., *deceitful.*

Fallo, ěre, fĕfelli, falsum, a., *to deceive; to beguile; prove false to, violate; to escape the notice of, be lost by, escape; to counterfeit, personate.*

Fălsus, a, um, adj. and part. (fallo), *false, delusive; feigned, pretended, counterfeit.*

Falx, eis, f., *a sickle.*

Făma, æ, f., *fame, report; reputation, renown; ill fame, infamy; (iv. 91) regard for reputation. Personified as a goddess, Fame.*

Fămes, is, f., *hunger; greed.*

Fămŭla, æ, f., *a maid-servant.*

Fămŭlus, i, m., *a male-servant; a slave, an attendant.*

Fandi, gerund of *for.*

Fandum, i, n. of *fandus*, a, um, (i. 543) *right, (= fas).*

Far, farris, n., *corn or grain; coarse meal.*

Fas, n. ind. (for), *divine law, (vi. 438) the law of heaven; duty; destiny; right, what is permitted or lawful; (iii. 55) fas omne, "all duty." "every tie that men hold sacred."*

Fascis, is, m., *a bundle; plu., the fascēs, bundles of rods with an axe in the middle, carried by lictors before the highest magistrates of Rome.*

Fastigium, ii, n., *the top of a building, summit, peak of a roof; (ii. 302) slope, ridge; (ii. 444) battlement; (i. 342) summa fas-*

- tigia, *the main heads of the story.*
- Fastus**, ūs, *m.*, *contumely, haughtiness, arrogance.*
- Fātalīs**, e, *adj.*, *destined by fate, fated; fateful, big with fate or destiny.*
- Fāteor**, ēri, *fassus*, *dep. a.*, *to confess; to declare.*
- Fātigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (obs. *fatim* (sufficiently), *ago*), *to weary, tire, harass, disturb, arouse.*
- Fātisco**, ěre, *a.*, *to gape open.*
- Fātum**, i, *n.* (for), *an oracle, decree; fate, destiny.*
- Fauces**, ium, *f.*, *the throat, the jaws.*
- Fāveo**, ēre, fāvi, *fautum*, *n.*, *to favor, be friendly, applaud; in religious rites, ore favete (or favete linguis), 'favor ye with the mouth,' i. e. observe a solemn silence.*
- Fāvilla**, æ, *f.*, *ashes, embers; cinders.*
- Fāvor**, ōris, *m.*, *favor, good-will.*
- Fax**, fācis, *f.*, *a torch; fire-brand; fiery train.*
- Fēcundus**, a, um, *adj.*, *fruitful.*
- Fēlix**, īcis, *adj.*, *happy; favorable, auspicious; (vi. 230) fruitful.*
- Fēmīna**, æ, *f.*, *a woman, a female.*
- Fēmīneus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of a woman or women.*
- Fēnēstra**, æ, *f.*, *a window; an opening. (Fr. fenêtre; Germ. Fenster.)*
- Fēra**, æ, *f.*, *a wild beast; (iv. 551), "some wild creature."*
- Fērālīs**, e, *adj.*, *funereal, mournful.*
- Fēre**, *adv.*, *nearly, almost; quite, just; generally.*
- Fērētrum**, i, *n.* (fero), *a bier.*
- Fērīnus**, a, um, *adj.* (ferus), *of wild beasts; ferina, (sc. caro), æ, venison.*
- Fērio**, īre, *a.*, *to strike; cut; slay.*
- Fēro**, ferre, tūli, lātum, *a.*, *to bear, carry, move, bear along, waft; endure; bring; lead, direct; offer, present, (iii. 529) grant; extol; yield, produce; relate, report; bear or take away, carry off; plunder; obtain; (ii. 34) impel, direct; (vi. 675) prompt; se ferre, to bear, betake, or present one's self, advance, (vi. 241) to rise; to boast; ventus ferens, 'a carrying wind,' a fair wind.*
- Fērox**, ōcis, *adj.*, *wild, fierce, savage, bold, warlike.*
- Ferrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *iron-shod.*
- Ferreus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of iron, iron.*
- Ferrūgīneus**, a, um, *adj.*, *iron-gray, dusky, murky, lurid.*
- Ferrum**, i, *n.*, *iron; meton., a sword, an axe, the head or point of a spear.*
- Fērus**, a, um, *adj.*, *wild, savage, fierce, cruel.*
- Fērus**, i, *m.* *a wild creature, a beast; (v. 818) a steed, fiery courser.*
- Ferveo**, ēre, bui, or **fervo**, ěre, *vi.*, *n.*, *to boil, to glow, to be animated; fervet opus, the work glows, i. e. goes briskly on.*
- Fessus**, a, um, *part.*, *wearied, weary, fatigued.*
- Festino**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. and n.*, *to hasten, hasten to perform.*
- Festus**, a, um, *adj.*, *festal, festive.*
- Fētus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pregnant; teeming with, full of.*
- Fētus**, ūs, *m.*, *offspring, young; a shoot, shoots, or branch.*
- Fibra**, æ, *f.*, *a fibre; entrails.*
- Fibūla**, æ, *f.*, *a clasp; pin.*
- Fictus**, a, um, *part.* (fingo), *feigned, false. Fictum*, i, *n.*, *falsehood.*
- Fīdēna**, æ, *f.*, (or Fīdenæ, arum), *a town of the Sabines.*
- Fīdens**, entis, *part.*, *confident, bold.*
- Fīdes**, ěi, *f.*, *confidence in any person or thing; faith; trust; belief; truth; personified as a goddess, Faith.*
- Fīdes**, is, mostly plur., **fīdes**, ium, *f.*, *a string, a lyre.*
- Fīdo**, ěre, fīsus, *n.*, *to put confidence in, trust; to dare, venture.*

Fidūcia, æ, *f.*, confidence, reliance.
Fidus, a, um, *adj.*, faithful, trusty, trustworthy; safe; (ii. 377) reassuring; satisfactory.
Figo, ěre, xi, xum, *a.*, to fix; fasten; fasten or hang up; transfix, pierce; w. oscula, to imprint; w. vestigia, to plant one's footsteps, i. e. to move on; w. leges, to set up (i. e. to make) laws.
Fīgūra, æ, *f.* (fingo), form.
Fīlius, ii, *m.*, a son; pl. children.
Filum, i, *n.*, a thread.
Fīmus, i, *m.*, dung, mire.
Findo, ěre, fīdi, fissum, *a.*, to cleave; to divide.
Fingo, ěre, finxi, fictum, *a.*, to form, shape; make; mould, arrange, adjust; imagine; feign.
Finis, is, *m.* (rar. *f.*), a boundary, limit; end; plur. borders; country, land, within certain boundaries.
Finītīmus, a, um, *adj.*, neighboring; plur. neighboring people, neighbors.
Fio, fīēri, factus sum, *n.*, to become; to happen. As pass. of facio, to be made.
Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to confirm, strengthen, encourage, support.
Firmus, a, um, *adj.*, strong, solid, stout, steadfast.
Fissilis, e, *adj.* (findo), that may be split, fissile.
Fixus, a, um, *part.* of figo.
Flāgellum, i, *n.*, a scourge.
Flāgīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to demand, to insist upon knowing.
Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to burn, blaze; glow.
Flāmen, īnis, *n.*, a blast, gale.
Flamma, æ, *f.*, a flame, blaze; fire; conflagration; light; torch: the flame or fire of love or any passion; passion.
Flammo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to inflame, set on fire.
Flātus, ūs, *m.* (flo), a blast.
Flāvens, entis, *part.* of flavco, to be yellow, golden.

Flāvus, a, um, *adj.*, golden yellow, light yellow, fluxen-colored.
Flecto, ěre, xi, xum, *a.*, to bend, turn, guide.
Fleo, ěre, ēvi, ētum, *n.* and *a.*, to weep, bewail, lament.
Flētus, ūs, *m.*, weeping, lamentation, tears; a tearful appeal.
Flexilis, e, *adj.*, pliant, flexible.
Flōreo, ěre, ui, *n.*, to bloom.
Flōreus, a, um, *adj.*, flowery.
Flōs, ōris, *m.*, a flower, blossom.
Fluctuo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to fluctuate, waver, toss like waves.
Fluctus, ūs, *m.* (fluo), a wave, billow, surge.
Fluentum, i, *n.*, a stream, flood.
Fluīdus, a, um, *adj.*, flowing.
Fluīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intens. n.*, to float.
Flūmen, īnis, *n.*, a stream, flood, river.
Fluo, ěre, xi, xum, *n.*, to flow, stream; drop, drip; glide away, vanish.
Flūvialis, e, *adj.*, of a river.
Flūvius, ii, *m.*, a river.
Fōcus, i, *m.*, a hearth; meton. home.
Fōdio, ěre, fōdi, fossum, *a.*, to dig, pierce, stab.
Fōdē, *adv.*, foully, basely.
Fōdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to make foul, pollute, contaminate, disfigure, violate, wound.
Fōdus, a, um, *adj.*, foul, loathsome.
Fōdus, ěris, *n.*, a league, treaty, truce, alliance, contract, law, rule.
Fōlium, ii, *n.*, a leaf.
Fōmes, ītis, kindling-wood, chips, tinder, fuel.
Fons, fontis, *m.*, a fountain, spring, water.
For, fāri, fātus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, to speak, say, tell, utter.
Fōre = *futurus esse*; **fōrem** = *essem*.
Fōris, is, *f.*, a door, gate; plur. sometimes of the two folds of a door, a double door.

Forma, æ, *f.*, *form, shape, image; appearance; beauty; kind; (vi. 615) form or lot (of penal suffering).*

Formica, æ, *f.*, *an ant.*

Formido, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to dread.*

Formido, īnis, *f.*, *terror, dread.*

Fornix, īcis, *m.*, *an arch, vault.*

Fors, *abl. forte, (fero.) used only in nom. and abl. sing., chance; adv. fors, perchance, perhaps; forte, by chance.*

Forsan, or uncontracted **forsitan**, *adv. (fors sitan). perhaps, possibly.*

Fortis, e, *adj. (fero), brave, bold, strong, stout.*

Fortūna, æ, *f. (fors), fortune, fate, lot; good fortune, misfortune; personified as a goddess, Fortune.*

Fortūnātus, a, um, *part., fortunate, happy, blessed.*

Fōrum, i, *n.*, *a market-place; a forum; a court.*

Fōrus, i, *m.*, *hatches, gangways.*

Fōveo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *a.*, *to keep warm, to cherish, caress, fondle.*

Fractus, a, um, *part. (frango), broken, disheartened, feeble.*

Frāgor, ōris, *m.*, *crash, din, uproar.*

Fragrans, antis, *part. (fragro), fragrant.*

Frango, ēre, frēgi, fraetum, *a.*, *to break, break or dash to pieces; break off.*

Frāter, tris, *m.*, *a brother.*

Frāternus, a, um, *adj., fraternal, of a brother, brotherly.*

Fraudo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to cheat, defraud.*

Fraus, dis, *f.*, *deceit, deception, treachery, fraud.*

Fraxīneus, a, um, *adj., of ash-wood, ashen.*

Frēmītus, ūs, *m.*, *din, shouting.*

Frēmo, ēre, ūi, ītum, *n.*, *to roar, murmur; rage; shout, cry aloud; applaud; ring, resound.*

Frēno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to bridle, curb, rein in, restrain.*

Frēnum, i, *n.*, *a bit, curb, bridle.*

Frēquens, entis, *adj., frequent, crowded, in crowds, in throngs.*

Frēquento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to haunt, frequent.*

Frētum, i, *n.*, *a strait; the sea.*

Frētus, a, um, *adj., relying on.*

Frigeo, ēre, *n.*, *to be cold, stiff with cold, torpid.*

Frigidus, a, um, *adj., cold, chill.*

Frigus, ōris, *n.*, *cold, cold weather, chilling fear.*

Frondens, entis, *part. (frondeo), having leaves, leafy.*

Frondesco, ēre, *incept. n.*, *to put forth leaves, shoot out, burgeon.*

Frondeus, a, um, *adj., leafy.*

Frondōsus, a, um, *adj., leafy.*

Frons, frondis, *f.*, *leaves, foliage; a leafy branch or bough; a wreath, chaplet.*

Frons, frontis, *f.*, *the forehead, brow; the front of anything, (v. 158) a prow.*

Frūmentum, i, *n.*, *corn, grain.*

Fruor, frui, fructus and frūitus, *dep.*, *to enjoy.*

Frustrā, *adv.*, *in vain, to no purpose, idly.*

Frustror, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, *to disappoint, mock, flout.*

Frustum, i, *n. (frango), a bit, piece of food.*

Frux, frūgis, generally plur. **frūges**, um, *f. (fruor), fruits of the earth; grain; meal.*

Fūcus, i, *m.*, *a drone.*

Fūga, æ, *f.*, *flight; exile; swift course.*

Fūgio, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum, *a. and n.*, *to flee; flee away; recede; avoid, shun, escape.*

Fūgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to put to flight, rout, chase away.*

Fulcio, īre, fulsi, fultum, *a.*, *to prop up, support, uphold.*

Fulcrum, i, *n.*, *a prop; the foot or post of a couch.*

Fulgeo, ēre, fulsi. (also poet. **fulgo**, ēre), *n.*, *to flash, lighten, glitter, gleam, shine.*

Fulgor, ōris, *m.*, *gleam, brightness, brilliancy.*

Fulmen, īnis, *n.* (contr. from fulgimen), *lightning; a thunder-bolt.*

Fulmineus, a, um, *adj.*, *flashing like lightning.*

Fulvus, a, um, *adj.*, *yellow, tawny.*

Fūmeus, a, um, *adv.*, *smoky.*

Fūmo, āre, *n.*, *to smoke.*

Fūmus, i, *m.*, *smoke.*

Fūnāle, is, *adj.* (funis), *a taper (a cord dipped in wax).*

Fundāmentum, i, *n.*, *a foundation.*

Funditus, *adv.* (fundus), *from the very bottom, entirely, utterly.*

Fundo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (fundus), *to lay the foundations of, found; to moor; to establish.*

Fundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, *a.*, *to pour out or forth; scatter, disperse; prostrate, bring down; put to rout; (iii. 152) se fundebat = was pouring her beams. See Fusus.*

Fundus, i, *m.*, *the bottom of anything; a gulf.*

Fūnereus, a, um, *adj.*, *funeral.*

Fungor, fungi, functus, *dep.*, *to occupy one's self with, perform, discharge.*

Fūnis, is, *m.*, *a rope, cable.*

Fūnus, ēris, *n.*, *funeral rites, a funeral procession; a dead body; corpse; death; murder; disaster.*

Fūriæ, ārum, *f.*, *rage, madness, frenzy; the Furies, avenging deities, personifications of curses. Their names were Tisiphōnē, Alectō, and Mēgæra.*

Fūribundus, a, um, *adj.*, *frantic.*

Fūrio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to mad-den.*

Fūro, ēre, ui, *n.*, *to rage, rare, be mad, be furious; to be inspired.*

Fūror, ōris, *madness, rage, frenzy, fierce passion.*

Fūror, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* (fur, a thief), *to steal away, withdraw.*

Furtim, *adv.*, *by stealth.*

Furtivus, a, um, *adj.*, *stolen, secret.*

Furtum, i, *n.*, *theft; stealth; deceit, cheat.*

Fūsus, a, um, *part.*, *outpoured; spread out, extended, stretched out.*

G.

Gābii, ōrum, *m.*, *an old city of Latium.*

Gætūlus, a, um, *adj.*, *Gætulian, of the Gætūli in N. Africa.*

Gālea, æ, *f.*, *a helmet (of leather).*

Gallus, i, *m.*, *a Gaul.*

Gānŷmēdēs, is, *m.*, *the cupbearer of Jupiter.*

Gārāmantes, um, *m., plur.*, *a people in the interior of Africa.*

Gārāmantis, īdis, *adj.*, *Garamanian.*

Gaudeo, ēre, gāvīsus sum, *semi-dep. n.*, *to rejoice, delight in.*

Gaudium, ii, *n.*, *joy, delight.*

Gāza, æ, *f.*, *wealth, riches.*

Gēla, æ, *f.*, *a town in Sicily, on the river Gela.*

Gēlīdus, a, um, *adj.*, *cold, icy.*

Gēlōus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Gela.*

Gēmīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *twin; double, two-fold; two.*

Gēmītus, ūs, *m.*, *a groan, sigh, moaning; roaring.*

Gemma, æ, *f.*, *a precious stone, gem.*

Gēmo, ēre, ui, ītum, *n.* and *a.*, *to groan, sigh, bemoan.*

Gēna, æ, *f.*, *the cheek.*

Gēner, ēri, *m.*, *a son-in-law.*

Gēnērātor, ōris, *m.*, *a breeder.*

Gēnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (gen-), *to beget; generatus w. abl., sprung from.*

Gēnētrix, icis, *f.*, *a mother.*

Gēniālis, e, *adj.* (Genius), *of or agreeable to one's Genius; festive; banqueting.*

Gēnītor, ōris, *m.*, *a father, sire.*

Gēnītus, a, um, *part.* of gigno, *born of; son.*

Gēnius, ii, *m.*, *a Genius, tutelar deity, divine guardian.*

Gens, gentis, *f.* (gen-), *a clan, race, nation, people; descendant.*

Gěnu, ūs, n., a knee.

Gēnus, ěris, n., birth, descent; a race, stock; a descendant; offspring; a kind; (iii. 86) a nation.

Germānus, i, m., a full or own brother; germāna, æ, f., an own sister.

Gěro, ěre, gessi, gestum, a., to carry, bear, wear; put on; have (with or on); w. bellum, to wage.

Gěryōn, ōnis, m., a king of Spain, with three heads, or three bodies joined in one.

Gestāmen, ĩnis, n., something carried, a burden; g. Abautis, once wielded by mighty Abas.

Gesto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (intens. of gero), to bear, wear, carry.

Gětĭcus, a, um, adj., Getan, of the Getæ, a Thracian tribe on the Danube; poet. for Thraecian.

Gigno, ěre, gēnui, gēnĭtum, a., to beget, bear, give birth.

Glăciālis, e, adj., icy, frozen.

Glăcies, ěi, f., ice.

Glaucus, a, um, adj., dull-green.

Glaucus, i, m., (1.) a fisherman who was made a sea god; (2.) the leader of the Lycian auxiliaries of Priam.

Glēba, æ, f., the soil.

Glōbus, i, m., a ball, orb, globe.

Glōmĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to roll up into a heap, gather, collect; pass. as middle, to form a eirele, flock together, throng.

Glōria, æ, f., fame, renown, glory; thirst for glory.

Gnātus = natus, a son.

Gnōsius, a, um, adj., Gnolian, of Gnusus, the old capital of Crete; part., Cretan.

Gorgo (Gorgon), ōnis, f., a Gorgon. Hesiod mentions three, Stheno, Euryāle, Medūsa.

Gracchus, i, m., a Roman family in the gens Sempronia.

Grăcilis, e, adj., slender.

Grădior, di, gressus sum, dep. n., to walk, go, move; (iii. 664) stalk.

Grădivus, i, m., an epithet of Mars,

from his impetuous stride in battle.

Grădus, ūs, m., a step.

Grăii, ōrum, m. (dissyl.), the Greeks.

Grăius, a, um, adj. (dissyl., pr. Gra-yus), Greek, Greeian; subs., a Greek.

Grăjügĕna, æ, m. (Graius, gen-), plur. the sons of the Greeks.

Grāmen, ĩnis, n., grass, an herb.

Grāmĭneus, a, um, adj., grassy.

Grandævus, a, um, adj., aged.

Grandis, e, adj., large.

Grando, ĩnis, f., hail.

Grătes, tĭbus, f. plur., thanks, requital.

Grătia, æ, f., grace, charm; favor; love; pleasure in; thanks, gratitude for.

Grător, āri, ātus sum, dep. n., to congratulate, wish one joy.

Grătus, a, um, adj., acceptable, grateful, welcome, dear; lovely.

Grăveōlens, entis, adj., ill-smelling, noisome.

Grăvidus, a, um, adj., teeming with.

Grăvis, e, adj., heavy; ponderous; massy; laden; (i. 274, vi. 516) pregnant; burdened; burdensome, oppressive, serious, grievous; venerable; (v. 437) = firm; (v. 387) w. castigat, gravely, heavily ehides.

Grăvĭter, adv., heavily, weightily; with dignity, strongly, deeply, grievously, harshly, dismally.

Grăvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to weigh down.

Grĕmium, ii, n., a lap; bosom.

Gressus, a, um, part. of gradior.

Gressus, ūs, m., a step; gait.

Grex, grĕgis, m., a flock, herd.

Grŷnĕus, a, um, adj., Grynĕan, an epithet of Apollo, from Grynĕa, an Æolian city in Asia Minor, where he had an oracle and temple.

Gŷbernăcŷlum, i, n., helm, rudder.

Gŷbernător, oris, m., helmsman, pilot.

Gurges, ĭtis, *m.*, a whirlpool, gulf, abyss, stream, flood, sea.

Gusto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to taste.

Gutta, æ, *f.*, a drop.

Guttur, ūris, *n.*, the throat.

Gyāros, i, *f.*, one of the Cyclādes.

Gyas, æ, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Gýrus, i, *m.*, a circle.

H.

Hābēna, æ, *f.* (habeo), plur. *reins*.

Hābeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *a.*, to have, hold, possess, keep, regard, consider.

Hābilis, e, *adj.*, handy; well-shaped.

Hābĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to inhabit, dwell, live.

Hābĭtus, ūs, *m.*, garb, dress, mien.

Hac, *adv.* (sc. parte or via), this way, on this side, here.

Hactēnus, *adv.* (tenus), thus far.

Hæreo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, *n.*, to hang, stick, cling, adhere, hang on, be fastened to; hold fast, remain, remain fixed (or steadfast in); (iv. 614) to be fixed; to linger; stick fast; stand fixed, be embarrassed, (iii. 597) pause.

Hālĭtus, ūs, *m.*, breath; exhalation.

Hālo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to breathe, to be fragrant.

Hammōn, ōnis, *m.*, Ammon, a Libyan god whom the Romans identified with Jupiter.

Hāmus, i, *m.*, a hook.

Harpālŷce, es, *f.*, a Thracian princess.

Harpŷia, æ, *f.*, a harpy; they were Aēllo, Ocypēte, and Celæno, foul-winged monsters, with maidens' faces and the bodies of birds.

Hasta, æ, *f.*, a spear, lance.

Hastile, is, *n.*, (iii. 23) a spear-shaft, i. e. spear-like wand; a spear.

Haud (haut), *adv.*, not; by no means.

Haurio, ĭre, si, stum, *a.*, to drink,

drink in, drain, drink one's fill of, exhaust; (v. 137) thrill through.

Hēbeo, ēre, *n.*, to be sluggish, run dull.

Hēbēto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to blunt, dull, dim.

Hebrus, i, *m.*, a river of Thrace.

Hēcātē, ēs, *f.*, a goddess of the lower world.

Hector, ōris, *m.*, a Trojan hero, son of Priam and husband of Andromache.

Hectōreus, a, um, *adj.*, of Hector.

Hēcūba, æ, *f.*, wife of Priam.

Hei, *int.*, ah! alas! woe!

Heia (eia), *int.* (dissyl.), on! ho! away!

Hēlēna, æ, *f.*, Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelāus, carried to Troy by Paris.

Hēlēnus, i, *m.*, a son of Priam.

Hēlōrus, i, *m.*, a river of Sicily.

Hēlŷmus, i, *m.*, a Sicilian.

Herba, æ, *f.*, grass; a plant.

Hercūles, is, *m.*, a son of Jupiter and Alcmēne, famed for his twelve labors.

Hercūleus, a, um, *adj.*, Herculean.

Hēres, ēdis, *m.*, an heir.

Hermiōnē, ēs, *f.*, daughter of Menelāus and Helen, (hence grand-daughter of Leda,) wife of Pyrrhus and afterward of Orestes.

Hērōs, ōis, *m.*, a hero.

Hērus, i, *m.*, a master, lord.

Hespēria, æ, *f.* (the western land), a name given by the Greek poets to Italy.

Hespērĭdes, um, *f.* (the Western Maidens), three nymphs who had charge of the garden where grew the golden apples.

Hespērius, a, um, *adj.*, Hesperian.

Heu, *int.*, ah! oh! alas!

Heus, *int.*, ho!

Hiātus, ūs, *m.*, an aperture, open mouth.

Hiberna, ōrum, *n.* (sc. tempora), winters.

Hibernus, a, um, *adj.*, wintry, winter, (iv. 143) 'his winter abode'; stormy, tempestuous.

Hic, hæc, hoc, *dem. pro.*, this; after ille, the latter; hic — hic, this — that. Sometimes used w. a noun instead of the *adv.* here or hither.

Hic, *adv.*, here, in this place, in this matter, on this occasion, here-upon.

Hiemps (hiems), hiëmis, *f.*, winter; storm, tempest.

Hinc, *adv.*, from this place; hence; from (or on) this side; from this source; from this time; hinc — hinc, on this side, on that side.

Hio, âre, âvi, âtum, *n.*, to open one's mouth.

Hippocōon, ontis, *m.*, a Trojan.

Hisco, ěre, *insep.* (hio), to stammer.

Hōdie, *adv.* (hoc die), to-day.

Hōmo, ĩnis, *e.*, a human being, a man.

Hōnos (honor), ōris, *m.*, honor, renown, reward, prize, sacrifice, offering, thanksgiving, (v. 601) an honored observance or custom, (i. 591) grace, lustre; (vi. 333) the honor due to death = burial.

Hōnōrātus, a, um, *part.*, honored.

Hōra, æ, *f.*, an hour; plur. personified, the Hours.

Horrendus, a, um, *part.*, dreadful, terrible, fearful.

Horrens, entis, *part.*, bristling, rough, shaggy; awful.

Horreo, ěre, *n.* and *a.*, to bristle, shudder, shudder at.

Horresco, ěre, horrui, *insep. n.* and *a.*, to shudder, shudder at, dread.

Horridus, a, um, *adj.*, bristly, rough, shaggy; grim; dreadful.

Horrifico, âre, âvi, âtum, *a.*, to terrify.

Horrificus, a, um, *adj.*, fearful, frightful.

Horrisōnus, a, um, *adj.*, horror-sounding.

Horror, ōris, *m.*, horror, dread, alarm; a shudder.

Hortātor, ōris, *m.*, an instigator.

Hortor, âri, âtus, *dep. a.*, to exhort, advise, encourage.

Hospes, ĩtis, *m.*, a guest, a host, a stranger.

Hospitium, ii, *n.*, hospitality; hospitable reception, welcome; (iii. 15) guest-land, a place united to another by reciprocal obligations of hospitality.

Hospitus, a, um, *adj.*, strange, hospitable.

Hostia, æ, *f.*, a victim, sacrifice.

Hostilis, e, *adj.*, of an enemy.

Hostis, is, *com.*, an enemy. (Syn. Inimicus, a private enemy; hostis, an enemy of the state.)

Huc, *adv.* (hic), hither, to this place; into this; so far; huc illuc, hither and thither.

Hūmanus, a, um, *adj.*, of men, human.

Hūmecto, âre, âvi, âtum, *a.*, to moisten, bedew.

Hūmens, entis, *part.* of humeo, ěre, damp, humid.

Hūmērus, i, *m.*, a shoulder.

Hūmīdus, a, um, *adj.*, damp, moist, dewy, vapory, liquid.

Hūmīlis, e, *adj.*, low, low-lying.

Hūmo, âre, âvi, âtum, *a.*, to bury.

Hūmus, i, *m.*, the ground; humi, locative, on the ground.

Hŷades, um, *f. plur.*, the seven stars in the head of Taurus. When rising simultaneously with the sun, this constellation announced rainy weather.

Hŷdra, æ, *f.*, a hydra, a water-serpent.

Hŷmēnæus, i, *m.*, Hymen, the god of marriage; marriage, nuptials, nuptial rites.

Hŷpānis, is, *m.*, a Trojan.

Hŷrcānus, a, um, Hyrcanian, of the Hyrcani, who dwelt S. E. of the Caspian.

Hŷrtācīdes, æ, *m.*, son of Hyrtæus.

I.

Iarbas, æ, *m.*, a king of Mauretania, and unsuccessful suitor of Dido.

Īāsīdes, æ, *m.*, a descendant of *Iasius*.

Īāsīus, ii, *m.*, son of Jupiter and Electra, and brother of Dardānus.

Iaspis, īdis, *f.*, *jasper*.

Ībi, *adv.* (is), *there, in that place; thereupon.*

Ībidem, *adv.*, *in the same place; in that very place.*

Īcārus, i, *m.*, a son of Dædālus, who, flying with his father from Crete, fell into the Icarian sea.

Īco, ěre, īci, ictum, *a.*, *to strike, smite.*

Ictus, ūs, *m.*, *a blow, stroke, thrust.*

Īda, æ, *f.*, a mountain near Troy.

Īdæus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Ida, Idæan.*

Īdæus, i, *m.*, a charioteer of Priam.

Īdālia, æ, *f.*, and **Īdālium**, ii, *n.*, a mountain, city, and grove in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

Īdālius, a, um, *adj.*, *Idalian.*

Idcirco, *adv.*, *on that account, therefore.*

Īdem, eādem, ĭdem, *dem. pro.*, *the same; he also; at the same time he; and yet he.*

Īdeo, *adv.*, *on that account, therefore.*

Īdōmēneus, ei, *m.*, king of Crete (iii. 122 n).

Īgītūr, *conj.*, *then, therefore.*

Ignārus, a, um, *adj.*, *ignorant, unacquainted with, not knowing, unaware.*

Ignāvus, a, um, *adj.*, *idle, lazy.*

Igneus, a, um, *adj.*, *fiery.*

Ignis, is, *m.*, *fire, flame, lightning.*

Ignōbīlis, e, *adj.*, *undistinguished, common.*

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to be ignorant of, not to understand.*

gnōtus, a, um, *adj.*, *unknown, strange; a stranger.*

Īlex, īcis, *f.*, *the ilex, holm-oak.*

Īlia, æ, *f.*, mother of Romulus (i. 274 n).

Īliācus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Ilium, Ilian.*

Īlias, ādis, *f.*, *an Ilian (or Trojan) woman.*

Īlicet, *adv.* (ire-licet, [you] may go), *forthwith, instantly, immediately.*

Īliōnē, ēs, *f.*, a daughter of Priam.

Īliōneus, ei, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Īlium, ii, *n.*, a name of Troy.

Īlius, a, um, *adj.*, *Ilian, Trojan.*

Illābor, bi, psus, *dep. n.*, *to glide into.*

Illætābīlis, e, *adj.*, *joyless.*

Ille, a, ud, *dem. pro.*, *that; that one, he, she, it; that great; that famous; the same man, the one; w. hic, the former.*

Illic, *adv.*, *there, in that place.*

Illido, ěre, īsi, īsum, *a.*, *to dash against, drive into.*

Illinc, *adv.*, *thence; from that side.*

Illuc, *adv.*, *thither; to that place.*

Illūdo, ěre, si, sum, *a.* and *n.*, *to mock (or jeer) at, insult, deride.*

Illustris, e, *adj* (in, lux), *glorious, illustrious.*

Illūvies, ēi, *f.*, *filth.*

Illyricus, a, um, *adj.*, *Illyrian, of Illyricum, on the E. coast of the Adriatic.*

Īlus, i, *m.*, son of Tros, and king of Troy from him called Ilium; (2.) an early surname of Ascanius.

Īmāgo, īnis, *f.*, *an image, likeness; shade, apparition; form, shape, appearance, sight.*

Imbellis, e, *adj.* (bellum), *unwarlike, feeble.*

Imber, bris, *m.*, *a rain-storm, shower; rain-cloud; (i. 743) water; (i. 123) flood.*

Īmītābīlis, e, *adj.*, *imitable.*

Īmītor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, *to imitate.*

Immānis, e, *adj.* (ma-), *huge, vast,*

monstrous, wild; fierce, savage, dreadful, horrid.

Immēmōr, ōris, *adj.*, *unmindful, forgetful, thoughtless.*

Immensus, a, um, *adj.*, *measureless, boundless, huge, vast, monstrous.*

Immergo, ēre, si, sum, a., *to plunge in, sink in.*

Immēritus, a, um, *adj.*, *undeserving* (such a fate, iii. 2).

Immīneo, ēre, u., *to hang over.*

Immisceo, ēre, scui, xtum or stum, a., *to mingle with, mix with.*

Immitis, e, *adj.*, *merciless, cruel.*

Immitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a., *to send to or into; to let in, admit; w. sese, to dash into; w. habenas, to loosen; (vi. 1) 'and gives his fleet the rein'; jugis immisissis, let loose, darting; barba immisissa, let grow, long, hanging down.*

Immo (imo), *adv.* (inus), *nay rather.*

Immortalis, e, *adj.*, *undying, imperishable.*

Immōtus, a, um, *adj.*, *unmored, immovable, motionless.*

Immūgio, īre, īvi or ii, n., *to bel-low in.*

Immundus, a, um, *adj.*, *foul, filthy.*

Impar, āris, *adj.*, *unequal; an unequal match for.*

Impedio, īre, īvi or ii, itum, a. (in, pes), *to entangle, encircle, involve, impede.*

Impello, ēre, pūli, pul um, a., *to push against, strike, drive, push on, set in motion, urge on, impel, overthrow; w. remos, ply.*

Impērium, ii, u., *command, authority, empire, sovereignty, reign, dominion.*

Impēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to command.*

Impētus, ūs, m., *violent impulse; act of violence; attack; impetus.*

Impiger, gra, grum, *adj.* (piger), *not slothful, quick.*

Impingo, ēre, pēgi, pactum, a., *to dash against.*

Impius, a, um, *adj.*, *impious, unnatural, undutiful, unhallowed.*

Implacātus, a, um, *adj.*, *insatiate.*

Impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., *to fill, fill up (or full), satisfy.*

Implico, āre, ui or āvi, itum or ātum, a., *to enfold, entwine, (ii. 552) grasp, (i. 660) entwine, i. e. infuse.*

Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to pray for, beg for, beseech.*

Impōno, ēre, sni, sītum, a., *to place upon, place over, impose, prescribe.*

Imprēcōr, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, *to imprecate, pray for, invoke.*

Imprīmo, ēre, pressi, pressum, a. (premo), *to press to (or into); to engrave, enshrine.*

Imprōbus, a, um, *adj.*, *immoderate, wicked, malicious, vile, cruel, importunate, insatiate, unconsoling; (v. 397) 'yon braggart.'*

Imprōvidus, a, um, *adj.*, *unforeseeing, thoughtless, blind, unwary.*

Imprōvisus, a, um, *adj.*, *unforeseen, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.*

Impūbes, ēris or is, *adj.*, *youthful, beardless.*

Impūne, *adv.* (in, poena), *without punishment, with impunity.*

Imus, *adj.*, see **Infērus**.

In, w. abl., *in, on, upon, among, at; in the case of, in relation to, by way of; w. acc., into, to, towards, against, on, upon, for, among, in anticipation of, w. morem, according to; in caput, headlong.*

Ināmābilis, e, *adj.* (āmo), *unlovely.*

Inānis, e, *adj.*, *empty, vain, idle, unreal, unavailing, brief.*

Incānus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite gray, hoary.*

Incassum, *adv.* (cassus), *in vain.*

Incautus, a, um, *adj.*, *off one's guard.*

Incēdo, ēre, essi, essum, n. and a., *to go, walk, move along, advance or march (in a stately, dignified way); (i. 46) walk majestic.*

Incendium, ii, n., *fire, conflagration, flame; met., fire-brand, torch.*

Incendo, ěre, di, sum, a., *to burn, inflame, kindle, set fire to, light; excite.*

Inceptum, i, n. (incipio), *a beginning, attempt, undertaking.*

Incertus, a, um, adj., *uncertain, doubtful; dim; (iii. 203) obscured; (ii. 224) ill-aimed.*

Incessus, ūs, m., *gait.*

Incesto, āre, a., *to pollute.*

Inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to begin; to erect.*

Incido, ěre, eīdi, cāsum, n. (cado), *to fall upon.*

Incido, ěre, eīdi, cīsum, a. (cædo), *to cut.*

Incipio, ěre, eēpi, ceptum, a. and n., *to begin, undertake, essay.*

Inclēmentia, æ, f., *severity.*

Inclūdo, ěre, si, sum, a. (claudo), *to shut up or in, enclose.*

Inclūtus, a, um, adj., *renowned.*

Incognitus, a, um, adj., *unknown.*

Incōlo, ěre, ui, ultum, a. and n., *to inhabit, dwell.*

Incōlūmis, e, adj., *unharméd, uninjured, unimpaired.*

Incōmītātus, a, um, adj., *unaccompanied, unattended.*

Inconcessus, a, um, adj., *unpermitted.*

Inconsultus, a, um, adj., *without counsel, without advice.*

Incrēdibilis, e, adj., *incredible.*

Incrēpito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. a., *to chide; (i. 738) challenge, bid be quick.*

Incrēpo, āre, ui, ĭtum, (rar. āvi, ātum,) a. and n., *to challenge, chide, blame.*

Incresco, ěre, ēvi, n., *to grow up, shoot up.*

Incūbo, āre, ui (āvi), ĭtum (ātum), n., *to brood over.*

Incultus, a, um, adj., *uncultivated, neglected, disordered.*

Incumbo, ěre, eūbui, eūbitum, n., *to lay one's self upon, lie upon, lean upon or over; overhang; fall*

on; lend one's weight; bend one's self to any work, ply one's work.

Incurro, ěre, eurri (cūcurri), cursum, n., *to run into, rush against, attack.*

Incurvo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., *to bend.*

Incūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (causa), *to accuse, upbraid.*

Incūtio, ěre, cussi, cussum, a. (quatio), *to strike or throw into.*

Indāgo, ĭnis, f., *an encircling, enclosure; a method of hunting by stopping up the outlets of the woods with nets, men, and dogs.*

Inde, adv. (is, de), *from that place (or quarter), thence; after that, then; from that time.*

Indēbitus, a, um, adj., *undue, unowed.*

Indeprensus, a, um, adj., *undiscovered, without solution.*

Indi, ōrum, m., *the Indians.*

Indīcium, ii, n. (index), *a disclosure, information, testimony.*

Indico, ěre, xi, etum, a., *to proclaim, appoint, order.*

Indignor, āri, ātus, dep. a., *to be indignant at any thing, to fret, mourn.*

Indignus, a, um, adj., *unworthy, undeserved, cruel.*

Indōmītus, a, um, adj., *unquelled, ungovernable, unrestrained.*

Indūco, ěre, xi, etum, a., *to draw on, put on, incite, induce.*

Indulgeo, ěre, si, tum, n. and a. (dulcis), *to indulge in, give way to, yield to.*

Induo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a., *to put on, clothe, deck; indūtus, clad.*

Īneluctābilis, e, adj., *inevitable.*

Īneo, ĭri, ĭvi or ii, ĭtum, n. and a., *to go into, enter, enter upon, begin.*

Īnermis, e, adj. (arma), *unarmed.*

Īners, ertis, adj. (ars), *unskilled, sluggish, unwarlike, timid, helpless.*

Īnexpertus, a, um, adj., *untried.*

Īnextricābilis, e, adj., *inextricable.*

Infābricātus, a, um, *adj.*, unwrought, unshaped, unfashioned.

Infandus, a, um, *adj.* (for), unutterable, detestable, abominable, iniquitous; not meet for speech.

Infans, antis, *com.* (for), an infant.

Infaustus, a, um, *adj.*, unfortunate.

Infectus, a, um, *adj.* (factus), not done.

Infectus, a, um, *part.* of *inficio*, ēre, fēci, fectum, stained; (vi. 742) the crime with which they are infected.

Infēlix, icis, *adj.*, unhappy, unfortunate, wretched, inauspicious.

Infensus, a, um, *adj.*, hostile.

Infernus, a, um, *adj.*, lying beneath; infernal, of the lower world.

Infēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, a., to carry (or bring) to or into, bear to, offer; w. se, to bear (or betake) one's self, go, come, proceed; pass. (iv. 545), shall I attack (them)?

Infērus, a, um, *adj.*, that is below, lower; comp. *infērior*, lower, humbler, inferior; sup. *infīmus* or *imus*, the lowest, deepest, inmost, lowest part of, bottom; (ii. 449) (the doors) below.

Infestus, a, um, *adj.*, hostile.

Infīgo, ēre, xi, xum, a., to fix on, fasten on; infix, implant.

Infīndo, ēre, fīdi, fissum, a., to cleave.

Infīt, *def. v.*, he begins.

Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to set on fire, inflame.

Inflecto, ēre, xi, xum, a., to bend, curve; sway, turn.

Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to blow into, inflate, fill.

Informis, e, *adj.* (forma), shapeless, formless, misshapen, hideous.

Infractus, a, um, *part.* of *infringo*, ēre, frēgi, fractum, broken, subdued.

Infrendeo, ēre, and *infrendo*, ēre, n., to gnash.

Infrēnus, a, um, *adj.* (frenum), unbridled, (iv. 41) riding without bridles and unbridled themselves.

Infūla, æ, f., a fillet of white and red wool.

Infundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, a., to pour in, into, or upon, let down upon, spread over, diffuse.

Ingēmīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to redouble, repeat; be redoubled, increase; (iii. 199) flash repeatedly.

Ingēmo, ēre, ui, n. and a., to groan, sigh.

Ingens, tis, *adj.* (in, genus, that goes beyond its kind, monstrous), great, huge, vast.

Ingrātus, a, um, *adj.*, unwelcome, disagreeable, ungrateful.

Ingrēdior, di, gressus, *dep. a.* and n., to enter; to walk, walk along, proceed; (v. 543) enter on, i. e. attain.

Ingruo, ēre, ui, n., to burst upon, to assail (our ears).

Īnhio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a., to gape at, to gaze at attentively.

Īnhōnestus, a, um, *adj.*, shameful, disfiguring, hideous.

Īnhorresco, ēre, ui, n., to grow rough, grow ruffled.

Īnhospītus, a, um, *adj.* (hospes), inhospitable.

Īnhūmātus, a, um, *adj.*, unburied.

Īnīmicus, a, um, *adj.* (amicus), unfriendly, hostile; subs., an enemy.

Īnīquus, a, am, *adj.* (æquus), unfair, unfavorable, disadvantageous, hard, hostile.

Injicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a. (jaeio), to throw into, throw upon, hurl against.

Injūria, æ, f. (jus), wrong, injury, affront, harm.

Injussus, a, um, *adj.*, unbidden.

Innecto, ēre, exui, exum, a., to tie, bind; to weave, contrive; (iv. 51) string together, i. e. devise.

Inno, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to swim in, to float (or sail) upon.

Innoxius, a, um, *adj.*, harmless.

Innūmērus, a, um, *adj.*, innumerable.

Innuptus, a, um, *adj.*, unmarried.

Īnōlesco, ēre, ēvi, ōlītum, n., to grow upon, to adhere.

Īnōpinus, a, um, *adj.* (opinor), unexpected.

Īnops, ōpis, *adj.*, poor, bereft of.

Īnōus, a, um, *adj.*, *Īnōan*, (son) of *Ino*, who was daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermiōne*, and was changed into a sea-goddess.

Inquam, *def.*, to say.

Insānia, æ, *f.*, madness.

Insānus, a, um, *adj.*, mad, insane, frantic, rapt, inspired.

Inscius, a, um, *adj.*, not knowing, ignorant, unconscious.

Inscribo, ēre, psi, ptum, a., to write in or upon, to mark.

Insēquor, qui, eūtus, *dep. a.*, to follow, pursue, attempt.

Insēro, ēre, ērui, rtum, a., to insert; of windows, let into the wall.

Inserto, āre, *freq.*, to put into, insert.

Insideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, a. and n., to take one's seat on, sit on or upon.

Insidiæ, ārum, *f.*, an ambush; a snare, wile, deceit, artifice, treachery.

Insido, ēre, sēdi, sessum, a. and n., to sit down on, settle on, (i. 719) settle down upon.

Insigne, is, n., a token, decoration.

Insignis, e, *adj.* (signum), distinguished, conspicuous, marked.

Insinuo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n. (sinus), to wind or creep in, penetrate.

Insisto, ēre, stīti, n. and a., to tread upon; to begin: to stand on.

Insomnium, ii, n., a dream.

Insōno, āre, ui, n., to sound, resound.

Insons, tis, *adj.*, guiltless, innocent, harmless.

Inspērātus, a, um, *adj.*, unhoped for.

Inspicio, ēre, exi, ectum, a., to look into, examine.

Inspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to breathe into, inspire.

Instar, n. indec., a likeness, image; as large as, to the size of; majesty.

Instauro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to renew, begin again; (iv. 63) fill up; (iii. 62) perform; (vi. 530) repay.

Insterno, ēre, strāvi, strātum, a., to spread over, cover.

Instigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to urge, encourage, stimulate.

Instituo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a., to found, build, ordain.

Insto, āre, stīti, n., to be at hand, (quod instat, the business in hand); to press upon; pursue; to press on, push on, urge on, strive; to persist.

Instruo, ēre, xi, etum, a., to draw up (or arrange) in order; to furnish, equip, set out.

Insuētus, a, um, *adj.*, unaccustomed.

Insūla, æ, *f.*, an island.

Insulto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (salio), to leap at, to be insolent, to revile, insult.

Insum, esse, fui, n., to be in or on.

Insuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a., to sew in, sew up in.

Insūper, *adv.*, above; moreover.

Insūpērābilis, e, *adj.*, unconquerable.

Insurgo, ēre, rexi, rectum, n., to rise, rise up, rise upon.

Intactus, a, um, *adj.*, untouched, unyoked, virgin.

Intēger, gra, grum, *adj.* (tango), unimpaired, sound, pure.

Intēmērātus, a, um, *adj.*, undefiled, pure, inviolate.

Intempestus, a, um, *adj.*, unseasonable (for work), blank, gloomy.

Intendo, ēre, di, tum and sum, a., to stretch, stretch out, extend, swell, spread; to draw tight, to bind; (iv. 506) to hang; to be attentive, eager, intent.

Intento, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to stretch out, hold out, threaten.

Inter, prep. w. acc., between, among, during, at; inter se, with or against each other, with one another, mutually.

Interclūdo, ěre, ūsi, ūsum, a. (claudo), to shut in, cut off, hinder.

Interdum, adv., sometimes.

Intěřǣā, adv., meanwhile.

Interfor, āri, ātus, dep. a., to interrupt.

Interfŭsus, a, um, part. of interfundo. ěre, ūdi, ūsum, flowing between, poured around, suffused.

Intěrior, ius, ōris, adj. comp., superl. intĭmus, the inner, interior.

Interluo, ěre, n., to wash (or flow) between.

Interpres, ětis, c., an interpreter; (iv. 608) author, medium.

Interrĭtus, a, um, adj., undaunted, unterrified, fearless.

Interruptus, a, um, part. (interumpo), broken off, interrupted.

Intervallum, i, n., an interval.

Intexo, ěre, xui, xtum, a., to interweave, interweave, bind around, cover.

Intĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of interior), the inmost, innermost, most secret.

Intŏno, āre, ui, n., to thunder, thunder forth.

Intŏrqueo, ěre, torsi, tortum, a., to twist around, to hurl.

Intra, adv. and prep., within, on the inside of.

Intractābilis, e, adj., unmanageable, unconquerable.

Intrĕmo, ěre, ui, n., to tremble, quake.

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to enter, go into, penetrate.

Intrŏgrĕdior, di, ssus, dep. n., to step into, to enter.

Intus, adv. (in), on the inside, within, in, to the inside.

Īnultus, a, um, adj. (ulciscor), unavenged.

Īnŭtilis, e, adj., useless.

Invādo, ěre, si, sum, n. and a., to go or penetrate into, enter, enter upon, seize, rush upon, attack, assail, accost.

Invālĭdus, a, um, adj., weak, feeble, infirm.

Invĕho, ěre, xi, etum, a., to carry, pass. to be borne, to ride, sail, etc.

Invĕnio, ĭre, vĕni, ventum, a., to come upon, find, find out, discover, invent.

Inventor, ōris, m., a contriver.

Invĕrgo, ěre, a., to pour upon.

Invictus, a, um, adj., unconquered, unconquerable.

Invĭdeo, ěre, vĭdi, vĭsum, a. and n., to envy, grudge.

Invĭdia, æ, f., envy, grudge, jealousy, hatred, ill-will.

Inviso, ěre, si, sum, a., to visit.

Invisus, a, um, part. of invideo, hated, hateful, detested.

Invisus, a, um, adj. (video), unseen.

Invito, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to invite, summon, allure, incite.

Invitus, a, um, adj., against one's will, unwilling.

Invius, a, um, adj., pathless, impassable, inaccessible.

Involvo, ěre, vi, ūtum, a., to wrap up, envelope.

Īŏnius, a, um, adj., Ionian; w. mare, or **Īŏnium**, subs., the Ionian sea, between the Peloponnesus and S. Italy.

Īŏpas, æ, m., a Carthaginian minstrel.

Īphĭtus, i, m., a Trojan.

Ipse, a, um, intens. pro. (is-pse), himself, herself, itself; ego ipse, I myself, tu ipse, thou thyself; the very; exactly, precisely, just.

Īra, æ, f., anger, wrath, resentment, rage.

Īris, ĭdis, f., daughter of Thaumas and Electra, goddess of the rainbow and messenger of the gods.

Irrĕmeābilis, e, adj. (in, re-, meo), whence there is no return, irtraceable.

Irrideo, ēre, īsi, īsum, *n.* and *a.*,
to laugh at, mock, deride.

Irrigo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to lead
or let in water, to diffuse, (iii.
511) to bedew.

Irritatus, *a, um*, part. of *irrito*,
provoked, irritated.

Irritus, *a, um*, adj. (*reor*). vain,
in vain, fruitless, ineffectual,
idle.

Irrumpo, ěre, ūpi, uptum, *n.*, to
break or burst in or into.

Irruo, ěre, ui, *n.*, to rush in or
upon.

Is, *ea, id*, demons. *pro.*, he, she, it;
this, that; (iii. 376) such; (v.
798) = there.

Iste, *a, ud*, demons. *pro.* (*is-te*),
this (or that) of thine (or yours);
this, that, such.

Istinc, *adv.*, from there where thou
art.

Itā, *adv.* (*is*), so, thus.

Itālia, *æ, f.*, Italy.

Itālus, *a, um*, adj., Italian; Itāli,
ōrum, the Italians.

Iter, itinēris, *n.* (*eo*), a way, jour-
ney, path, passage.

Iterum, *adv.*, again.

Itāca, *æ, f.*, an island in the
Ionian sea, the kingdom of Ulys-
ses and of his father Laertes.

Itācus, *a, um*, adj., Ithacan;
subs., of Ulysses, the Ithacan.

Iūlus, *i, m.*, another name of As-
canius, son of Æneas.

Ixiōn, ōnis, *m.*, a king of the La-
pithæ, for an insult to Juno
fastened in Tartarus to an ever-
revolving fiery wheel.

J.

Jāceo, ěre, ui, itum, *n.*, to lie, lie
prostrate, lie dead, slain, or un-
buried; lie low.

Jācio, ěre, jēci, jaetum, *a.*, to throw,
cast, hurl; to lay, erect.

Jactans, antis, *pres. part.* of *jaeto*,
ejaculating, (i. 227) revolving,
(v. 469) throwing; (vi. 815) jac-

tantior, too boastful, too vainglo-
rious.

Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, *freq. a.*, to
throw, cast, hurl, toss; throw
about, toss about, drive about;
to throw out, utter; w. *se*, to
boast; see *jactans*.

Jactūra, *æ, f.*, a throwing away,
loss.

Jācūlor, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to hurl.

Jācūlum, *i, n.*, a dart, javelin.

Jam, *adv.*, now, already, by this
time, now at last; soon, presently;
moreover; w. other particles,
even; jam pridem, long since,
already for a long time.

Jamdūdum, *adv.*, long since, now
for a long time; now at once.

Jampridem, *adv.*, now for a long
time.

Jānītor, ōris, *m.*, a door-keeper,
porter.

Jaspis, īdis, *f.*, jasper.

Jānua, *æ, f.*, a door, entrance.

Jēcū, ōris and inōris, *n.*, the
liver.

Jūba, *æ, f.*, mane, hair, crest.

Jūbar, āris, *n.*, radiant light, (iv.
130) the morning-star.

Jūbeo, ěre, jussi, jussum, *a.*, to
command, bid, order, ordain,
wish, desire.

Jūcundus, *a, um*, adj., pleasant.

Jūdex, īeis, *c.* (*jus, dico*), a judge.

Jūdicium, *ii, n.*, a judgment.

Jūgālis, *e, adj.*, of wedlock, nup-
tial.

Jūgērū, *i, n.*, a juger, five-eighths
of an acre; often *tr. acre*.

Jūgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to yoke,
join in marriage.

Jūgum, *i, n.*, a yoke, collar; yoked
steeds; a height, ridge.

Jūlius, *ii, m.*, the name of a Ro-
man gens.

Junctūra, *æ, f.*, a joining.

Jungo, ěre, nxi, netum, *a.*, to yoke,
join, unite; (v. 157) *junctis* =
equal, in a line.

Jūno, ōnis, *f.*, daughter of Saturn,
sister and wife of Jupiter, and
queen of the gods.

Jūnōnius, a, um, *adj.*, of Juno.
Jūpiter, Jōvis, m., son of Saturn, and king of the gods. **Jupiter**
Stygius, i. e. Pluto.
Jūro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a., to swear, swear by, invoke.
Jūs, jūris, n., law, right; plu. (i. 507) principles of law = a constitution.
Jussum, i, n., a command, order, mandate, decree, injunction.
Jussus, ūs, m. (used only in abl. jussu), an order, command.
Justitia, æ, f., justice.
Justus, a, um, *adj.*, just, fair.
Jūvēnālis, e, *adj.*, youthful.
Jūvencus, i, m., a bullock, steer.
Jūvēnis, is, c., a youth (from 17 to 50 years of age).
Jūventa, æ, f., youth.
Jūventas, ātis, f., youth, youthful vigor.
Jūventus, ūtis, f., youth.
Jūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, a., to aid, assist, please, gratify.
Juxta, *adv.* and *prep.* (jungo), near, near by, near at hand, near to, next to.

L.

Lābēfācio, ěre, fēci, factum, a., to shake, cause to waver.
Lābes, is, f., a fall, ruin, stain.
Lābo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to totter, waver, yield, give way.
Lābor, bi, lapsus, *dep. n.*, to fall down, fall, glide, glide down, glide away, slip, perish; (i. 394) swoop.
Lābor and **Lābos**, ōris, m., labor, toil, task, workmanship; misfortune, sorrow, hardship, disaster; (ii. 11) Troy's last agony.
Lāboro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to work, fashion, make, embroider.
Lābyrinthus, i, m., the Labyrinth in Crete, built by Dædalus for Minos.
Lac, lactis, n., milk; the milky juice of plants.

Lācæna, æ, f., Lacedæmonian, a Lacedæmonian or Spartan woman.
Lācēdæmōnius, a, um, *adj.*, Lācēdæmonian, Spartan.
Lācer, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*, mangled, lacerated, gashed, torn.
Lācēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to rend, mangle, tear.
Lācērtus, i, m., the arm, strictly the upper arm.
Lācesso, ěre, īvi (ii), itum, a., to provoke, challenge, stir up.
Lācīnius, a, um, *adj.*, Lacinian, of Lacinium, a promontory in Bruttium with a temple of Juno.
Lācrīma, æ, f., a tear.
Lācrīmābilis, e, *adj.*, piteous.
Lācrīmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to weep.
Lācus, ūs, m., a lake, pond, fen.
Lādo, ěre, si, sum, a., to strike, injure, wound, slight.
Lāna, æ, f., a cloak, mantle.
Lāertius, a, um, *adj.*, of Lāertes, the father of Ulysses.
Lāetitia, æ, f., joy, delight.
Lātor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.*, to rejoice.
Lātus, a, um, *adj.*, joyful, glad, rejoicing; fertile, abundant.
Lāvus, a, um, *adj.*, left, on the left hand; stupid, infatuated: **laeva**, æ, (sc. manus), the left hand; **laevum**, *adv.*, on the left.
Lambo, ěre, bi, bītum, a., to lick.
Lāmenta, ōrum, n., wailing.
Lāmentābilis, e, *adj.*, piteous.
Lampas, ādis, f., a torch.
Lānīger, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*, fleecy, wool-bearing.
Lānio, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to mangle.
Lāōcōōn, ontis, m., a son of Priam and priest of Apollo.
Lāōdāmīa, æ, f., wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek killed at Troy, who voluntarily died to join her husband.
Lāōmēdontēus, a, um, *adj.*, Lao-medontēan, of Laomēdon, father of Priam and king of Troy, = Trojan.

Läömēdontiādes, æ, *m.*, pl. *children of Laomēdon*, i. e. Trojans. Laomēdon defrauded Neptune and Apollo of their pay for building the walls of Troy and keeping his flocks, and afterwards refused to give Hereules the reward promised him for freeing Hesiōne from the monster. Hercules sailed against Troy, took the city, and killed Laomēdon.

Lāpīdōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *stony*.

Lāpis, īdis, *m.*, *a stone*.

Lāpīthæ, ārum, *m.*, *a rude tribe of mountaineers in Thessaly*.

Lapso, āre, *freq. n.*, *to slip, slide*.

Lapsus, ūs, *m.* (lābor), *a sliding, gliding motion, swoop, flight, course*.

Lāquear, āris, *n.*, *a panelled or fretted ceiling*.

Lar, āris, pl. Lares, *m.*, *a Lar, or household god, a tutelār deity*.

Largus, a, um, *adj.*, *abundant, copious, ample, spacious*.

Lārissæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Larissæan*.

Lassus, a, um, *adj.*, *wearied*.

Lāte, adv., *broadly, widely, far and wide*.

Lātebra, æ, *f.*, *a hiding-place, lurking-place, retreat*.

Lātebrōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *full of hiding-places, hollow*.

Lāteo, ěre, ui, *n.*, *to lurk, lie hidden, be hidden or concealed; w. aee., to be concealed from*.

Lātex, īcis, *m.*, *a liquid, fluid; water, wine, oil, etc.*

Lātīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *Latin, of Latinum; Latini, the Latins*.

Lātium, ii, *n.*, *a district in the E. of Central Italy, in which Rome lies*.

Lātōna, æ, *f.*, *the mother of Apollo and Diana*.

Latrātus, ūs, *m.*, *a barking, baying*.

Latro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to bark*.

Lātus, a, um, *adj.*, *broad, wide, wide-spread*.

Lātus, ěris, *n.*, *the side, flank*.

Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to praise*.

Laurens, entis, *adj.*, *Laurentian, of Laurentum, the old capital of Latium*.

Laurus, i rarely ūs, *f.*, *a laurel, bay-tree*.

Laus, laudis, *f.*, *praise, fame, renown, honor, glory, merit*.

Lāvīnia, æ, *f.*, *the daughter of Latinus*.

Lāvinius, a, um, *adj.*, *Lavinian, of Lavinium*.

Lāvo, āre and ěre, lāvi and lāvāvi, lāvātum, lautum, and lōtum, *a.* and *n.*, *to wash, bathe, lave*.

Laxo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to undo, loosen, open, release, relax, refresh, ease*.

Laxus, a, um, *adj.*, *loose, open*.

Lēbes, ētis, *m.*, *a caldron*.

Lectus, i, *m.*, *a couch, bed*.

Lēda, æ, *f.*, *wife of Tyndarus and mother of Helen*.

Lēdæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Ledæan, w. Hermione, grand-daughter of Leda*.

Lēgīfer, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*, *law-giving*.

Lēgo, ěre, lēgi, leetum, *a.*, *to gather, collect, (v. 209) pick up, (iv. 685) catch, furl, traverse, coast along; (ii. 208) skim, choose, select, survey, scan, review*.

Lēnæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Lenæan, of or to Bacchus*.

Lēnio, ěre, īvi or ii, ītum, *a.*, *to soften, assuage, soothe, appease*.

Lēnis, e, *adj.*, *soft, mild, gentle*.

Lento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to bend*.

Lentus, a, um, *adj.*, *pliant*.

Leo, ōnis, *m.*, *a lion*.

Lerna, æ, *f.*, *a marshy lake near Argos, famed for the hundred-headed hydra which Hereules slew*.

Lētālis, e, *adj.*, *deadly, fatal*.

Lēthæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Lethæan, of Lethe, a river in Hades whose waters caused forgetfulness*.

Lētīfēr, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*, *death-bringing, deadly*.

Lētum, i, *n.*, *death, destruction*.

Leucaspis, is, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.

Leucāta or **Leucātes**, æ, *f.*, a promontory of the island of Leucadia.

Lēvāmen, īnis, *n.*, a solace.

Lēvis, e, *adj.*, light, swift, gentle.

Lēvis, e, *adj.*, smooth, polished, slippery.

Lēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to lighten, raise, lift up, pry up, take off, mitigate, relieve.

Lēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to polish.

Lex, lēgis, *f.* (lego), a law.

Libāmen, īnis, *n.*, a libation.

Libens, entis, *part.* (libet), willing, *tr.* willingly, gladly, with willing mind.

Liber, ěri, *m.*, an Italian deity afterwards identified w. *Bacchus*; *met.* wine.

Libertas, atis, *f.*, liberty, freedom.

Libo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to taste, touch (w. oscula, to kiss), pour out, pour a libation to the gods, offer.

Libro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to level, aim, launch, plant.

Liburni, ōrum, *m.*, the *Liburnians*, an Illyrian people.

Libya, æ, *f.*, N. Africa, W. of Egypt; *poet.* Africa.

Libycus, a, um, *adj.*, Libyan.

Libystis, idis, *adj.*, Libyan.

Licet, euit and eītum est, *impers.* *n.*, it is permitted, is lawful; *one may*; as *adv.* although.

Lignum, i, *n.*, wood.

Ligo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to bind.

Lilium, ii, *n.*, a lily.

Lilybæius, a, um, *adj.*, *Lilybæan*, of *Lilybæum*, a promontory on the W. of Sicily.

Limbus, i, *m.*, a border, fringe; a bordered robe.

Limen, īnis, *n.*, a threshold, entrance, door; dwelling, abode; (v. 316) starting-point.

Limes, itis, *m.*, a path, course.

Limōsus, a, um, *adj.*, slimy, miry.

Limus, i, *m.*, slime, mire.

Lineus, a, um, *adj.*, of flax.

Lingua, æ, *f.*, tongue, note.

Linquo, ěre, liqui, *a.*, to leave, forsake, (iii. 160) renounce, give over.

Linteum, i, *n.* (linum), a sail.

Liquēfācio, ěre, fēci, factum, *a.*, to melt.

Liquens, entis, *part.* of *liqueo*, liquid.

Liquidus, a, um, *adj.*, liquid.

Liquor, qui, *dep. n.*, to flow.

Lito, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to sacrifice (or offer) acceptably.

Litōreus, a, um, *adj.*, on the bank.

Litus, ōris, *n.*, the shore, beach, strand, bank.

Lituus, i, *m.*, a clarion.

Lividus, a, um, *adj.*, livid, lead-colored.

Lōco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to place, lay, found.

Lōcri, ōrum, *m.*, *Loerians*.

Lōcus, i, *m.* (pl. loca, *n.*, and loci, *m.*), a place, spot, region, site, station, situation, state.

Longævus, a, um, *adj.*, aged.

Longe, *adv.*, far, far off, at a distance; long; by far, greatly; at great length.

Longinquus, a, um, *adj.*, long, remote.

Longius, *adv.* (comp. of longe), farther, longer.

Longus, a, um, *adj.*, long, remote.

Lōquēla, æ, *f.*, a word.

Lōquor, qui, eītus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, to speak, say.

Lōrica, æ, *f.*, a cuirass, coat of mail.

Lōrum, i, *n.*, a rein, thong.

Lūbricus, a, um, *adj.*, slippery.

Lūceo, ěre, luxi, *n.*, to shine.

Lūcidus, a, um, *adj.*, bright, shining.

Lūcifer, ěri, *m.* (lux, fero), the morning-star.

Luctans, antis, *part.* of *luctor*, struggling.

Luctor, āri, ātus, *dep.*, to wrestle.

Luctus, ūs, *m.*, grief, sorrow, lamentation, agony, pain.

Lūcus, i, m., a grove, wood.
Lūdibrium, ii, n., sport.
Lūdo, ěre, si, sum, a. and n., to play, sport, make sport of, mock, delude.
Lūdus, i, m., play, game, sport.
Lues, is, f., a plague, wasting sickness, pestilence, blight.
Lūgeo, ěre, xi, ctum, n. and a., to mourn, mourn for; *Lugentes campi*, the Mourning Fields.
Lūmen, ĩnis, n., light; the eye; life; day; air.
Lūna, æ, f., the moon, moonlight.
Lūnātus, a, um, part., moon-shaped.
Luo, ěre, a., to atone for.
Lūpa, æ, f., a she-wolf.
Lūpus, i, m., a wolf.
Lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to purify, (iii. 279) pass. as middle, to perform a lustral sacrifice; to survey, examine, traverse, go round, double (a promontory).
Lustrum, i, n., a haunt, covert.
Lustrum, i, n., a purifying sacrifice made every five years; hence a *lustrum* (or period of five years).
Lux, lūcis, f., light; daylight; met. life, day, defence, safety, etc.
Luxus, ūs, m., luxury, splendor, magnificence.
Lýæus, i, m., the Deliverer (from care), a surname of *Bacchus*; met., wine. Adj., of *Bacchus*.
Lychnus, i, m., a light, lamp.
Lýcia, æ, f., a country in the S. W. of Asia Minor.
Lýcius, a, um, adj., *Lyeian*; plur. m., the *Lycians*.
Lycetius, a, um, adj., *Lycetian*, of *Lycetus*, a town in Crete.
Lýcurgus, i, m., a king of Thraee who drove *Bacchus* from his realms, and, maddened by *Bacchus*, slew his own son.
Lýcus, i, m., a companion of *Æneas*.
Lýdius, a, um, adj., *Lydian*.
Lympha, æ, f., pure water.
Lynx, lyncis, c., a *lynx*.

M.

Mächāōn, ōnis, m., a Greek leader.
Māchīna, æ, f., a machine, engine, pile, contrivance, artifice.
Mācies, ěi, f., leanness.
Macto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to sacrifice, offer up, immolate.
Mācūla, æ, f., a spot.
Mācūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to stain.
Mācūlōsus, a, um, adj., spotted.
Mādēfācio, ěre, fēci, factum, a., to moisten.
Mādens, entis, part. of *madeo*, moist, dripping.
Mādesco, ěre, dui, incept. n., to drip, to be drenched.
Mādīdus, a, um, adj., wet.
Mæander, dri, m., a river of Asia Minor, remarkable for its winding course; met., a winding, a meandering line.
Mæōnius, ā, um, adj., *Mæonian*, *Lydian*.
Mæōtius, a, um, adj., *Mæotian*, of the *Mæotæ*, *Seythians* near Lake *Mæotis*.
Mæreo, ěre, n. and a., to mourn, grieve.
Mæstus, a, um, adj., sad, sorrowful, mournful, in mourning.
Māgālia, ium, n. plur. (a Punic word), (i. 421) huts, (iv. 259) suburbs.
Māgīcus, a, um, adj., magic.
Māgīs, adv., more, rather.
Māgister, tri, m., a master, pilot, teacher, care-taker, trainer.
Māgistrātus, ūs, m., a magistracy, meton. a magistrate.
Magnānīmus, a, um, adj., great-souled, high-spirited.
Magnus, a, um, adj., comp. major, sup. maximus, great, large, noble, important; major and maximus (natu), elder, eldest.
Maia, æ, f., daughter of *Atlas* and mother of *Mereury*.
Māla, æ, f., a jaw, cheek-bone.
Mālě, adv., badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly; hardly, scarcely; with an

- adj. sometimes negative, e. g. male sanus = insanus.
- Mālea**, æ, *f.*, a promontory at the S. E. end of Laconia.
- Mālēsūādus**, a, um, *adj.*, *persuading to crime, "counsellor of ill."*
- Mālinus**, a, um, *adj.* (malus, genus), *of a bad-nature, malignant; (v. 654) lowering, askance; (vi. 270) churlish or niggardly, i. e. scanty, faint.*
- Mālo**, malle, malui, *a.* (magis-volo), *to choose rather, prefer.*
- Mālum**, i, n., *evil, ill, calamity, misfortune, woe, mischief, pest.*
- Mālus**, a, um, *adj.*, *comp. pejor, sup. pessimus, bad, evil, wicked, noxious, hostile, malicious, vile.*
- Mālus**, i, m., *a mast.*
- Mamma**, æ, *f.*, *a breast.*
- Mandātum**, i, n., *a command, charge, injunction, mandate.*
- Mando**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (manus, do), *to commit, entrust, command.*
- Mando**, ěre, mandi, mansum, *a.*, *to chew, champ.*
- Māneo**, ěre, mansi, mansum, *n.* and *a.*, *to stay, remain, abide, abide by, await.*
- Mānes**, ium, *m.*, (manus, good), *a spirit, soul; the Shades.*
- Mānicæ**, ārum, *f. plur.* (manus), *handcuffs, manacles.*
- Mānifestus**, a, um, *adj.*, *clear, evident, demonstrated, palpable.*
- Māno**, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a.*, *to drop, trickle, flow.*
- Mantēle**, is, *n.*, *a napkin.*
- Mānus**, ūs, *f.*, *a hand; workmanship; skill; a band (of persons); a host; prowess.*
- Marcellus**, i, *m.*, (1.) M. Claudius, the celebrated Roman general in the second Punic war. In the Gallic war he took the *spolia opima*, slaying with his own hands their king. (2.) M. Claudius, nephew of Augustus; p. vii.
- Māre**, is, *n.*, *the sea.*
- Māritus**, i, *m.*, *a husband; a suitor.*
- Marmor**, ōris, *n.*, *marble.*
- Marmōreus**, a, um, *adj.*, *marble; sparkling like marble.*
- Marpēsīus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Marpesian, of Marpēsus, a mountain in the isle of Paros.*
- Mars**, tis, *m.*, son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.
- Massŷli**, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *a people in Northern Africa.*
- Massŷlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Massylian.*
- Māter**, tris, *f.*, *a mother.*
- Māternus**, a, um, *adj.*, *maternal, of a mother, (one's) mother's.*
- Mātūro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to hasten.*
- Mātūrus**, a, um, *adj.*, *ripe, mature.*
- Maurūsīus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Maurusian (=Mauretanian).*
- Māvors**, ortis, *m.*, old poetical name of Mars.
- Māvortius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Martial, of Mars.*
- Maximus**, *sup.* of magnus.
- Meātus**, ūs, *m.*, *a course, movement.*
- Mēcum**, (cum me), *with me, together with me, with (or by) myself; (iv. 115) = meus, "will rest with me."*
- Mēdīco**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to medicate.*
- Mēdītor**, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, *to design, purpose, be occupied with, set one's heart on.*
- Mēdium**, ii, *n.*, *the middle, the midst.*
- Mēdius**, a, um, *adj.*, *in the middle, in the midst, the midst of, the midst, middle, intermediate, intervening, between.*
- Mēdon**, ontis, *m.*, *a Trojan.*
- Mēdulla**, æ, *f.* (medius), *the marrow.*
- Mēgārus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Megāra, another name of Hybla, a city in Sicily.*
- Mēl**, mellis, *n.*, *honey.*
- Mēlibœus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Melibœan, (iii. 401) of Melibœa in Thessaly, (v. 251) of a place where the shell-fish yielding the purple*

dye were found — whether the Thessalian, or an island near the coast of Syria.

Mēlitē, ēs, *f.*, a sea-nymph.

Mēlior, ius, *adj.*, *comp.* of bonus.

Mēlius, adv. (*bene*), *better*.

Membrum, i, *n.*, a limb, member.

Mēmīni, isse, *def. n.* and *a.*, imperat. **memento**, to remember, be mindful.

Memmius, ii, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens.

Memnon, ōnis, *m.*, a son of Aurora, black, but comely, slain by Achilles.

Mēmōr, ōris, *adj.*, *mindful*, remembering, unforgetting, relentless.

Mēmōrābilis, e, *adj.*, memorable.

Mēmōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to mention, recount, relate, speak of, tell, say, call; (*v.* 392) memoratus, renowned.

Mendax, ācis, *adj.*, lying, false.

Mēnēlaus, i, *m.*, king of Sparta and husband of Helen.

Mēnētes, is, *m.*, a Trojan pilot.

Mens, mentis, *f.*, mind, feeling, disposition, opinion, view, plan, purpose.

Mensa, æ, *f.*, a table.

Mensis, is, *m.*, a month.

Mentior, iri, itus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, to lie, claim falsely, feign; (*ii.* 422) mentitus, lying, counterfeiting.

Mentum, i, *n.*, the chin, beard.

Mercor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, to buy.

Mercūrius, ii, *m.*, Mercury, son of Jupiter and Maia, and messenger of the gods.

Mēreo, ēre, ui, itum, and **mereor**, ēri, itus, *a.* and *n.*, to deserve, be worthy, earn.

Mergo, ere, si, sum, *a.*, to plunge, sink, overwhelm.

Mergus, i, *m.*, a diver (sea-bird); cormorant.

Mēritum, i, *n.*, merit, service.

Meritus, a, um, *part.* of mercor, deserving; deserved, due.

Mērus, a, um, *adj.*, pure, unmixed; subst., **mērum**, i, *n.*, pure wine.

Messus, a, um, *part.* of mēto, ēre, messui, messum, *eut*, eropped.

Met, an emphatic suffix, *self*, as egomet, *I myself*.

Mēta, æ, *f.*, a goal, bound, end, (*iii.* 429) point.

Mētallum, i, *n.*, a metal.

Mētuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, *a.* and *n.*, to fear.

Mētus, ūs, *m.*, fear, alarm.

Meus, a, um, *poss. adj. pro.*, my, mine.

Mī, contr. from mihi, from ego.

Mīco, āre, ui, *n.*, (*ii.* 475) to move or dart quiveringlly; to gleam, flash.

Mīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to remove, depart.

Miles, itis, *m.* (mille), a soldier, soldiery.

Mille, num. *adj.*, a thousand; plur. millia, ium.

Mīnæ, ārum, *f.*, threats, threatenings, menaces.

Mīnerva, æ, *f.*, the goddess of war and wisdom, of the liberal arts, and (*v.* 284) of spinning and weaving.

Mīnīme, adv., least, very little, least of all, by no means.

Mīnister, tri, *m.* (mānus), servant, attendant, (*ii.* 100) tool, agent.

Mīnistērium, ii, *n.*, service, office.

Mīnistro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to supply, furnish; *w. dat.* (*vi.* 302) attend to.

Mīnōius, a, um, *adj.*, Mīnōan, of Mīnos, king of Crete.

Mīnor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, to threaten, menace, rise threateningly, tower.

Mīnor, mīnus, *adj.*, *comp.* of parvus; **mīnōres**, posterity, descendants.

Mīnos, ōis, *m.*, a king of Crete, afterwards judge in the Lower World.

Mīnōtaurus, i, *m.*, the Minotaur, the monstrous offspring of Pasi-phæ, half man and half bull.

Mīnus, adv. *comp.*, less.

Mīrābilis, e, *adj.*, wonderful.

Mirandus, a, um, *part.*, *marvellous, wonderful.*

Miror, āri, ātus, *dep. a. and n.*, to wonder at, admire, wonder.

Mirus, a, um, *adj.*, *wonderful.*

Misceo, ēre, miscui, mistum and mixtum, a., to mingle, mix, blend, unite, throw into confusion, confound, break up, scatter, agitate.

Misēnus, i, m., a trumpeter of Æneas; and a promontory named from him.

Miser, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, *wretched, miserable, unhappy, pitiable.*

Misērābilis, e, *adj.*, *pitiable, wretched.*

Misērandus, a, um, *part.*, *piteous, wretched, unhappy.*

Misēreor, ēri, itus, n., to pity, compassionate.

Misēret, *impers.* (me, te, etc., alicujus), I pity, thou pitiest, etc.

Misēresco, ere, *insep. n.*, to compassionate, pity.

Misērōr, āri, ātus, a., to commiserate, pity, bewail.

Mitesco, ēre, *insep. n.* (mitis, mild), to grow mild.

Mitigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (mitis, ago), to appease.

Mitra, æ, f., a Phrygian cap.

Mitto, ēre, misi, missum, a., to send, hurl, cause to go, dismiss, lay aside.

Mnestheus, ei and eos, m., a Trojan chieftain.

Mōbilitas, ātis, f., movableness, activity, swiftness.

Mōdo, *adv.*, only, but; if only; just now. lately.

Mōdūlor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, to tune.

Mōlus, i, m., measure, method, manner, way.

Mœnia, ium, n., walls, ramparts, bulwarks, bastions; a city within the walls; a citadel.

Mōla, æ, f., a salt barley-cake, broken and thrown into the fire on the altar.

Mōles, is, f., a mass; bulk, great size; heap, pile; massive structure, (i. 421) vast buildings; (v. 439) a

huge engine (of war); a wall, mound, dam; weight; labor, difficulty; trouble.

Mōlior, iri, itus, *dep. n. and a.*, to contrive, build, or prepare laboriously; (i. 564) to take vigorous measures; to undertake; (vi. 477) to toil along.

Mollio, ire, ivi and ii, itum, a., to soften, soothe, assuage.

Mollis, e, *adj.*, soft, tender, gentle, easy, favorable, subtle.

Mollius, *adv. comp.*, more delicately.

Mōneo, ēre, ui, itum, a., to admonish, warn, advise, instruct.

Mōnile, is, n., a necklace.

Mōnītum, i, n., an admonition.

Mōnītus, a, um, *part.* of moneo.

Mōnītus, ūs, m., an admonition, warning.

Mōnæcus, i, m., a town on the coast of Liguria, now Monaco.

Mons, tis, m., a mountain.

Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to show, point out, indicate, (iv. 636) prescribe, enjoin.

Monstrum, i, n. (monstro), an omen, portent; marvel, prodigy; monster, (vi. 285) strange or portentous shape.

Montānus, a, um, *adj.*, mountain-.

Mōnūmentum, i, n. (moneo), a memorial, monument; (iii. 102) traditions.

Mōra, æ, f., delay, hindrance, obstruction.

Morbus, i, m., disease.

Mōribundus, a, um, *adj.*, dying, ready to die.

Mōrior, mōri, mortuus, *dep. n.*, to die.

Mōritūrus, a, um, *fut. part.* of morior, about to die, to die.

Mōrōr, āri, ātus, *dep. n. and a.*, to delay, linger, pause, tarry; detain, keep back; w. neg., care for, regard.

Mōrs, tis, f., death.

Morsus, ūs, m., bite, biting, eating; met., fluke.

Mortālis, e, *adj.*, mortal, of mortals, human; pl. mortales, mortals, men.

Mortifer, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*, death-bringing, deadly.

Mos, mōris, *m.*, way, manner, custom; law, rule, conditions, terms, (v. 694) restraint; de or ex more, according to custom; pl. mores, character, institutions.

Mōtus, ūs, *m.*, motion, movement.

Mōveo, ěre, mōvi, mōtum, *a.*, to move, remove, agitate, arouse, excite, awaken, influence, meditate, revolve, utter, pass. (vi. 256) to rock or sway.

Mox, *adv.*, soon, soon after, presently, by and by, afterwards, then.

Mucro, ōnis, *m.*, the sharp point of a sword, a sword, blade.

Mūgio, ěre, ěvi or ii, ětum, *n.*, to low, rumble, moan, roar.

Mūgitus, ūs, *m.*, a bellowing.

Mulceo, ěre, si, sum, *a.*, to soothe, calm, appease.

Multiplex, ěis, *adj.* (multus, plieo), of many folds, manifold, various.

Multus, a. um, *adj.*, much, great, abundant; many a; much of; thick; multum and multa, *adv.* acc., much, greatly, abundantly, long; multo, *abl.* of degree of difference, by much, much, by far.

Mūnio, ěre, ěvi or ii, ětum, *a.*, to fortify, (i. 271) build and fortify.

Mūnus, ěris, *n.*, office, duty, service, task, favor, aid, gift, offering, prize, reward.

Mūrex, ěis, *m.*, the purple-fish, purple; a pointed (or jagged) rock.

Murmur, ūris, *n.*, murmuring, hum, rumbling, uproar, applause.

Mūrus, i, *m.*, a wall.

Mūsa, æ, *f.*, a muse. There were nine muses, or goddesses of the liberal arts. viz.: Calliōpe (the beautiful-voiced), of epic poetry;

Clio (the proclaimer), of history; Euterpe (the charmer), of the flute; Erāto (the lovely), of lyric poetry; Thalia (the joyous), of comedy; Melpomēne (the singer), of tragedy; Terpsichōre, the enjoyer of dances; Polymnia, the lover of songs or hymns; and Urania (the heavenly), of astronomy.

Mūsæus, i, *m.*, a Greek poet, of the legendary age, as was Orpheus.

Mūtābilis, e, *adj.*, changeable, fickle, inconstant.

Mūto, āre, āvi, ātum, to change, alter, turn, exchange.

Mŷcēnæ, ārum, and **Mŷcēna**, æ, *f.*, a city of Argolis, Agamemnon's capital.

Mŷcōnos, i, *f.*, one of the Cyclādes islands.

Mygdōnides, æ, *m.*, the son of Mygdon.

Myrmidōnes, um, *m.*, the Myrmidons, a people of Thessaly.

Myrteus, a, um, *adj.*, of myrtle, myrtle.

Myrtus, i and ūs, *f.*, myrtle, a myrtle-tree.

N.

Nam, *conj.*, for; yet; on the contrary; indeed; certainly.

Namque, *conj.*, for, indeed.

Nāris, is, *f.*, a nostril.

Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to tell, narrate, relate.

Nārŷcius, a, um, *adj.*, Narycian, of Naryx, a city opposite Eubœa, whence a colony of Loerians went out and settled on the coast of Bruttium.

Nascor, nasci, nātus, *dep. n.*, to be born; to arise; part. nascens, ntis, arising, beginning, nascent; newly built; newly foaled.

Nāta, æ, *f.*, a daughter.

Nāto, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to swim, float.

Nātus, a, um, *part.*, born.

Nātus, i, m., a son; plu. children, offspring, young.

Nātus, ūs, m. (used only in abl. sing.), birth, age; see **mag-nus**.

Nauta, æ, m. (navis), a sailor, mariner, boatman.

Nautes, is, m., a Trojan sooth-sayer.

Nauticus, a, um, *adj.*, of the sail-ors.

Nāvālis, e, *adj.*, naval; **nāvāle**, is, n., a dock, dock-yard.

Nāvifrāgus, a, um, *adj.* (navis, frango), ship-wrecking.

Nāvigium, ii, n., a vessel, ship.

Nāvigo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* and *a.*, to sail, sail upon or over.

Nāvis, is, *f.* (vaŭ), a ship.

Nāvita, æ, m., a boatman.

Naxos, i, *f.*, the largest of the Cyclādes, famed for its wines.

Ně, *enclitic interrog. partiele*, in direct questions generally not translated; in indirect questions, *whether*; **-ne...an**, and sometimes **-ne...ne**, *whether...or*.

Nē, *adv.* and *conj.*, not, in order that not, that not, lest; **ne** — **quidem**, not even.

Něbŭla, æ, *f.*, mist, cloud.

Nec or **Něque**, *adv.* and *conj.* (**ne**, **que**), not; and not, but not; repeated, neither — nor; **nec** — **et**, both not...and; not only not, but also; **nec non**, nor not, also, and also, and.

Necdum or **nec dum**, *adv.*, not yet, and not yet.

Něcesse, *adj. indecl. n.*, necessary, needful.

Nectar, āris, n., nectar.

Necto, ěre, xui and xi, xum, *a.*, to bind, tie, join, wreath, sheathe.

Něfandus, a, um, *adj.* (**ne**, **for**), unutterable, accursed, abominable, impious; n. (i. 543) = **nefas**, wrong.

Něfas, n. *indecl.* (**fas**), impiety, a crime, an impious thing or act; a shame, disgrace, abomination; tr.

as adj., contrary to divine law, impious, abominable.

Něgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.* (**nec**, **aiō**), to say no, say that... not, deny, refuse.

Němo, ĩnis, c. (**ne**, **homo**), no one.

Němōrōsus, a, um, *adj.*, woody, full of groves.

Němus, ōris, n., a grove, wood.

Neoptōlēmus, i, m. (also called **Pyr-rhus**), a son of Achilles.

Něpos, ōtis, m., a grandson; plu. descendants, posterity.

Neptūnius, a, um, *adj.*, *Neptuni-an*; w. Troja, because its walls were built by Neptune and Apollo.

Neptūnus, i, m., Neptune, brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and god of the sea. According to Homer, Poseidon's (Neptune's) palace was in the Ægean sea.

Něque, see **Nec**.

Něqueo, ĩre, ĩvi or ii, ĩtum, *n.*, not to be able, to be unable.

Něquidquam, *adv.*, in vain, to no purpose.

Něreis, ĩdos, *f.*, a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, a sea-nymph. The mother of the Nereids was Doris.

Něreus (dissyl.), ei and eos, m., a sea-god, son of Oceānus.

Něritos, i, *f.*, an island.

Nervus, i, m., a bow-string, etc.

Nescio, ĩre, ĩvi or ii, ĩtum, *a.*, not to know; to be ignorant of.

Nescius, a, um, *adj.*, not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious.

Neu or **Něve**, *conj.* (**ne**, **ve**), and not, nor; **neve** — **neve**, neither, nor.

Nex, něcis, *f.*, slaughter, violent death.

Nexus, a, um, *part.* of **necto**.

Ni, *conj.*, that not, not; if not, unless.

Nidus, i, m., a nest.

Niger, gra, grum, *adj.*, black, sable, dark, swarthy, dusky.

Nigrans, antis, *part.*, black.

Nigresco, ěre, grui, *ineep. n.*, to grow black or dark.

Nīhīl, *nil*, *nīhīlum*, or *nilum*, *indeel. n.* (ne, and *hīlum*, a trifle, a whit), *nothing, naught*; *adv.*, *not at all, in no respect.*

Nilus, *i, m.*, the river *Nile*.

Nimbōsus, *a, um, adj.*, *stormy.*

Nimbus, *i, m.*, a dark rain-cloud, a cloud, a rain-storm.

Nimirum, *adv.*, *without doubt.*

Nīmium, *adv.* (acc. of *nimius*, *a, um*), *too, all too, too much.*

Nisæē (or *Nesæe*), one of the fifty *Nereids*.

Nīsi, *conj.*, *if not, unless; except, only.*

Nisus, *ūs, m.* (*nitor*), *effort; posture.*

Nisus, *i, m.*, a Trojan.

Nītens, *entis*, (*part.* of *niteo*), *shining, sparkling, gleaming, handsome, sleek.*

Nitens, *part.* of *nitor*.

Nītesco, *ēre, nītui*, *ineep. n.*, *to begin to shine, to shine.*

Nītīdus, *a, um, adj.*, *sleek.*

Nītor, *ti, nīsus* and *nixus*, *dep. n.*, *to lean upon, rest upon, poise on; mount, climb; press forward, advance.*

Nīvālis, *e, adj.* (*nix*), *snowy.*

Nīveus, *a, um, adj.* (*nix*), *snow-white.*

Nix, *nīvis, f.*, *snow.*

Nīxor, *ārī, ātus, dep. n.* (*intens.* of *nitor*), *to struggle.*

No, *nāre, nāvi, n.*, *to swim, float.*

Nōceo, *ēre, cui, eītum, n.*, *to harm, injure, do mischief.*

Nocturnus, *a, um, adj.* (*nox*), *by night, nocturnal.*

Nōdo, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, *to tie in a knot.*

Nōdus, *i, m.*, a knot, coil, fold.

Nōmas, *ādis, m.*, a *Nomad*, or wandering *Numidian*.

Nōmen, *īnis, n.* (*kindred w. nosco*), a name, word; fame.

Nōmentum, *i, n.*, a town of the *Sabines*, N. E. of *Rome*.

Non, *adv.*, *not.*

Nondum, *not yet.*

Nōnus, *a, um, adj.* (*novem*), the *ninth*.

Nosco, *ēre, nōvi, nōtum, a.*, *to become acquainted with, to recognize; perf. novi*, I have become acquainted with, hence, *I know*, *pluperf. I knew*, etc.

Noster, *tra, trum, poss. adj. pron.* (*nos*), *our, ours.*

Nōta, *æ, f.*, a mark, letter.

Nōto, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, *to mark, note, observe, distinguish.*

Nōtus, *a, um, part.* of *noseo*, *known, well-known, wonted, familiar.*

Nōtus, *i, m.*, the south-wind; a gale.

Nōvem, *num. adj.*, *nine.*

Nōvies, *adj.*, *nine times.*

Nōvitas, *ātis, f.*, *newness, infancy.*

Nōvo, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, *to repair, renew*, (*v. 604*) *change*, (*iv. 260*) *to make or plan new (dwellings)*, (*iv. 290*) *novandis rebus, for taking new steps.*

Nōvus, *a, um, adj.*, *new, fresh, strange; sup.*, *novissimus*, the last.

Nōx, *noctis, f.*, *night, darkness.*

Noxa, *æ, f.*, *crime.*

Noxius, *a, um, adj.*, *harmful.*

Nūbes, *is, f.*, a cloud.

Nūbīlus, *a, um, adj.*, *cloudy; nūbīla, ōrum, clouds.*

Nūdo, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, *to bear, strip, lay bare, expose, reveal.*

Nūdus, *a, um, adj.*, *naked, open.*

Nullus, *a, um, adj.*, *gen. nullius, dat. nulli, no, not any, none, no one.*

Num, *interrog. adv.*, in indirect questions, *whether*; in direct questions, it generally expects the answer *No*, and is not translated.

Nūmen, *īnis, n.* (*nuo*), *divine will, divine influence, divine power, divine aid, divine permission; divinity, deity, godhead*; (*i. 447, iii. 372*) *presence of a god or goddess.*

Nūmērus, *i, m.*, *number, order, measure.*

Nūmīda, *æ, m., pl. Nūmīdæ*, the

Numidians, a people in N. Africa.
Nūmītor, ōris, *m.*, a king of Alba, father of Ilia.
Numquam, *adv.*, never.
Nunc, *adv.*, now.
Nuntia or *nuncia*, æ, *f.*, a messenger, an announcer.
Nuntio or *nuncio*, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to announce, report.
Nuntius or *nuncius*, ii, *m.* (novum, cio = cicio), messenger; message, tidings.
Nūper, *adv.* (novus), lately.
Nūrus, ūs, *f.*, a daughter-in-law.
Nusquam, *adv.*, nowhere; in nothing; to no place.
Nūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *intens. n.* (nuo), to nod.
Nūtrimentum, i, *n.* (nutrio), nourishment, fuel.
Nūtrix, icis, *f.*, a nurse.
Nympha, æ, *f.*, a nymph.
Nýsa, æ, *f.*, a mountain in India, near which was a city of the same name said to have been built by Bacchus.

O.

Ō, *inter.*, O! oh!
Ōb, *prep.* w. acc., on account of, for.
Obdūco, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, to draw over.
Ōbeo, ěre, ěvi or ii, ětum, *n.* and *a.*, to traverse, surround, encircle, (vi. 167) engage in.
Ōbitus, ūs, *m.*, setting, death.
Objecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (objicio), to expose.
Objectus, ūs, *m.*, projection, shelter.
Objectus, a, um, *part.* of objicio, projecting, lying before.
Objicio, ěre, jěci, jeetum, *a.* (jacio), to throw before, offer; hold before, oppose; expose.
Oblátus, a, um, *part.* of offero.
Obliquo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to bend aside, turn.

Obliquus, a, um, *adj.*, turned sideways, lying across.
Obliviscor, ei, oblītus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, to forget, be forgetful.
Oblivium, ii, *n.*, forgetfulness.
Oblōquor, qui, quītus or eūtus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, to sound responsive.
Obluctor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.*, to struggle against.
Obmūtesco, ěre, tui, *inecp. n.*, to become or be dumb, be speechless.
Obnitor, ti, sus and xus, *dep. n.*, to press against, struggle against, struggle, make an effort.
Ōbōrior, ěri, ortus, *dep. n.*, to arise, spring up.
Obruo, ěre, rui, rūtum, *a.*, to overwhelm, sink.
Obscēnus, a, um, *adj.*, loathsome, foul, ill-omened.
Obscūrus, a, um, *adj.*, dark, dim, obscure, darkling, unseen.
Observeo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to watch, note, observe.
Obsideo, ěre, sēdi, sessum, *n.* and *a.* (sedeo), to besiege, beset, block up, guard, occupy.
Obsidio, ōnis, *f.*, a blockade, siege.
Obsto, āre, stīti, stātum, *n.*, to withstand, oppose, hinder, bar the way.
Obstruo, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, to close up, stop.
Obstūpesco, ěre, pui, *inecp. n.* (stupeo), to be astonished or amazed, stand amazed, stand aghast, be horror-struck.
Obtēgo, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, to cover over, hide.
Obtorqueo, ěre, si, tum, *a.*, to turn around, twist, wreath.
Obtrunco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to cut down, slay, slaughter.
Obtūsus, a, um, *part.* of obtundo, ěre, tūdi, tūsum and tunsum, blunted, dull, unfeeling.
Obtūtus, ūs, *m.*, a look, gaze.
Ōbuncus, a, um, *adj.*, hooked.
Obverto, ěre, ti, sum, *a.*, to turn towards, turn.

Obvius, a, um, *adj.* (via), *in the way, to meet*, (iii. 499) *accessible, exposed to*.

Occāsus, ūs, *m.*, *a fall*.

Occīdo, ěre, cīdi, cāsum, *n.* (cādo), *to fall*.

Occūbo, āre, *n.*, *to lie dead*.

Occūlo, ěre, cūlui, cultum, *a.*, *to hide*.

Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. intens.* of occūlo, *to hide, conceal* (carefully).

Occumbo, ěre, cūbui, cūbitum, *n.*, *to fall, to die*.

Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (capio), *to seize, take possession of*, (iii. 294) *to be the first thing to reach*.

Occurro, ěre, eurri or cūcurri, cursum, *n.*, *to run to meet, meet, present itself or one's self, appear*.

Ōceānus, i, *m.*, *the ocean*.

Ōcior, us, *sup.* ocissimus, *adj.*, *swifter, fleetest*.

Ōcius, *adv.*, *more swiftly; speedily, quickly*.

Ōcūlus, i, *m.*, *an eye*.

Ōdi, ōdisse, *def. a.*, *to hate*.

Ōdium, ii, *n.*, *hatred*.

Ōdor, ōris, *m.*, *odor, scent, stench*.

Ōdorātus, a, um, *part.*, *fragrant*.

Ōdōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *keen-scented*.

Ōnōtrus, a, um, *Ōnotrian*, of Ōnotria, the ancient name of S. Italy.

Offa, æ, *f.*, *a eake*.

Offéro, ferre, obtūli, oblātum, *a.* (ob, fero), *to present, offer, offer to view*.

Officium, ii, *n.* (ob, facio), *a service, kindness, duty*.

Ō-i-leus (trisyl.), ei and i, *m.*, *a king of the Locrians*.

Ōleāros, i, *f.*, *one of the Cyclādes, now Antiparos*.

Ōleum, i, *n.*, *oil, olive oil*.

Ōlim, *adv.*, *formerly, once, once on a time; hereafter, one day, sometime; ever; sometimes*.

Ōliva, æ, *f.*, *an olive, olive-tree, olive-branch*.

Ōlivum, i, *n.*, *olive oil*.

Olle, an old form for *Ille*.

Ōlympus, i, *m.*, *a mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, the fabled abode of the gods; hence, (poet.) heaven*.

Ōmen, īnis, *n.*, *a sign, omen, prognostic, augury; (i. 346) auspices (of marriage), rites*.

Omnino, *adv.* (omnis), *altogether, entirely, wholly*.

Omnīpārens, tis, *adj.*, *all-producing*.

Omnīpōtens, tis, *adj.*, *all-powerful*.

Omnis, e, *adj.*, *all, every, the whole*.

Ōnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (onus), *to load, to stow*.

Ōnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *heavy, loaded*.

Ōnus, ěris, *n.*, *a burden, load*.

Ōnustus, a, um, *adj.*, *laden*.

Ōpāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to shade*.

Ōpācus, a, um, *adj.*, *shaded, shady, dark, shadowy, gloomy*.

Ōpĕrio, ěre, rui, rtum, *a.*, *to cover, hide*.

Ōpĕror, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* (opus), *to be employed or occupied with*.

Ōperta, ōrum, *part.* of operio, (sc. loca), *the hidden recesses*.

Ōpimus, a, um, *adj.* (ops), *rich, fertile, sumptuous; opima spolia, triumphal spoils, taken by a general from the general of the defeated enemy*.

Oppĕrior, ěri, rītus or rtus, *dep. a.*, *to await, wait for*.

Oppĕto, ěre, ěvi or ii, ětum, *n.* (ob-), *to encounter (death), to die*.

Oppōno, ěre, sui, sītum, *a.*, *to place before, expose. Oppōsītus, part., opposing*.

Oppressus, a, um, (*part.* of opprīmo, ěre, pressi, pressum, *a.*), *whelmed, overpowered*.

Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to attack*.

Ops, ōpis, *f.* (the nom. and dat. sing. do not occur), *power, aid; plur. ōpes, means, resources, wealth; power, dominion; help*.

Opto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to choose, wish, wish for, desire, hope.

Ōpulentus, a, um, *adj.*, rich, enriched by.

Ōpus, ēris, *n.*, a work, labor, occupation; (v. 119) = *instar*.

Ōpus, *n.* *indecl.*, need.

Ōra, æ, *f.*, a coast, region.

Ōrācūlum, i, *n.* (oro), an oracle.

Orbis, is, *m.*, a circle, orbit, orb, disk, fold, coil; circuit, course, revolution of a year; (*sc.* *terra-rum*) the earth, the world.

Orcus, i, *m.*, the god of the Lower World; *met.*, the Lower World; death.

Ordior, īri, orsus, *dep. a.* and *n.*, to begin, *esp.*, to begin to speak.

Ordo, īnis, *m.*, a row, line, succession; rank; train; order, course; class, category; ordine and ex ordine, in order, in course.

Ōrēas, ādis, *f.*, an Ōrēad, a mountain-nymph.

Ōrestes, is, *m.*, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who slew his mother to avenge the murder of his father, and was in consequence tormented by the Furies.

Orgia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, orgies.

Ōriens, entis, *m.* (orior), the rising sun, dawn, East.

Ōrigo, īnis, *f.*, origin, beginning, source, race, stock.

Ōrion, ōnis, *m.*, a storm-bringing constellation.

Ōrior, īri, ortus, *dep. n.*, to arise, appear, spring from, be born.

Ornātus, ūs, *m.*, an ornament.

Ornus, i, *f.*, a mountain-ash.

Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to beg, pray, ask, ask for, entreat, beseech.

Ōrontes, is, i, or æ, *m.*, a leader of the Lyeians.

Orsus, a, um, *part.* of *ordior*.

Ortus, a, um, *part.* of *orior*.

Ortus, ūs, *m.* (orior), a rising.

Ortygia, æ, *f.*, the ancient name of Delos; (2.) an island in the harbor of Syraeuse.

Ōs, ōris, *n.*, the mouth; face, countenance, features; the mouth of anything, an opening.

Ōs, ossis, *n.*, a bone.

Oscūlum, i, *n.* (dim. of ōs), a little mouth, a sweet mouth, a kiss.

Ostendo, ěre, di, sum and tum, *a.*, to show, disclose, point out.

Ostento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (intens. of ostendo), to present to view, show, exhibit, display.

Ostium, ii, *n.* (ōs), a mouth, entrance, door, (v. 281) = the harbor.

Ostrum, i, *n.*, purple.

Othryādes, æ, *m.*, son of Othrys.

Ōtium, ii, *n.*, leisure, repose, peace.

Ōvis, is, *f.*, a sheep.

Ōvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to rejoice, exult, triumph.

P.

Pābūlum, i, *n.* (pasco), pasture, forage, food.

Pāchŷnum, i, *n.*, the southern promontory of Sicily.

Pāciscor, ci, pactus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, to bargain, barter.

Pāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (pax), to make peaceful, secure quiet to.

Pactus, a, um, *part.* of *paciscor*, agreed upon, stipulated.

Pæan, ānis, *m.*, a name of Apollo; a pæan, a hymn.

Pālæmon, ōnis, *m.*, a sea-god, son of Ino.

Pālæstra, æ, *f.*, wrestling, gymnastic exercise, a wrestling-place.

Pālāmēdēs, is, *m.*, see ii. 82 note.

Pālans, antis, *part.* of *palor*, wandering, scattered.

Pālīnūrus, i, *m.*, the pilot of Æneas, and a promontory of Lueania named after him.

Palla, æ, *f.*, a robe, mantle.

Pallādium, ii, *n.* (Pallas), the Palladium (ii. 166 note).

Pallas, ādis, *f.*, the Greek name for Minerva.

Pallens, ntis, *part.* of *palleo*, pale, wan.

Pallidus, a, um, *adj.*, *pale, pallid.*
Pallor, ōris, *m.*, *deadly paleness.*
Palma, æ, *f.*, *a palm, branch of palm, prize.*
Palmōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *palmy, abounding in palm-trees.*
Palmūla, æ, *f.*, *the palm of the hand, an oar-blade.*
Pālus, ūdis, *f.*, *a marsh, pool, marshy lake, (vi. 414) water of the pool, ooze.*
Pampineus, a, um, *adj.*, *of vine-leaves or -branches.*
Pandārus, i, *m.*, *a Mysian, who broke the truce between the Trojans and the Greeks by wounding Menelāus.*
Pando, ěre, pandi, pansum or passum, *a.*, *to spread out, extend, throw open, open, unfold, reveal, disclose.*
Pānōpēa, æ, *f.*, *a Nereid.*
Pānōpēs, is, *m.*, *a Sicilian youth.*
Pantāgias, æ, *m.*, *a small river in the E. of Sicily.*
Panthūs (Panthous), i, *m.* (voc. Panthū), *a Trojan (Il. iii. 146).*
Pāpāver, ěris, *n.*, *the poppy.*
Pāphos, i, *f.*, *a city in the W. of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.*
Pār, pāris, *adj.*, *equal, like, alike, in equal number, even, well-balanced.*
Parcæ, ārum, *f.*, *the Fates.*
Parco, ěre, peperci and parsi, parcitum and parsum, *n.*, *to spare; refrain from, forbear.*
Pārens, entis, *c.* (pario), *a parent, father, mother; ancestor.*
Pāreo, ěre, ni, itum, *n.*, *to obey.*
Pāries, ětis, *m.*, *a wall.*
Pārio, ěre, pēperi, pāritum and partum, *a.*, *to bring forth, provide, procure.*
Pāris, īdis, *m.*, *son of Priam and Hecuba, who ran away with Helen, and caused the Trojan war.*
Pārīter, *adv.* (par), *equally, in like manner, together, in one line.*
Pārius, a, um, *adj.*, *Parian, of Paros.*

Parma, æ, *f.*, *a small, round shield.*
Pāro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to prepare, make ready, intend, design.*
Pāros, i, *f.*, *one of the Cyclades.*
Pars, partis, *f.*, *a part, portion, share; region, side, direction.*
Parthēnōpæus, i, *m.*, *one of the "seven against Thebes."*
Partio, ěre, īvi or ii, itum, and partior, īri, itus, *to divide, distribute.*
Partus, a, um, *part.* of pario, *obtained, procured, provided, prepared, secured.*
Partus, ūs, *m.*, *birth; offspring; partu dare, to give birth to.*
Pārum, *adv.*, *too little, not enough, not very.*
Pārumper, *adv.*, *for a little while.*
Parvūlus, a, um, *adj.* (dim. of parvus), *little, dear little.*
Parvus, a, um, *adj.*, *comp. minor, sup. minimus, little, small.*
Pasco, ěre, pāvi, pastum, *a.* and *n.*, *to pasture, feed, nourish, support, rear; feed on; (i. 464) feast.*
Pāsiphāē, ēs, *f.*, *wife of Minos, and mother of the Minotaur.*
Passim, *adv.* (pando), *here and there.*
Passus, a, um, *part.* of pando, *outstretched; loose, disheveled.*
Passus, a, um, *part.* of patior, *having suffered, suffering.*
Passus, ūs, *m.* (pando), *a step.*
Pastor, ōris, *m.* (pasco), *a shepherd, herdsman.*
Pātāvium, ii, *n.*, *a city in the country of the Venēti; now Padua.*
Pātēfācio, ěre, fēci, factum, *a.*, *to lay open, throw open.*
Pātens, entis, *part.* (patco), *open, wide, extended.*
Pāteo, ěre, ni, *n.*, *to stand open, lie open, be open; extend, stretch; appear, be evident, be manifest.*
Pāter, tris, *m.*, *a father, sire, forefather, ancestor; (v. 521) = as a veteran; (ii. 579) plu. parents;*

- patres, *fathers*, often = senators, magnates, patricians.
- Pătĕra, æ, *f.* (pateo), a shallow bowl used in libations; a cup.
- Pătĕrnus, a, um, *adj.* (pater), of one's father, paternal.
- Pătĕsco, ĕre, tui, *inep. n.*, (iii. 530) to begin to open out; to open on the view; to be disclosed.
- Pătĭens, entis, *part.* (patior), w. gen. enduring, submitting to; (v. 390) patiently.
- Pătĭor, i, passus, *dep. a.*, to suffer, endure, permit.
- Pătĭria, æ, *f.*, one's native-country, father-land.
- Pătĭrius, a, um, *adj.* (pater), of one's father or fathers, paternal, ancestral, of one's country.
- Patron, ōnis, *m.*, a companion of Æneas.
- Patruus, i, *m.*, a paternal uncle.
- Paucus, a, um, *adj.*, few.
- Paulâtĭm, *adv.*, little by little, gradually.
- Paulisper, *adv.*, for a little while.
- Paulum, *adv.*, a little, a while.
- Pauper, ĕris, *adj.*, poor.
- Paupĕries, ĕi, *f.*, poverty.
- Păvidus, a, um, *adj.*, trembling, fearful.
- Păvĭto, arc, *intens. n.* (paveo), to tremble, quake with fear, cower.
- Păvor, ōris, *m.*, trembling, fear, anxiety.
- Pax, pācis, *f.*, peace; met., reconciliation, deliverance, grace, favor.
- Pecten, ĭnis, *m.*, a quill with which, instead of the fingers, the strings of the lyre were sometimes struck.
- Pectus, ōris, *n.*, the breast; heart; passion.
- Pĕcus, ōris, *n.*, cattle; a herd, flock.
- Pĕcus, ūdis, *f.*, a beast, an animal; esp. a sheep, a lamb.
- Pĕdes, ĭtis, *m.* (pes), a foot-soldier, infantry.
- Pĕlăgus, i, *n.*, the sea, a flood.
- Pĕlasgi, ōrum, *m.*, the Pelasgians, early inhabitants of Greece; poet. = the Greeks.
- Pĕlasgus, a, um, *adj.*, Pelasgian; poet. = Grecian.
- Pĕlias, æ, *m.*, a Trojan.
- Pĕlidĕs, æ, *m.*, the son of Peleus, Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus, Neoptolemus.
- Pellax, ācis, *adj.*, deceitful.
- Pellis, is, *f.*, a skin, hide.
- Pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, *a.*, to drive away, banish, expel.
- Pĕlŏpĕus, a, um, *adj.*, of Pelops.
- Pĕlŏros, i, *m.*, the N. E. promontory of Sicily.
- Pelta, æ, *f.*, a light shield.
- Pĕnātes, ium, *m.* (pen- within), household-gods, Penātes.
- Pendeo, ĕre, pĕpendi, *n.*, to hang, hang suspended, be suspended, linger.
- Pendo, ĕre, pĕpendi, pensum, *a.*, to pay, to suffer.
- Pĕnĕlēus, i, *m.*, a Greek.
- Pĕnĕtrālis, e, *adj.* (penetro), (ii. 297, iv. 504) inner, innermost.
- Pĕnĕtrālia, ium, *n.*, the interior of a house, inner apartments, inmost sanctuary, shrine.
- Pĕnetro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (pen-), to enter, make one's way into, through, or past.
- Pĕnĭtus, *adv.* (pen-), inwardly, far within, (vi. 59) far away, deeply, (vi. 679) deep in a verdant dale; thoroughly, utterly.
- Penna, æ, *f.*, a feather, a wing.
- Penthĕsilĕa, æ, *f.*, a queen of the Amazons.
- Pentheus, ei and eos, *m.*, a king of Thebes in Bœotiā.
- Pĕnus, ūs and i, *f.*, Pĕnum, i, *n.*, or Pĕnus, ōris, *n.* (pen-), stores of provisions, viands.
- Peplum, i, *n.*, or Peplus, i, *m.*, a wide and costly robe or shawl.
- Per, *prep.* w. ace., through, over, along, among, during, in, by, by means of, on account of, for; in entreaties and adjurations, by.
- Pĕrăgo, ĕre, ĕgi, aetum, *a.*, to go through with, finish, accomplish.

- Pĕragro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (ager), *to wander through.*
- Percello**, ěre, eŭli, culsum, *a.*, *to strike down.*
- Percurro**, ěre, cŭeurri or eurri, cursum, *a.* and *n.*, *to run over.*
- Percussus**, *a*, um, (*part.* of percutio, ěre, eussi, cussum), *struck, moved.*
- Perdĭtus**, *a*, um, (*part.* of perdo, ěre, perdĭdi, perdĭtum), *lost, forlorn, wretched.*
- Pĕrĕdo**, ěre, ědi, ěsum, *a.*, *to eat up, consume.*
- Pĕremptus**, *a*, um, (*part.* of perĭmo, ěre, ěmi, emptum), *destroyed, taken away, ruined, slain.*
- Pĕreo**, ĭre, ii, ĭtum, *n.* (eo), *to be lost, perish, die, be undone.*
- Pĕrerro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to wander over, to survey.*
- Perfĕro**, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *a.*, *to bear, carry, report, endure.*
- Perfĭcio**, ěre, fĕci, feetum, *a.*, *to finish, accomplish, complete, work* (*part.* wrought).
- Perfĭdus**, *a*, um, *adj.*, *faithless.*
- Perflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to blow through or over.*
- Perfundo**, ěre, fŭdi, fŭsum, *a.*, *to pour over, wet, moisten, drench; (iii. 397) wash.*
- Pergāmeus**, *a*, um, *adj.*, *Trojan.*
- Pergām-um**, *i*, *n.*, -us, *i*, *f.*, and -a, ōrum, *n.*, *the citadel of Troy; poet., Troy.*
- Pergo**, ěre, perrexī, perreetum, *a.* and *n.* (rego), *to go on, continue, proceed.*
- Perhĭbeo**, ěre, ui, ĭtum, *a.* (habeo), *to say, assert.*
- Pĕricŭlum** (contr. pĕriclum), *i*, *n.*, *danger, peril, jeopardy.*
- Pĕrĭmo**, ěre, ěmi, emptum, *a.*, *to take entirely away, annihilate, destroy.*
- Pĕrĭphas**, antis, *m.*, *a brave Greek.*
- Perjŭrium**, ii, *n.*, *perjury.*
- Perjŭrus**, *a*, um, *adj.* (jus), *perjured.*
- Perlābor**, bi, psus, *dep. n.*, *to glide over.*
- Perlĕgo**, ěre, lĕgi, lectum, *a.*, *to scan, examine, survey.*
- Permĕtior**, ĭri, mensus, *dep. a.*, *to measure, traverse.*
- Permitto**, ěre, mĭsi, missum, *a.*, *to commit, consign, give over, permit, allow.*
- Permixtus**, *a*, um, *part.* (-miscéo), *mingled.*
- Permulceo**, ěre, si, sum and etum, *a.*, *to soothe.*
- Pernix**, ĭeis, *adj.* (nitor), *nimble.*
- Pĕrōsus**, *a*, um, *part.* (-ōdi), *loathing.*
- Perpĕtuus**, *a*, um, *adj.*, *unbroken, all.*
- Perrumpo**, ěre, rūpi, ruptum, *a.*, *to burst through.*
- Persentio**, ĭre, si, sum, *a.*, *to feel deeply, perceive plainly.*
- Persolvo**, ěre, solvi, sŏlŭtum, *a.*, *to pay, render.*
- Persōno**, āre, ui, ĭtum, *a.*, *to sound through, make...resound.*
- Persto**, āre, stĭti, stātum, *n.*, *to persist; remain fixed.*
- Pertædet**, tæsū est, *impers.*, *to be thoroughly wearied, tired.*
- Pertento**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to try, to fill.*
- Pervĕnio**, ĭre, vĕni, ventum, *n.*, *to make its way; (ii. 634) I was come.*
- Pervius**, *a*, um, *adj.* (via), *passable.*
- Pēs**, pĕdis, *m.*, *a foot, talon, step; nautical, a sheet; p. facere, to manage the sheet, to tack.*
- Pestis**, is, *f.*, *pestilence, pest, plague, destruction, ruin.*
- Pĕtĕlia**, æ, *f.*, *a town in Bruttium.*
- Pĕto**, ěre, ĭvi and ii, ĭtum, *a.*, *to seek, ask, make for, aim at, attack.*
- Phæāces**, um, *m. plu.*, *the Phæacians, of Coreŷra, now Corfu (fab.)*
- Phædra**, æ, *f.*, *wife of Theseus.*
- Phăĕthōn**, ontis, *m.*, *a surname of the Sun; (2.) a son of Helios (Apollo).*
- Phălanx**, angis, *f.*, *a phalanx, host.*
- Phălĕræ**, ārum, *f. plu.*, *trappings*

- (esp. bosses or discs of metal) for a horse's head or breast.
- Phāretra**, æ, *f.*, a quiver.
- Phēgeus** (dissyl.), ei or eos, *m.*, a Trojan servant.
- Phīloctētēs**, æ, *m.*, a son of Pōeas, king of Melibœa; after fighting at Troy, he founded Petelia.
- Phīnēius**, a, um, *adj.*, of *Phīneus* (a king of Salmydessus who put out the eyes of his sons).
- Phlēgēthōn**, ontis, *m.*, a river of fire surrounding Tartarus.
- Phlēgyās**, æ, *m.*, the father of Ixion; he set fire to the temple at Delphi.
- Phœbēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of *Phœbus*.
- Phœbus**, i, *m.*, a name of Apollo.
- Phœnices**, um, *m. plu.*, the *Phœnicians*, on the east coast of the Mediterranean.
- Phœnissa**, æ, *adj. f.*, *Phœnician*; as subs., the *Phœnician* (queen).
- Phœnix**, īeis, *m.*, a Greek.
- Phōlōē**, ēs, *f.*, a slave.
- Phorbas**, antis, *m.*, a son of Priam, killed in the Trojan war.
- Phorcus**, i, *m.*, a sea-god.
- Phrȳges**, um, *m.*, the *Phrygians*; poet. the *Trojans* (whose country was in Phrygia Minor).
- Phrȳgius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Phrygian*, (in Asia Minor), *Trojan*.
- Phthia**, æ, *f.*, a town in S. of Thessaly, birthplace of Achilles.
- Piācūlum**, i, *n.* (pio), an expiatory offering or sacrifice; see **Committo**.
- Picea**, æ, *f.* (pix, pitch), *pitch-pine*, *pine*.
- Piceus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pitch-black*.
- Pictūra**, æ, *f.* (pingo), *painting*, *picture*.
- Pictūrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *embroidered*.
- Pictus**, a, um, *part.* of pingo, ēre, nxi, nctum, *painted*, *embroidered*, *tattooed*.
- Piētas**, ātis, *f.*, *piety*, *dutiful affection*, *filial piety*, *kindly feeling*, *compassion*; see i. 10, note.
- Piget**, uit, *impers.*, it displeases; *I* (thou, etc.) loathe, am vexed with.
- Pignus**, ōris, *n.*, a pledge, token.
- Pineus**, a, um, *adj.*, of *pine*.
- Pinguis**, e, *adj.*, fat, rich, fertile, well-fed.
- Pinifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, *pine-elad*.
- Pio**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, atone for, appease.
- Pirithōus**, i, *m.*, a king of the Lapithæ, who attempted with Theseus to carry off Proserpina.
- Piscōsus**, a, um, *adj.* (piseis), *fishy*, *abounding in fish*.
- Pistrīx**, īeis, *f.*, a sea-monster.
- Pius**, a, um, *adj.*, dutiful, pious, holy, sacred, pure, kind, affectionate, tender, regardful.
- Plāceo**, ēre, cui and plācītus sum, plācītum, *n.*, to please.
- Plācīde**, adv., softly, quietly.
- Plācīdus**, a, um, *adj.*, gentle, calm, tranquil, peaceful, quiet, propitious.
- Plācītus**, a, um, *part.*, pleasing, agreeable.
- Plāco**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to calm, appease.
- Plāga**, æ, *f.*, a region; toils or strong nets for wild beasts.
- Plangor**, ōris, *m.*, a wailing.
- Planta**, æ, *f.*, the sole, a foot.
- Plaudo**, ēre, si, sum, *a.* and *n.*, to beat, flap; stamp, applaud.
- Plausus**, ūs, *m.*, clapping, applause.
- Plēmȳrium**, ii. *n.*, a promontory of S. E. Sicily near Syracuse.
- Plēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, full.
- Plīco**, āre, āvi or ui, ātum or itum, *a.*, to fold, fold up.
- Plūma**, æ, *f.*, a feather.
- Plumbum**, i, *n.*, lead.
- Plūrīmus**, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of multus), the most, very many, very great; (v. 250) very wide; (vi. 659) with full stream.
- Plūs**, plūris, *adj.*, more.
- Plūvius**, a, um, *adj.*, rainy, rain-bringing.
- Pōcūlum**, i, *n.*, a goblet.
- Pœna**, æ, *f.*, penalty, punishment,

expiation, vengeance, satisfaction.

Pœni, ōrum, *m.*, the Carthaginians; i. 302 note.

Pœnitēt, tuit, *impers.*, it repents; w. pro. *I* (thou, etc.), *repent, regret, am dissatisfied.*

Pōlites, æ, *m.*, a son of Priam.

Polliceor, ēri, itus, *dep. a.*, to promise.

Polluo, ěre, ui, ūtum, *a.*, to defile, pollute, break, violate, wrong.

Pollux, ūcis, *m.*, son of Jupiter and Leda.

Pōlus, i, *m.*, a pole, the heavens.

Pōlybœtes, is, *m.*, a priest of Ceres.

Pōlydōrus, i, *m.*, a son of Priam.

Pōlyphēmus, i, *m.*, a Cyclops, blinded by Ulysses.

Pōmētii, ōrum, *m.*, or Suessa Pometia, an old town of the Volsci in Latium S. E. of Rome.

Pompa, æ, *f.*, a procession, (v. 53, funeral-procession.)

Pondus, ěris, *n*, weight.

Pōne, *adv.*, behind.

Pōno, ěre, pōsui, pōsitum, *a.*, to put, place, set, lay, erect, build, found, serve up, lay down, lay aside, allay, assign, appoint, establish, propose.

Pontus, i, *m.*, the sea, the deep; a great wave; w. ingens, a heavy sea.

Pōpūlāris, e, *adj.*, of the multitude, popular.

Pōpūleus, a, um, *adj.*, of poplar.

Pōpūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to lay waste, ravage, despoil, plunder, rob, bereave.

Pōpūlus, i, *m.*, a people; multitude.

Porricio, ěre, (cei or exi.) cectum, *a.*, to offer, cast as an offering.

Porriĝo, ěre, roxi, rectum, *a.*, to stretch out, extend.

Porro, *adv.*, in the distance; in aftertimes.

Porta, æ, *f.*, a gate, portal; outlet.

Portendo, ěre, di, tum, *a.*, to foretell, presage.

Porticus, ūs, *f.*, a gallery, cloister, portico.

Portitor, ōris, *m.*, a carrier, ferryman.

Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to bear, carry, bring.

Portūnus, i, *m.* (portus), a god of harbors.

Portus, ūs, *m.*, harbor, port, haven.

Posco, ěre, pōposci, *a.*, to demand, ask for urgently, beg, pray for.

Pōsitus, a, um, part. of **pono**.

Possum, posse, pōtui, *n.* (potis, sum), to be able, I (thou, etc.) can; can do; have power, avail.

Post, *adv.* and *prep.*, behind, afterwards, hereafter; behind, after.

Postērus, a, um, *adj.* (comp. posterior, sup. postrēmus or postūmus), the following, next.

Posthābeo, ěre, ui, itum, *a.*, to place after, esteem less.

Postis, is, *m.*, a door-post; door.

Postquam, *conj.*, after that, after.

Postrēmus and **postūmus**, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of postērus), the last, latest, latest-born.

Pōtens, entis, part. (possum), powerful, mighty, master of, ruler of, rich.

Pōtentia, æ, *f.*, power.

Pōtestas, ātis, *f.*, power.

Pōtior, īri, itus, *dep. n.*, to gain possession of, gain, obtain, possess.

Pōtior, us, *adj.*, comp. of potis, better, preferable.

Pōtis, e, *adj.* (potior, potissimus), able, possible.

Pōtius, *adv.*, rather, more, preferably.

Pōto, āre, āvi, potātum or pōtum, *a.*, to drink.

Præ, *prep.* and *adv.*, before.

Præcelsus, a, um, *adj.*, very high, lofty.

Præceps, cīpītis, *adj.* (præ. caput), headlong, in haste, in headlong haste, steep: as subs., a precipice, the verge; in præceps, headlong downwards.

Præceptum, i, *n.*, an injunction, order, warning, advice.

- Præcipio**, ěre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (capio), *to anticipate.*
- Præcipito**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, *to cast (or hurl) headlong, drive headlong, urge on, hasten; se. se, to rush down, fall headlong.*
- Præcipue**, *adv., especially, chiefly.*
- Præcipuus**, *a, um, adj. (præ, capio), especial.*
- Præclārus**, *a, um, adj., illustrious, very distinguished.*
- Præco**, ōnis, *m., a herald, public orier.*
- Præcordia**, ōrum, *n. plu., heart, breast.*
- Præda**, æ, *f., booty, prey.*
- Prædico**, ěre, xi, ctum, *a., to foretell.*
- Prædictum**, *i, n., a prediction, prophecy.*
- Præeo**, ĩre, ĩvi and ii, ĩtum, *a., to go before; (v.186) t. p. c. = by the whole length of his ship.*
- Præfero**, ferre, tūli, lātum, *a., to prefer, rank before.*
- Præficio**, ěre, fēci, fectum, *a., to set (or appoint) over.*
- Præfixus**, *a, um, part. of præfigo, tipped, pointed.*
- Præmetuo**, ěre, *a. and n., to fear beforehand.*
- Præmitto**, ěre, mīsi, missum, *a., to send forward or before.*
- Præmium**, ii, *n., a reward, prize.*
- Prænāto**, āre, *n., to glide by.*
- Præpes**, ětis, *adj., swift, fleet.*
- Præpinguis**, *e, adj., very fat, very rich.*
- Præreptus**, *a, um, part. of præripio, ěre, ui, eptum, torn away.*
- Præruptus**, *a, um, part. (prærum-po), steep, precipitous.*
- Præscius**, *a, um, adj. (scio), foreknowing.*
- Præsens**, entis, *adj., present, ready, at hand, efficacious; (iii. 174) before my eyes.*
- Præsentio**, ĩre, sensi, sensum, *a., to perceive beforehand.*
- Præsēpe**, *is, n., an enclosure, a hive.*
- Præsideo**, ěre, sēdi, sessum, *n., to preside over, protect.*
- Præstans**, antis, *part., surpassing, distinguished, eminent, excellent.*
- Præsto**, āre, stīti, ĩtum and ātum, *n. and a., impers., it is better.*
- Prætendo**, ěre, di, tum, *a., to hold out, pretend; part., stretched before, lying in front of.*
- Præter**, *prep. and adv., by, beyond, before, over, contrary to, besides, except.*
- Prætērea**, *adv. (is), besides, moreover; hereafter, thereafter.*
- Prætereo**, ĩre, ĩvi or ii, ĩtum, *a., to pass by.*
- Præterlābor**, bi, psus, *dep. a., to glide by, float or sail by.*
- Prætervehor**, *i, vectus, dep. a., to be borne past, sail by.*
- Prætexo**, ěre, xui, xtum, *a., to fringe, border, cloak, conceal.*
- Præverto**, ěre, ti, and **prævertor**, ti, sus, *a., to outstrip, pre-occupy, surprise.*
- Prævīdeo**, ěre, vīdi, vīsum, *a., to see beforehand, foresee.*
- Prātum**, *i, n., a meadow.*
- Prāvus**, *a, um, adj., crooked, wrong.*
- Præcor**, āri, ātus, *dep. a. and n., to pray, pray to, pray for, beg, beseech, supplicate.*
- Præhensus**, *a, um, part. of prehendo (=prendo), grasped, seized.*
- Præmo**, ěre, pressi, pressum, *a., to press, press upon, tread upon, overwhelm, cover, bury, conceal, be close upon, pursue closely, overpower, weigh down, keep down, keep buried, restrain, repress, suppress, oppress, compress, rule, bind, tighten, curb, check, stay.*
- Prendo** (præhendo), ěre, di, sum, *a., to grasp, lay hold of, seize, catch.*
- Preonso** (præhenso), āre, āvi, ātum, *freq. a., to grasp, seize hold of.*
- Presso**, āre, *a. (freq. of premo), to press.*

Prætium, ii, n., a price, reward, prize; bribe.

Prex, ěis, f. (of sing. only dat., aee., and abl. occur), a prayer, entreaty.

Priāmēius, a, um, adj., fem., (daughter) of Priam.

Priāmides, æ, m., son of Priam.

Priāmus, i, m., Priam, king of Troy. His descent was this: (1) Jupiter; (2) Dardānus; (3) Erichthonius; (4) Tros; (5) Ilus; (6) Laomēdon; (7) Priam.

Pridem, adv., long ago.

Primo, adv., at first.

Primum, adv., first, in the first place.

Primus, a, um, adj. (sup. of prior), first, foremost, chief; the first part of, beginning of; (iv. 297) at the first moment.

Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus, eapio), first, foremost, a chief, a chieftain.

Principium, ii, n., abl., in the beginning, in the first place, at first.

Prior, ōris, adj. comp., the former, first, prior; plu. priores, men of old, the ancients.

Priscus, a, um, adj., old, ancient.

Pristinus, a, um, adj., former.

Pristis, is, f. (a sea-monster), the name of a ship.

Prius, adv., before, sooner; in former times; **prius quam**, before that, before, sooner, rather.

Prō, prep. w. abl., for, in defence of, in return for, on account of, instead of; (v. 501) pro se, in accordance with his strength.

Prō or **proh**, interj., O! ah!

Proāvus, i, m., a great-grandfather; a forefather.

Prōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to approve.

Prōcas, æ, m., a king of Alba.

Prōcax, āeis, adj., boisterous.

Prōcēdo, ěre, cessi, eessum, n., to go (or come) forward, advance, proceed.

Prōcella, æ, f., a blast, tempest.

Prōcēres, um, m., chiefs, princes.

Prōclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to cry out.

Procris, is, f., daughter of Ereehtheus and wife of Cephalus.

Prōcul, adv., at a distance, at a little distance, afar off, afar, far; far from.

Prōcumbo, ěre, eūbui, eūbitum, n., to fall; lean or bend forward.

Prōcurro, ěre, eūcurri and curri, eursum, n., to run (or jut) out, project.

Prōcurvus, a, um, adj., winding.

Prōcus, i, m., a wooer, suitor.

Prōdeo, ěre, ii, ětum, n. (eo, to go forwards, to move onwards.

Prōdĭgium, ii, n. (pro, dico), a portent, prodigy.

Prōdĭtio, ōnis, f., accusation.

Prōdo, ěre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a., to discover, betray; play false; forsake; hand down, transmit.

Prōdūco, ěre, xi, etum, a., to prolong.

Præ'ium, ii, n., a battle, combat.

Prōfānus, a, um, adj., unhallowed, uninitiated.

Prōfectus, part. of proficiscor.

Prōfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, n., to carry forth, extend.

Prōfĭciscor, ei, sectus, dep. n., to set out, depart, go.

Prōfor, āri, ātus, dep. a., to speak.

Prōfūgus, a, um, adj., fleeing, an exile.

Prōfundus, a, um, adj., deep, profound, high, (vi. 462) abysmal.

Prōgēnies, ěi, f. (gen-), lineage, offspring, race, progeny.

Prōgigno, ěre, gēnui, gēnĭtum, a., to bear, produce.

Prōgrēdior, di, gressus, dep. n. (gradior), to proceed, advance, go forward.

Prōhibeo, ěre, ui, ětum, a. (habeo), to ward off, debar, avert, prevent, forbid.

Prōjĭcio, ěre, jěci, jeetum, a., to throw forward, throw down, throw; fling (or throw) away; part. **pro-jectus**, projecting.

Prōlapsus, a, um, *part.* of *prōlābor*,
fallen in ruin.

Prōles, is, *f.*, *offspring, posterity,*
lineage, race.

Prōluo, ēre, lui, lūtum, *a.*, *to*
drench, wash, swill one's self.

Prōlūvies, ēi, *f.*, *flow, discharge.*

Prōmēreor, ēri, itus, *dep. a.*, *to*
deserve.

Prōmissum, i, *n.*, *a promise.*

Prōmitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, *a.*,
to promise; pledge, plight.

Prōmo, ēre, mpsi, mptum, *a.*, *to*
bring out, put forth.

Prōnūba, æ, *f.*, *a bride's-woman;*
nuptial (as patron of marriage).

Prōnus, a, um, *adj.*, *bending for-*
ward, forward; downward, slop-
ing.

Prōpāgo, īnis, *f.*, *progeny, race.*

Prōpe, *adv.* (*propius, proxīme*),
and prep., near, nigh, at hand,
about, nearly, almost.

Prōpere, *adv.*, *hastily, quickly.*

Prōpēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to has-*
ten, make haste.

Prōpinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to*
approach, draw near.

Prōpinquus, a, um, *adj.*, *near,*
neighboring.

Prōpior, us, *adj.*, *nearer.*

Prōpius, *adv.*, *nearer, closer, more*
nearly.

Prōpono, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, *a.*, *to*
propose, offer.

Proprius, a, um, *adj.*, *one's own,*
lasting, permanent; (i. 73, iv. 126)
thine forever, thine own.

Propter, *prep.*, *on account of.*

Prōpugnācūlum, i, *n.*, *a bulwark,*
defence.

Prōra, æ, *f.*, *the prow of a ship.*

Prōrīpio, ēre, pui, reptum, *a.* (*rap-*
pīo), *to drag forth, tear away, (v.*
741) se. te, to hasten away.

Prōrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, *a.*,
to belch forth, burst forth.

Prōsēquor, qui, eātus or quātus,
dep. a., *to follow, accompany,*
proceed.

Prōserpīna, æ, *f.* (*Persēphōne*),
Proserpine, wife of Pluto.

Prōsīlio, īre, ui or ii, *n.*, *to leap*
forth, spring forth.

Prōspectus, ūs, *m.*, *a prospect,*
view.

Prosper or **prospērus**, a, um, *adj.*
(*spes*), *auspicious, favorable,*
prosperous.

Prospicio, ēre, exi, eetum, *a.*, *to*
look forth or forward, look out,
see in front, see in the distance,
descry.

Prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, *n.*, *to*
avail.

Protectus, a, um, *part.* of *prōtē-*
go, ēre, xi, etum, *sheltered, pro-*
ected.

Prōtendo, ēre, di, sum or tum, *a.*,
to stretch forth, stretch out, ex-
tend.

Prōtīnus, *adv.*, *onwards, continu-*
ously, next in order, forthwith.

Prōtrāho, ēre, xi, etum, *a.*, *to draw*
forth, drag forth.

Prōvēho, ēre, xi, etum, *a.*, *pass. to*
be borne onward, to sail; (iii.
481) w. ultra = to say more.

Proxīmus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup. of*
propior), *the nearest, next.*

Prūdētia, æ, *f.* (*pro, video*), *wis-*
dom, sagacity.

Prūna, æ, *f.*, *a live coal.*

Pūbens, entis, *adj.*, *downy, luxuri-*
ant.

Pūbes, is, *f.*, *youth, youthful band;*
(iii. 427) the groin; (vi. 580) the
Titan brood.

Pūbesco, ēre, bui, *ineep. n.*, *to*
grow up, grow to manhood.

Pūdeo, ēre, ui, itum, *n.*, *gen. im-*
pers., with acc. of the person, I
(thou, etc.) am ashamed.

Pūdōr, ōris, *m.*, *shame, modesty.*

Puella, æ, *f.* (*puer*), *a girl, maid-*
en.

Puer, ēri, *m.*, *a boy, youth, child.*

Puērilis, e, *adj.*, *of boys.*

Pugna, æ, *f.*, *a fight, battle, strug-*
gle, contest, conflict.

Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to fight,*
fight against, struggle against.

Pugnus, i, *m.*, *a fist.*

Pulcher, ehra, chrum, *adj.*, *beau-*

tiful, fair, lovely, dear, glorious, noble.

Pulso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (intens. of pello), *to beat, lash, strike against, strike*, (v. 138) *to tremble, throb.*

Pulsus, *a, um, part. of pello.*

Pulsus, ūs, *m., tramp, stamping.*

Pulvērulentus, *a, um, adj., dusty.*

Pulvis, ĕris, *m., rarely f., dust.*

Pūmex, ĭcis, *m., punicee-stone, any porous stone or rock.*

Pūniceus, *a, um, adj., Punic, purple, red.*

Pūnicus, *a, um, adj., Punic, Carthaginian.*

Puppis, *is, f., the stern of a ship; poet. a ship; a puppi, astern.*

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (purum-ago), *to make pure, w. se to dissolve, clear away.*

Purpūra, æ, *f., purple; purple cloth, a purple border.*

Purpureus, *a, um, adj., purple; rosy, glowing, lustrous, bright-colored.*

Pūrus, *a, um, adj., pure, clear; w. hasta, headless.*

Pūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to think, suppose, ponder, think upon.*

Pygmālĭōn, ōnis, *m., king of Tyre, and brother of Dido.*

Pŷra, æ, *f., a funeral-pile, pyre.*

Pyrgo, ūs, *f., a Trojan nurse.*

Pyrrhus, ĭ, *m., son of Achilles.*

Q.

Quā, *nom. f. of the indef. pro. quis, any.*

Quā, *adv., abl. f. of qui and quis, (sc. parte) where, on which side; (sc. ratione) how, in what way or manner. Indefinite, in any way, by any means.*

Quādrigæ, ārum, *f., a four-horse chariot.*

Quadrūpes, ĕdis, *as subs. e., a four-footed animal, a quadruped.*

Quæro, ĕre, sĭvi or sĭi, sĭtum, *a.,*

to seek, look for; ask, inquire; miss.

Quæsitōr, ōris, *m., a presiding-judge, judex quaestionis.*

Quæso, ĕre, ĭvi, *a., to beg, beseech, entreat, pray.*

Quālis, *c, adj. (quis), interrog., of what sort or kind, (ii. 274) with what looks! what a sight! Rel., such as, such...as, as, like as; of such a sort or kind; with such looks.*

Quam, *adv. (qui), in what manner, how, how much, as, as much as, as...as, than, that; w. superl. the very, the (most) possible.*

Quamquam, *conj., although, and yet, however.*

Quamvis, *adv. and conj. (volo), as you will, as much as you like, never so, however much, however, although.*

Quando, *adv. and conj., when; at any time, ever; since, because.*

Quantus, *a, um, adj. (quam), how great, how much, how many; of such size; (i. 752) how terrible; as great as, as much as; as; as far as; quantum, how, how much, how greatly.*

Quāre, *adv. (abl. of qui and res), wherefore, on which account, for which reason.*

Quartus, *a, um, adj., the fourth.*

Quasso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to shake, toss, shatter.*

Quāter, *adv., four times.*

Quātĭo, ĕre, quassi, quassum, *a., to shake, shatter, (vi. 571) lash.*

Quattuor, *num. adj., four.*

Quē, *conj., and; repeated, or with et, both...and.*

Queo, quĭre, quĭvi, quĭtum, *u., to be able, I (thou, etc.) can.*

Quercus, ūs, *f., an oak.*

Quērēla, æ, *f., a complaint.*

Quēror, ĭ, questus, *dep. a. and n., to complain, bewail, lament, hoot.*

Questus, ūs, *m., a complaint, lamentation.*

Qui, quæ, quod, *rel. pro., who,*

which; what, that; indef. pro., any, any one; interrog. adj. pro., which? what?

Quia, conj., *because.*

Quānam, adv., *why? wherefore?*

Quicumque, *quæcumque*, *quodcumque*, *indef. rel. pro., whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, any one who, however much, every possible, every.*

Quidem, conj., *indeed, truly, at least, yet, moreover.*

Quies, *ētis*, *f.*, *rest, repose, sleep.*

Quiesco, *ēre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *n.*, *to rest, repose, be still, cease.*

Quiētus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *quiet, calm, peaceful; at ease, unconcerned.*

Quin, conj. (*quī*, *ne* = *non*), *that not, but that; why not? nay, nay even; but, yet, moreover; pray.*

Quini, *æ*, *a*, *distr. num. adj.*, *five each; five.*

Quinquāginta, *num. adj.*, *fifty.*

Quippe, *adv. and conj.*, *surely, assuredly, indeed; since; ironical, forsooth!*

Quirīnus, *i. m.*, *a name of Romulus as deified.*

Quis, *quæ*, *quid*, *interrog. pro.*, *who? what? which? what sort of? how much? how many? quid*, *adv.*, *why? how?*

Quis, *qua*, *quid*, *indef. pro.*, *any, any one, any thing; esp. after si, ne, nisi, num, quum, quo, and in relative sentences.*

Quisnam and **quīnam**, *quænam*, *quodnam* and *quidnam*, *interrog. pro.*, *who, pray? what, pray? (2) indef. after num, any body, any thing.*

Quisquam, *quæquam*, *quidquam* (*quicquam*), *indef. pro.*, *any one, any thing, any.*

Quisque, *quæque*, *quodque* and *quidque* (*quicque*), *indef. pro.*, *each, every one, every thing.*

Quisquis, *quæquæ*, *quidquid* (*quicquid*), *indef. rel. pro.*, *whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quō, *interrog. and rel. adv.*, *where, whither, to what or in what (place,*

person, thing, etc.), how far, for what purpose, wherefore, in order that, so that, that.

Quōcirca, conj., *for which reason, wherefore.*

Quōcumque, *adv.*, *to whatsoever place, whithersoever.*

Quod, conj. (*acc. n.*), *that, why, as, in that, as to, because, wherefore, therefore, but, yet, and.*

Quōmodo, *adv.*, *in what manner, in the manner in which, in the same manner as.*

Quōnam, *interrog. adv.*, *whither, pray?*

Quondam, *adv.*, *once, at one time, formerly; at times, sometimes; (iii. 704) hereafter, some time, ever.*

Quōniam, conj. (*quum*, *jam*), *since now, since, inasmuch as.*

Quōque, conj., *also, too.*

Quōt, *adj. plu. indec.*, *how many, as many as; as many, as; all, every.*

Quōtannis, *adv.*, *yearly, annually.*

Quōties, *adv.* (*quot*), *how often? how many times? relat.*, *as often as.*

Quōusque, *adv.*, *how far? how long?*

Quum (*eum*), conj. and *adv.*, *when, while, since, as, although; quum ...tum, while, so also; both, and.*

R.

Rābīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *raving, frenzied.*

Rābies, *ēi*, *f.*, *rage, frenzy, fury.*

Rādīus, *ii*, *m.*, *a rod (with which geometricians drew diagrams on the sand); a spoke, beam, ray.*

Rādix, *īeis*, *f.*, *a root.*

Rādo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.*, *to graze, skim along.*

Rāmus, *i*, *m.*, *a branch, bough.*

Rāpīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*rapio*), *swift, rapid.*

Rāpio, *ēre*, *pui*, *ptum*, *a.*, *to seize, snatch, snatch away, tear away,*

rescue, scour, hurry, hurry on, turn rapidly, carry away, drag, take, steal, ravish, plunder.
Rapto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (freq. of rapio), *to drag along.*
Raptor, ōris, *m.*, *a robber, plunderer; as adj., prowling.*
Rāresco, ěre, *n. incept.*, *begin to open, grow wider.*
Rārus, *a, um, adj.*, *with (or at) wide intervals, (iv. 131) with wide meshes, (iii. 314) broken (accents); here and there.*
Rātio, ōnis, *f.*, *calculation, reason, motive, manner, way.*
Rātis, *is, f.*, *a raft, boat, vessel, ship.*
Rātus, *part. of reor.*
Raucus, *a, um, adj.*, *hoarse, ringing.*
Rēbellis, *e, adj.*, *insurgent.*
Rēcēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, *n.*, *to retire, recede, stand back, withdraw, depart, vanish.*
Rēcens, ntis, *adj.*, *fresh, recent, new.*
Rēcenseo, ěre, sui, sum or sītum, *a.*, *to review, survey.*
Rēcīdivus, *a, um, adj.*, *returning, rising again.*
Rēcīngo, ěre, nxi, netum, *a.*, *to ungird, loosen.*
Rēcīpio, ěre, cēpi, ceptum, *a.* (capio), *to take back, take, receive, regain, recover, rescue, draw back.*
Rēclūdo, ěre, si, sum, *a.* (elaudo), *to uncloze, open, disclose, unsheathe.*
Rēcōlo, ěre, cōlui, cultum, *a.*, *to contemplate, reflect upon, muse upon.*
Rēcōndo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, *a.*, *to hide, conceal.*
Rēcōrdor, āri, ātus, *dep.*, *to remember, recall, recollect.*
Rector, ōris, *m.*, *a helmsman, pilot.*
Rectus, *a, um, part.*, *straight, right.*
Rēcūbo, āre, *n.*, *to lie down, recline.*

Rēcursio, āre, *n. intens.* (curro), *to recur, run back, return.*
Rēcursus, ūs, *m.*, *a running back, a retreat.*
Rēcūso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to refuse, decline, object to.*
Rēcūtio, ěre, cussi, cussum, *a.*, *to shake violently, shock.*
Reddo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, *a.*, *to give back, return, restore, to give up, deliver, transmit, answer, reply, (vi. 768) represent, give, render, make.*
Rēdeo, ěre, ii, ětum, *n.*, *to go back, come back, return.*
Rēdimio, ěre, ii, ětum, *a.*, *to bind around, encircle.*
Rēdīmo, ěre, ēmi, emptum, *a.* (ēmo), *to buy back, ransom, redeem.*
Rēdītus, ūs, *m.*, *a return.*
Rēdōleo, ěre, ui, *a. and n.*, *to be redolent of, smell of.*
Rēdūco, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, *to bring back, draw back, rescue, withdraw, retire.*
Rēdux, ūeis, *adj.*, *brought back, returned.*
Rēfello, ěre, felli, *a.*, *to refute.*
Rēfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, *a.*, *to bear back, bear again, bring back, carry back, (iv. 93) bear away; w. me, se, etc. = go back, return; to restore, renew, repeat, resemble, change, report, refer, relate, reply, utter, speak, say; (v. 605) pay.*
Rēfigo, ěre, xi, xum, *a.*, *to unfasten, loosen, take down; (vi. 622 note) to unmake, abrogate.*
Rēflecto, ěre, xi, xum, *a.*, *to turn back; (ii. 741) w. animum = think of (her).*
Rēfringo, ěre, frēgi, fractum, *a.* (frango), *to break off.*
Rēfūgio, ěre, fūgi, *n. and a.*, *to flee back, recoil, (iii. 536) recede.*
Rēfulgeo, ěre, si, *n.*, *to shine forth, flash upon the sight, shine resplendent, glisten, glitter.*
Rēfūsus, *a, um, part. of refundo,* *upheaved, thrown up, overflowing.*

Rēgālis, e, *adj.* (rex), *royal*.

Rēgīficus, a, um, *adj.*, *kingly*, *regal*.

Rēgina, æ, *f* (rex), *a queen*; *princess*.

Rēgio, ōnis, *f* (rego), *a direction*, *line*; *region*, *territory*.

Rēgius, a, um, *adj.* (rex), *royal*, *of a king*, *princely*.

Regnātor, ōris, *m.*, *a ruler*.

Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to reign*, *rule*, *rule over*, *govern*.

Regnum, i, *n.* (rex), *sovereignty*, *power*, *a kingdom*, *realm*, *domain*, (i. 17) *the capital*.

Rēgo, ēre, xi, ctum, *a.*, *to guide*, *rule*, *rule over*, *control*.

Rējicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, *a.*, *to throw back*.

Rēlēgo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, *a.*, *to coast along again*.

Rēlīgio, ōnis, *f.*, *reverence for the gods*, *religious scruple*, (ii. 151) *religious object* (or *religious obligation*); *religious rites*, *ceremony*, or *observance*; *worship*, *religion*, *religious veneration*.

Rēlīgiōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *holy*, *sacred*.

Rēlinquo, ēre, līqui, lictum, *a.*, *to leave*, *leave behind*, *abandon*; *neglect*; *spare*.

Rēlīquīæ, ārum, *f.*, *the remains*, *relics*, *remnant*; *those left by anybody*; *survivors*.

Rēlūceo, ēre, xi, *n.*, *to shine back*, *glow*, *gleam*.

Rēmeo, āre, āvi, *n.*, *to come back*, *return*.

Rēmētiōr, ti, mensus, *dep. a.*, *to measure again*, *observe again*, *retrace*, *traverse again*.

Rēmex, īgis, *m.*, *a rower*, *oarsman*; *a band of rowers*.

Rēmīgium, ii, *n.*, *a rowing*, *oars*, *oarsmen*, (i. 301, vi. 19) *oarage*, (i. 301 = *rowing movement*).

Rēmitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, *a.*, *to send back*, *release*, *return*, *pay back*, *lay aside*, *resign*.

Rēmordeo, ēre, mordi, morsum, *a.*, *to bite again*, *vex*, *keep vexing*.

Rēmōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a.*, *to withdraw*, *remove*.

Rēmūgio, īre, *n.*, *to moan back*, *re-echo*.

Rēmūs, i, *m.*, *an oar*.

Rēmūs, i, *m.*, *brother of Romulus*.

Rēnarro, āre, *a.*, *to recount*, *tell over*.

Rēnascor, ci, nātus, *dep. n.*, *to grow* (or *spring up*) *again*, *be renewed*.

Rēnōvo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to revive*, *renew*, *repeat*.

Reor, rēri, rātus, *dep. a.*, *to think*, *believe*, *suppose*.

Rēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, *a.*, *to beat back*, *drive back*, *reject*.

Rēpendo, ēre, ndi, nsum, *a.*, *to make return*, (i. 239) *to balance*.

Rēpente, *adv.*, *suddenly*.

Rēpērio, īre, rēpēri, rēpertum, *a.*, *to find*, *discover*, *find out*.

Rēpēto, ēre, īvi or ii, itum, *a.*, *to seek again*, *recall to mind*, *remember*, *repeat*.

Rēpleo, ēre, ēvi, etum, *a.*, *to fill*.

Rēpōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, *a.*, *to replace*, *restore*, *lay down*, *lay back*, *lay aside*, *store up*, *place*.

Rēporto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to bring back*.

Rēposco, ēre, *a.*, *to demand*, *ask for*.

Rēpōsītus and **rēpostus**, a, um, *part.*, *stored up*, *buried*, *remote*.

Rēprīmo, ēre, pressi, pressum, *a.*, *to check*, *keep back*, *restrain*.

Rēquies, ētis and ēi, *f.*, *rest*, *respite*.

Rēquiesco, ēre, ēvi, etum, *n.*, *to rest*.

Rēquīro, ēre, sīvi or sii, sītum, *a.* (*quæro*), *to search for*, *seek*, *ask for*, *ask*, *inquire*, (i. 217) *to miss* or *utter regret for*.

Rēs, ei, *f.*, *a thing*, *matter*, *object*, *affair*, *event*, *circumstance*, *situation*, *case*, *cause*, *issue*, *interest*, *a state*, *commonwealth*; *plu.*, *power*, *fortunes*, *interests*, *misfortunes*, *calamities*; *truth*; *exploits*; (i. 278) *empire*, (i. 282) *the world*.

Rescindo, ěre, seĭdi, seissum, *a.*, to tear down.

Rĕservo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to keep, reserve.

Rĕses, ĭdis, *adj.* (resideo), dormant, inactive, sluggish.

Rĕsido, ěre, sĕdi, *n.*, to sit down, settle; subside, grow calm.

Rĕsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to unseal, to open.

Rĕsisto, ěre, stĭti, *n.*, to stop, stand forth, withstand, resist, oppose.

Rĕsolvo, ěre, solvi, sŏlŭtum, *a.*, to unbind, open, free, separate, relax, unravel, disclose, break.

Rĕsŏno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to resound, re-echo.

Respecto, āre, *freq.* of respicio, *a.*, to regard, care for.

Respiciŏ, ěre, exi, eetum, *n.* and *a.*, to look back, look about, turn one's eyes; behold, see behind one; look back for or at; regard, be mindful of.

Respondeo, ěre, ndi, nsum, *a.* and *n.*, to answer, reply, correspond, correspond with.

Responsum, i, *n.*, a reply, response.

Restinguo, ěre, nxi, netum, *a.*, to quench.

Restituo, ěre, ui, ŭtum, *a.* (statuo), to restore.

Resto, āre, stĭti, *n.*, to remain.

Rĕsulto, āre, ātum, *n.* (salio), to re-echo.

Rĕsŭpinus, a, um, *adj.*, fallen backwards, lying on one's back.

Rĕsurgo, ěre, surrexi, surrectum, *n.*, to rise again.

Rĕte, is, *n.*, a net.

Rĕtĕgo, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, to uncover, disclose.

Rĕtento, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to hold back, retard.

Rĕtĭnācŭlum, i, *n.* (retineo), a tie, stay, mooring-rope.

Rĕtĭneo, ěre, tĭui, tentum, *a.* (teneo), to hold back.

Retrāho, ěre, xi, etum, *a.*, to draw back.

Retro, *adv.*, backwards, back, behind.

Retrorsus, (retroversus), *adv.*, back.

Reus, i, *m.* (res), *w.* voti, bound by my vow.

Rĕvello, ěre, velli, vulsum, *a.*, to tear away, pull away, remove, disturb.

Rĕvertor, ti, sus, *dep. n.*, to return.

Rĕvincio, ĭre, nxi, netum, *a.*, to bind back, bind fast, (iv. 459) to dress (bind around).

Rĕviso, ěre, *a.*, to go back to see, revisit, visit again, visit.

Rĕvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to call back, summon back, recall, retrace, restore, (i. 235) revive.

Rĕvolvo, ěre, volvi, vŏlŭtum, *a.*, to roll backwards, fall (or sink) back, bring back, return, revolve, dwell upon.

Rĕvŏmo, ěre, ui, *a.*, to vomit back.

Rex, rĕgis, *m.* (rego), a king; (ii. 88) the kings = the Grecian leaders; as *adj.*, ruling.

Rhādāmanthus, i, *m.*, a Cretan, judge in the Lower World.

Rhĕsus, i, *m.*, a Thracian prince.

Rhœtĕus and **Rhœtĕius**, a, um, *adj.*, Rhœtĕan, of Rhœtĕum, a promontory of Troas.

Rĭdeo, ěre, si, sum, *n.* and *a.*, to laugh, smile, laugh at.

Rĭgeo, ěre, gui, *n.*, to be stiff.

Rĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to moisten, water, bedew.

Rĭma, æ, *f.*, a chink, rent, cleft.

Rĭmor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.*, to pry into, explore, ransack.

Rĭmŏsus, a, um, *adj.*, full of clefts or fissures, leaky.

Rĭpa, æ, *f.*, the bank.

Rĭpheus, (Rhipeus), i, *m.*, a Trojan.

Rĭte, *adv.*, with due rites, duly, rightly, well, in the usual way.

Rĭvus, i, *m.*, a stream, a brook.

Rŏbur, ŏris, *n.*, oak, oak-wood or timber; strength, firmness, power, vigor; anything made of oak.

Rōgīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (freq. of rogo), *to ask repeatedly or earnestly.*

Rōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to ask.*

Rōgus, *i, m.*, *a funeral pile.*

Rōma, *æ, f.*, *Rome.*

Rōmānus, *a, um, adj.*, *of Rome, Roman.*

Rōmūlus, *i, m.*, *founder of Rome.*

Rōmūlus, *a, um, adj.*, *Romulan, poet. for Roman.*

Rōro, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, *to drop dew, drip.*

Rōs, rōris, *m, dew.*

Roscīdus, *a, um, adj.*, *dewy.*

Rōseus, *a, um, adj.* (*rosa*), *rosy.*

Rostrum, *i, m.* (*rodo*), *a beak, prow.*

Rōta, *æ, f.*, *a wheel; (vi. 748) = the annual round.*

Rūbesco, ēre, bui, *incept. n.*, *to grow red, redden.*

Rūdēns, ntis, *m.*, *a rope; plu., cordage, rigging; the sheets.*

Rūdo, ēre, īvi, ītum, *n.*, *to roar.*

Ruina, *æ, f.* (*ruo*), *a downfall, rushing down, fall, ruin, overthrow; rupture, convulsion; an eruption.*

Rūmor, ōris, *m.*, *a report, rumor.*

Rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, *a.*, *to break, burst, break through, break off, burst forth, pour forth, give vent to; w. aditum etc., force.*

Ruo, ēre, ui, ūtum, *n. and a.*, *to fall in ruin, fall, rush, rush down, rush forth, hasten, hasten up, rush up, hasten forth, sink, set, upturn, upheave.*

Rūpes, *is, f.*, *a rock, cliff, crag.*

Rursus or **ursum**, *adv.* (*revorsus*), *backwards, back, on the contrary, on the other hand, again, anew.*

Rus, rūris, *n.*, *the country; plu., lands, fields.*

Rūtūli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the coast of Latium, S. of the Tiber.*

S.

Sābæus, *a, um, adj.*, *Sabæan.*

Sācer, cra, crum, *adj.*, *consecrated, sacred, holy; accursed.*

Sācerdos, ōtis, *c.*, *a priest; a priest-ess.*

Sacro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to consecrate, dedicate, hallow.*

Sacrum, *i, n.*, *plu.*, *sacred things; sacred rites, sacrifices; hymns; (iii. 112) mysteries.*

Sæcūlum, *i, n.*, *an age, century.*

Sæpe, *adv.*, *often, frequently.*

Sævio, īre, ii, ītum, *n.*, *to rage, be furious, rave, storm, (vi. 544) be angry.*

Sævus, *a, um, adj.*, *fierce, raging, stern, fell, cruel, direful; valiant.*

Sāgāris, *is, m.*, *a Trojan servant.*

Sāgitta, *æ, f.*, *an arrow, shaft.*

Sal, sālis, *m.*, *salt; salt-water; sea.*

Sālius, ii, *m.*, *an Acarnanian.*

Sallentinus, *a, um, adj.*, *Sallentine, in Calabria, south-eastern Italy, whither Idomeneus went when exiled from Crete.*

Salmōneus (*trisyl.*), eos, *m.*, *a king of Elis, son of Æolus.*

Salsus, *a, um, adj.*, *salt, salted, briny.*

Saltem, *adv.*, *at least.*

Saltus, ūs, *m.*, *a leap, bound.*

Saltus, ūs, *m.*, *a glade; a forest.*

Sālum, *i, n.*, *the briny sea.*

Sālus, ūtis, *f.*, *safety, deliverance, relief.*

Sālūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, *to greet, salute.*

Salveo, ēre, *n.*, *imperat.*, *hail!*

Sāme, es, *f.*, *an island W. of Greece, afterwards Cephalonia.*

Sāmos, *i, f.*, *an island off the coast of Asia Minor, S. W. of Ephesus.*

Sanotus, *a, um, adj.* (*sancio*), *sacred, venerable, holy.*

Sanguīneus, *a, um, adj.*, *bloody, blood-red.*

Sanguis, īnis, *m.*, *blood, race, descendant.*

Sānies, ēi, *f.*, *bloody matter, gore.*

Sānus, *a, um, adj.*, *sound, sane.*

Sarpēōn, ōnis, *m.*, *a king of Lycia.*

Sāt, *adv.*, *see satis.*

Sāta, ōrum, *n.* (sero), *crops*.
Sātio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to fill, satisfy, satiate.
Sātis and **sāt**, *adv.* and *adj.*, enough, sufficient, sufficiently; comp. sātius, better.
Sātor, ōris, *m.* (sero), a sower, planter; father, creator.
Sāturnius, a, um, *adj.*, Saturnian; son or daughter of Saturn.
Sātūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to glut, appease, satisfy, assuage.
Sātus, a, um, *part.* of sero.
Saucius, a, um, *adj.*, wounded; pierced.
Saxum, i, *n.*, a rock, a stone.
Scæa porta, the Scæan gate of Troy, facing the sea and the Grecian camp.
Scæna, æ, *f.*, a scene, a stage.
Scālæ, ārum, *f.* (scando), a ladder.
Scando, ěre, ndi, nsum, *a.*, to climb, to scale.
Scōlērātus, a, um, *adj.*, wicked, accursed, polluted; (ii. 576) of guilt.
Scōlēro, āre, *a.*, to pollute, defile.
Scōlus, ěris, *n.*, crime, wickedness, villainy, guilt.
Sceptrum, i, *n.*, a sceptre; dominion, sovereignty, power.
Scilicet, *adv.* (seire licet), certainly, indeed, namely; forsooth.
Scindo, ěre, ědi, issum, *a.*, to rend, divide, cleave.
Scintilla, æ, *f.*, a spark.
Scio, ěre, ěvi or ěi, ětum, *a.*, to know; w. inf., to know how.
Scipiādes, æ, *m.*, a son of the Scipios, a Scipio.
Scitor, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, intens. of scio, to inquire, ask, consult.
Scōpūlus, i, *m.*, a rock, crag, cliff.
Scrūpeus, a, um, *adj.*, stony.
Scūtum, i, *n.*, a shield, buckler.
Scylācēum, i, *n.*, a town on the E. coast of Bruttium, S. W. Italy.
Scylla, æ, *f.*, a rock on the Italian coast opposite Sicily, personified as a sea-monster, *biformis*, half-fish, half-maid; her dogs are the

barking waves; (2.) the name of a ship.
Scyllæus, a, um, *adj.*, Scyllæan, of Scylla.
Scýrius, a, um, *adj.*, Scyrian, of Scyros, an island N. E. of Eubœa, in the Ægæan sea.
Sēcessus, ūs, *m.* (se, cedo), a recess, retreat; retiring bay.
Sēcius, *adv.*, comp. of secus, otherwise; w. haud or non, no less, just as, nevertheless.
Seclūdo, ere, si, sum, *a.* (claudio), to shut up, exclude, remove; *part.* seclūsus, shut up, retired, sequestered.
Sēco, āre, cui, ctum, *a.*, to cut, cut off, cut through, cleave.
Sēcrētus, a, um, *part.* of sēcerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum, retired, withdrawn, remote, lonely, hidden, apart; (vi. 10) secreta, plu., the retreat.
Sectus, a, um, *part.* of seco, cut, carved.
Sēcum (=cum se), with himself, (herself, themselves, etc.)
Sēcundo, āre, *a.*, to prosper, make propitious.
Sēcundus, a, um, *adj.* (sequor), following, second, favorable, favoring, propitious, auspicious, prosperous; secundæ res, prosperity.
Sēcūris, is, *f.* (seco), an axe.
Sēcūrus, a, um, *adj.* (se = sine, cura), free from anxiety, regardless; (vi. 715) care-dispelling.
Sēcus, *adv.* (sequor), otherwise, differently; w. haud or non, not otherwise. See *secius*.
Sēd, *conj.*, but, yet; but also.
Sēdeo, ěre, sēdi, sessum, *n.*, to sit; be fixed, be settled or resolved upon; w. sub armis, circum = to besiege.
Sēdes, is, *f.*, a seat; transf., = a house, home, abode, palace, temple; a foundation, bottom.
Sēdile, is, *n.*, a seat, bench.
Sēditio, ōnis, *f.* (se, eo), a sedition, uproar, tumult.

Sēdūco, ěre, xi, ctum, a., to separate.

Sēges, ětis, f., a grainfield; standing corn; a crop.

Segnis, e, adj., sluggish, slow, slothful.

Segnities, ěi, f., slothfulness.

Selinus, untis, f., a town on the S. W. coast of Sicily.

Sēmel, num. adv., once; once for all; ever.

Sēmen, ěnis, n., a seed.

Sēmēsus, a, um, adj. (semi, edo), half-eaten.

Sēmīānimis, e, adj., half-alive, dying.

Sēmīnex, ěcis, adj., half-dead.

Sēmīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to sow, produce, bring forth.

Sēmīta, æ, f., a path.

Sēmīustus, a, um, adj. (uro), half-burned, half-consumed.

Sēmīvir, i, m. adj., half-man, unmanly, effeminate.

Semper, adv., always, ever.

Sēnātus, ūs, m. (senex), a senate.

Sēnecta, æ, f., old age.

Sēnectus, ūtis, f., old-age.

Sēnex, senis, adj., as subs., an old man; comp. **senior**, older; elderly; as subs., an old man, an aged sire.

Sēni, æ, a, dist. num. adj., six each; six.

Sēnior, ūris, m., see **senex**.

Sensus, ūs, m. (sentio), a feeling, emotion; sense; (vi. 747) = soul.

Sententia, æ, f., an opinion, sentiment, purpose.

Sentio, ěre, nsi, nsum, a., to perceive; to understand.

Sentis, is, m., a briar, bramble.

Sentus, a, um, adj., thorny, rough.

Sēpio, ěre, psi, ptum, a., to surround, enclose.

Septem, num. adj., seven.

Septemgēminus, a, um, adj., sevenfold.

Septēni, æ, a, dist. num. adj., seven each, by sevens, seven.

Septimus, a, um, ord. num. adj., the seventh.

Sēpulchrum, i, n. (sepelio), a tomb, sepulchre, mound, pyre.

Sēpultus, a, um, part. of sepelio, ěre, ěvi or ii, pultum, buried.

Sēquax, ācis, adj., pursuing.

Sēquor, qui, eūtus or quūtus, dep. a., to follow, go towards (to or after), seek, pursue, attend; yield; (i. 342) recount in order.

Sērēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to calm, make clear; w. cog. acc., to show anything serene or joyful.

Sērēnus, a, um, adj., clear, calm.

Sērestus, i, m., a follower of Æneas.

Sergestus, i, m., a pilot.

Sergius, a, um, Sergian, of the Sergian gens.

Sēries, ěi, f. (sero), a row, chain, series.

Sermo, ōnis, m. (sero), conversation, speech, discourse, rumor.

Sēro, ěre, ui, tum, a., to interweave; (vi. 160), to discuss, talk of.

Sēro, ěre, sēvi, sātum, n., to sow, plant; part. **sātus**, begotten, born, son of.

Serpens, entis, m., a serpent.

Serpo, ěre, psi, ptum, n., to creep, creep on or over.

Serrānus, i, m. (sero), agnomen of C. Atilius Regūlus, who was sowing when told of his election as consul.

Serta, orum, n., garlands, wreaths.

Sērus, a, um, adj., late, tardy, too late.

Serva, æ, f., a female slave.

Servans, antis, adj. (servo), observing.

Servio, ěre. ěvi or ii, ětum, n., to be a slave to, to serve.

Servitium, ii, n., slavery.

Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to watch, observe, guard, keep, retain, preserve, save.

Sēta, æ, f., a stiff hair, bristle.

Seu (= sive), conj., whether; seu — seu, whether...or, either...or.

Sēvērus, a, um, adj., austere, gloomy.

Si, conj., *if; whether.*

Sibŭlus, a, um, adj., *hissing.*

Sibylla, æ, f., *a sibyl, prophetess.*

Sic, adv., *so, thus.*

Sicāni, ōrum, m., *ancient inhabitants of Sicily.*

Sicānia, æ, f., *a name of Sicily.*

Sicānius and **Sicānus**, a, um, adj., *Sicanian, i. e. Sicilian.*

Sicco, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to dry, staneh.*

Siccus, a, um, adj., *dry, thirsty.*

Sicūbi, adv. (si, ubi), *if anywhere, wherever.*

Sicūlus, a, um, adj., *of the Sicūli, of Sicily, Sicilian.*

Sidēreus, a, um, adj. (sidus), *starry.*

Sido, ēre, sīdi or sēdi, n., *to alight.*

Sidon, ōnis, f., *a city of Phœnicia, the mother-city of Tyre.*

Sidōnius, a, um, adj., *Sidonian; Tyrian.*

Sidus, ēris, n., *a constellation, star; transf., season, weather.*

Sigēus, a, um, adj., *Sigēan, of Sigeum a promontory of Troas.*

Signo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to mark, mark out, take note of.*

Signum, i, n., *a mark, sign, signal, token, figure, standard, ensign.*

Silens, entis, part., *still, silent.*

Silentium, ii, n., *silence, stillness.*

Sileo, ēre, ui, n., *to be still or silent.*

Silex, icis, m. or f., *flint, erag, rock.*

Silva, æ, f., *a forest, wood.*

Silvius, ii, m., *a son of Æneas, succeeding Ascanius as king of Alba; (2.) Æneas Silvius, third king of Alba.*

Similis, e, adj., *like, similar.*

Simōis, entis, m., *a river of Troas.*

Simplex, icis, adj. (semel, plico), *simple, unmixed.*

Simul, adv., *together, at the same time, in unison; as soon as; simul...simul, at the same time...and; as well...as.*

Simulacrum, i, n., *an image, statue; semblance, representation.*

Simūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to imitate, make like, mimic; to feign,*

counterfeit, pretend; (iv. 105) simulata mente, with an assumed feeling.

Sin, conj. (si, ne), *but if; if, however.*

Sine, prep. w. abl., *without.*

Singūli, æ, a, distr. adj., *each single, each.*

Sinister, tra, trum, adj., *left, on the left hand; sinistra, æ, f. (sc. manus), the left hand.*

Sino, ēre, sīvi, sītum, a., *to permit, allow, suffer.*

Sinon, ōnis, m., *a Greek.*

Sinuo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to curve.*

Sinus, us, m., *a curve, winding, fold, gulf, bay, sail, bosom, lap.*

Sirēnes, um, f., *the Sirens, half-birds, half-maidens, dwelling on rocky islands off the coast of Campania, who enticed persons sailing by with their sweet songs and destroyed them.*

Sirius, ii, m., *the Dog Star.*

Sisto, ēre, stiti, stātum, a. and n., *to place, set, bring, stop, stay, make firm, establish, remain, settle.*

Sītis, is, f., *thirst, drought.*

Sītus, ūs, m. (sino), *position; mould, squalor, mustiness, filth.*

Sive or **seu**, conj. (si, ve), *or if, or; sive...sive, whether...or.*

Sōcer, ēri, m., *a father-in-law; plu., parents-in-law.*

Sōcio, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to associate, unite, join together.*

Sōcius, ii, m., *a companion, comrade, associate.*

Sōcius, a, um, adj., *allied, friendly, confederate.*

Sol, sōlis, m., *the sun; sunshine, heat; day.*

Sōlāmen, inis, n., *a solace.*

Sōlātium, ii, n., *a consolation, comfort, cordial, solace.*

Sōleo, ēre, solitus sum, n., *to be wont, to be accustomed.*

Sōlidus, a, um, adj., *solid, compact, whole, entire, sound, firm.*

Sōlium, ii, n., *a throne.*

Sollemnis, e, adj. (sollus = totus,

- annus), *annual, accustomed, sacred, solemn*; **sollemnia**, *n. plu., solemn rites; annual offerings.*
- Sollicitō**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to disturb.*
- Sollicitus**, a, um, *adj. (sollus, eico), anxious.*
- Sōlor**, āri, ātus, *dep. a., to console, cheer.*
- Solum**, i, *n., the ground, soil, earth, firm ground; (v. 199) ground, fig. for the water under the ship.*
- Solus**, a, um, *adj., alone, sole, only; solitary, lonely; (vi. 610) by themselves, in solitude.*
- Solvere**, ēre, lvi, lūtum, *a., to loosen, unbind, break up, break through, dissolve, relax, let go, cast off (from shore), unfurl, free, release, dispel, pay, perform.*
- Somnium**, ii, *n., a dream.*
- Somnus**, i, *m., sleep, slumber.*
- Sōnans**, antis, *part. adj., sonnding, roaring, resounding, noisy.*
- Sōnipes**, ēdis, *adj. (sonus), with sounding feet; as subs., the loud-footed steed.*
- Sōnitus**, ūs, *m., a sound, noise, din.*
- Sōno**, āre, ui, itum, *n., to sound, resound, ring, rattle.*
- Sōnōrus**, a, um, *adj., noisy, loud.*
- Sons**, sontis, *adj., guilty.*
- Sōnus**, i, *m., a sound, tone.*
- Sōpio**, īre, ivi or ii, itum, *a., to lull; part. (v. 743) dormant.*
- Sōpor**, ōris, *m., deep sleep, sleep.*
- Sōporifer**, ēra, ēram, *adj. (fero), sleep-bringing, soporific, drowsy.*
- Sōpōro**, āre, ātum, *a., to make soporific, drowse.*
- Sōpōrus**, a, um, *adj., slumberous.*
- Sorbeo**, ēre, ui, *a., to swallow, suck down.*
- Sordidus**, a, um, *adj. (sordes), squalid.*
- Sōror**, ōris, *f., a sister.*
- Sors**, sortis, *f., a lot; fate, fortune; oracle, response.*
- Sortior**, īri, itus, *dep. a., to allot, draw by lot, assign by lot, pick out.*
- Sortitus**, ūs, *m., a casting of lots, allotment.*
- Spargo**, ēre, rsi, rsum, *a., to scatter, strew, sprinkle, besprinkle, spread, disseminate; (iii. 605) = tear in pieces and scatter.*
- Sparta**, æ, *f., the capital of Laconia in the S. E. part of Greece, on the Eurōtas.*
- Spartānus**, a, um, *adj., Spartan.*
- Spātor**, āri, ātus, *dep. n., to walk, proceed (slowly and solemnly).*
- Spātium**, ii, *n., space, place, time, interval, period, opportunity, course (on a race-ground).*
- Spēcies**, ēi, *f., a sight, appearance, look; (iv. 170) = appearances.*
- Spectācūlum**, i, *n., a sight.*
- Specto**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to look at, gaze at.*
- Spēcūla**, æ, *f., a look-out, watch-tower.*
- Spēcūlor**, āri, ātus, *dep. n. and a., to watch to discover, spy out, descry, catch sight of.*
- Spēlunca**, æ, *f., a cave, cavern.*
- Sperno**, ēre, sprēvi, sprētum, *a., to spurn, disdain, slight.*
- Spēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to hope, hope for, expect.*
- Spēs**, ēi, *f., hope, expectation.*
- Spicūlum**, i, *n., a point, dart, arrow.*
- Spina**, æ, *f., a thorn.*
- Spīō**, ūs, *f., a Nereid.*
- Spīra**, æ, *f., a fold, coil, spire.*
- Spirābilis**, e, *adj., respirable, breathable.*
- Spiritus**, ūs, *m., breath, life, soul, spirit; (v. 648) a divine air.*
- Spīro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *n. and a., to breathe, breathe forth; blow; (iv. 64) palpitate.*
- Spissus**, a, um, *adj., thick, dense.*
- Splendīdus**, a, um, *adj., brilliant.*
- Spōlio**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a., to strip, rob, despoil.*
- Spōlium**, ii, *n., spoil, booty.*
- Sponda**, æ, *f., the side or frame of a couch, a couch.*
- Spondeo**, ēre, spōpondi, sponsum,

- a., to give a pledge, promise solemnly.*
- Sponsa**, æ, *f.*, a betrothed maiden.
- Sponte**, (*abl.* and *spontis*, *gen.*), of one's own will, of one's own accord; (*iv.* 341) in my own way.
- Sprētus**, a, um, part. of *sperno*, slighted.
- Spūma**, æ, *f.* (*spuo*), foam, spray.
- Spūmeus**, a, um, *adj.*, foaming, foamy, foam-covered.
- Spūmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to foam.
- Spūmōsus**, a, um, *adj.*, foaming.
- Squāleo**, ēre, ui, *n.*, to be rough, filthy, neglected.
- Squālor**, ōris, *m.*, squalor, foulness, uncouthness.
- Squāma**, æ, *f.*, a scale.
- Squāmeus**, a, um, *adj.*, scaly.
- Stābilis**, e, *adj.* (*sto*), firm, enduring.
- Stābūlo**, āre, *n.*, to dwell, abide.
- Stābūlum**, i, *n.* (*sto*), a stall, stable, abode.
- Stagnans**, antis, part. of *stagno*, stagnant, fenny.
- Stagnum**, i, *n.*, still water, a pool, lake; water.
- Statio**, ōnis, *f.*, a resting-place, station, roadstead.
- Stātuō**, ēre, ui, ūtum, *a.*, to place, set, set up, build, raise, erect, found.
- Stella**, æ, *f.*, a star, a meteor.
- Stellātus**, a, um, *adj.*, set with stars, gleaming, glittering.
- Stērīlis**, e, *adj.*, barren, unfruitful.
- Sterno**, ēre, strāvi, strātum, *a.*, to spread out, stretch on the ground, lay low, prostrate, overthrow, lay waste, smooth, level.
- Sthēnēlus**, i, *m.*, charioteer of Diomedes.
- Stimūlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to goad on, urge, incite.
- Stimūlus**, i, *m.*, a goad.
- Stipes**, ītis, *m.*, trunk, stock.
- Stipo**, āre, āvī, ātum, *a.*, to crowd, stow away, throng, encompass, accompany.
- Stirps**, pis, *f.*, stock, race, lineage, offspring.
- Sto**, āre, stēti, stātum, *n.*, to stand, stand up, remain, continue, stand fixed, rise, be erected, be moored, (*ii.* 163) be kept up by, (*i.* 646) be centred in.
- Strāges**, is, *f.* (*sterno*), slaughter.
- Strātum**, i, *n.*, a bed, couch.
- Strātus**, a, um, part. of *sterno*, levelled; w. *via*, a pavement.
- Strēpītus**, ūs, *m.*, noise, din, uproar; bnstle, rustling, whispering.
- Strēpo**, ēre, pui, pītum, *n.*, to hum.
- Strīdeo**, ēre, and **strīdo**, ēre, di, *n.*, to creak, whiz, hiss, whistle, rustle, gurgle, rattle.
- Stridor**, ōris, *m.*, creaking, whistling, roaring, (*vi.* 558) clanking.
- Stringo**, ēre, nxi, ictum, *a.*, to graze; prune, trim, peel; of weapons, to draw.
- Strōphādes**, um, *f.*, two islands in the Ionian sea W. of Peloponnesus and S. of Zacynthus.
- Struo**, ēre, xi, ctum, *a.*, to heap up, build, prepare, set in order, devise, bring about, compass.
- Stūdium**, ii, *n.*, eagerness, desire, activity, zeal, pursuit, deep attention, eager feeling, applause, acclamation, affection, party-spirit.
- Stūpēfācio**, ēre, fēcī, factum, *a.*, to amaze, daze, stun, stupefy.
- Stūpeo**, ēre, ui, *n.* and *a.*, to stand (or be) astonished, amazed, or astounded; to be astounded at.
- Stuppa**, æ, *f.*, tow, oakum.
- Stuppeus**, a, um, *adj.*, hempen, of tow.
- Stygius**, a, um, *adj.*, Stygian; poet. of the Lower World, infernal.
- Styx**, ŷgis, *f.*, a river of the Lower World.
- Suādeo**, ēre, si, sum, *a.* and *n.*, to devise, urge, persuade, invite to.
- Sūb**, prep. w. *abl.*, under, below, beneath, in, (*v.* 323) close up to, behind, after; w. *acc.*, under, up

to, up towards, to, about, at, (v. 394) immediately after, upon.

Sūbactus, part. of **subigo**.

Sūbdūco, ēre, xi, etum, a., w. naves *to haul up on shore, lay up; to remove from under, take away secretly; withdraw.*

Sūbeo, īre, ii, Itum, n. and a., *to go or come under, come up, arise, approach, enter, follow, succeed, recur, occur, come into one's mind, take up.*

Sūbigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, a. (ago), *to compel, shove, thrust along, subdue.*

Sūbito, adv., *suddenly.*

Sūbitus, a, um, adj., *sudden, unexpected.*

Subjectus, a, um, part., *placed under or beneath, vanquished, subjected.*

Subjicio, ēre, jēci, jeetum, a., *to place or lay under, subject, subjoin or add.*

Sublābor, bi, lapsus, dep. n., *to fall down, sink.*

Sublātus, a, um, part. of **tollo**.

Sublimis, e, adj., *aloft, on high, raised high; (vi. 720) w. ire, to go on high, i. e. return to the upper air.*

Submergo, ēre, si, sum, a., *to sink.*

Submitto (or **summitto**), ēre. mīsi, missum, a., *to lower; to make any thing yield, bend, or stoop.*

Submōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a., *to remove, keep off, drive away.*

Subnecto, ēre, xum, a., *to bind (or tie) under, fasten.*

Subnixus, a, um, part. of **subnitor**, *supported by, resting on; bound under.*

Sūbōles, is, f., *offspring.*

Subrīdeo, ēre, rīsi, n., *to smile.*

Subrīgo = **surgo**, (iv. 183) *to erect, prick up.*

Subsido, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n., *to settle down, sink, subside.*

Subsisto, ēre, stīti, n., *to stand still.*

Subtāmen, īnis, n. (texo), *wolf.*

Subter, prep. and adv., *below, beneath, under.*

Subtexo, ēre, xui, xtum, a., *to fringe; overspread.*

Subtrāho, ēre, xi, etum, a., *to withdraw, draw (or sweep) from under.*

Sūburgeo, ēre, a., *to drive close up to.*

Subvecto, āre, a. (freq. of **subvehō**), *to transport.*

Subvēho, ēre, vxi, vectum, a., *to bear (or bring) up, convey.*

Subvolvo, ēre, a., *to roll up or along.*

Succēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n., *to go under, enter, undertake; (iii. 541) to put their shoulders to.*

Successus, ūs, m., *success.*

Succingo, ēre, cinxi, cinetum, a., *to gird, equip, furnish.*

Succumbo, ēre, eūbui, eūbītum, n. (eubo), *to yield, give way to.*

Succorro, ēre, curri, cursum, n., *to run to the aid of, relieve, succor, help; to occur (to one's mind).*

Sūdo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., *to sweat, be drenched in.*

Sūdor, ōris, m., *sweat, perspiration.*

Suesco, ēre, suēvi, suētum, n. (in-cep. of **sueo**), *to become accustomed; perf. to be wont or accustomed.*

Suffēro, ferre, sustūli, sublātum, a., *to withstand.*

Sufficio, ēre, fēci, feetum, a. and n., *to suffuse; supply; be able, suffice.*

Suffundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, a., *to fill, suffuse.*

Sui, sibi, se, refl. pro., *himself, herself, itself, themselves; as subj. of an inf., tr. se that he, she, or they; sese is a reduplicated form for se.*

Sulco, āre, āvi, ātum, a., *to plough.*

Sulcus, i, m., *a furrow; track.*

Sulfur (sulphur), ūris, n., *brimstone, sulphur.*

Sum, esse, fui, fūtūrus, n., *to be; erat (vi. 596) it was possible, one*

might; esto (let it be) sometimes = *grant*.

Summa, æ, *f.*, the main thing, the point, the sum, the whole.

Summissus, a, um, *part.* (submit-to), bent low.

Summus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of *superus*), the highest, utmost, most important, principal, supreme; the last, final; especially the highest part of, upper part of, top of, summit of, surface of.

Sūmo, ēre, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, a., to take, assume, inflict; (iv. 284) choose.

Sūper, *prep.*, above, upon, on, over, beyond; in behalf of; concerning, about; *adv.*, above, moreover, besides; (ii. 642) more than enough; (iii. 489) = remaining, surviving.

Sūperbia, æ, *f.*, pride, audacity.

Sūperbus, a, um, *adj.* (super), proud, haughty, magnificent, glorious.

Sūpērēmīneo, ēre, a., to rise above, tower above, overtop.

Sūpērīmpōno, ēre, *pōsitum*, a., to place upon.

Sūperne, *adv.*, from above.

Sūpēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. and n., to surmount, pass beyond or by, overtop, rise above, tower above, rise high, mount, ascend, climb, gain, surmount, overcome, overpower, conquer, vanquish, (i. 350) lay low; to remain, survive; (v. 473) to be elated.

Sūpersum, esse, fui, n., to remain.

Sūpērus, a, um, *adj.* (comp. superior, sup. supremus and summus), above, upper, higher, on high, of the upper world; (vi. 481 and 568) those in the world above, i. e. the living; (vi. 788) lofty (mansions) above; plu. *sūpēri*, ōrum, the gods above, the gods.

Sūpinus, a, um, *adj.* (sub), bent backward, supine; with the palms upwards, suppliant.

Suppleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a., to recruit, fill up, complete.

Supplex, icis, *adj.* (sub. plico), humbly entreating, humble, suppliant; as subs., a suppliant.

Suppliciter, *adv.*, suppliantly, as supplicants.

Supplicium, ii, n., punishment, penalty, torment.

Suppōno, ēre, *pōsui*, *pōsitum*, a., to place under, apply; substitute.

Supra, *prep.* and *adv.*, above, over, upon, before.

Suprēmus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of *superus*), last, extreme; n. plu., last offices, last rites.

Sūra, æ, *f.*, the calf of the leg; the leg.

Surgo, ēre, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, n. (sub, rego), to rise, arise, spring up.

Sus, suis, *e.*, a hog, swine, boar, sow.

Suscipio, ēre, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, a. (sub, capio), to take up, lift up, catch, beget, bear, undertake, resume, reply.

Suscito, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to stir up, rekindle, excite, arouse.

Suspectus, a, um, *part.* (suspicio), suspected, mistrusted.

Suspectus, ūs, m., a looking-up; the distance through which one looks up, the height.

Suspendo, ēre, di, sum, a., to hang, hang up, consecrate.

Suspensus, a, um, *part.* of *suspendo*, hung up; in suspense, anxious, (iii. 372) bewildered.

Suspicio, ēre, *spexi*, *spectum*, a. (sub, spicio), to look up at or to; see suspectus.

Suspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to sigh.

Sustūli, *perf.* of *tollo*.

Sūtīlis, e, *adj.* (suo), scised.

Suus, a, um, *poss. pro.*, his (her, its, their) own; his, her, its, theirs; propitious, favorable; one's due or fit; forte sua, by mere chance.

Sŷchæus, i, m., husband of Dido.

Syr̄tis, is, *f.*, a quicksand, sand-bank, shoal; plu., two great shoals on the N. coast of Africa.

T.

Tābeo, ēre, *n.*, to be drenched, dripping.

Tābes, is, *f.*, consumption, wasting, decay.

Tābidus, a, um, *adj.*, wasting.

Tābūla, æ, *f.*, a plank.

Tābūlātum, i, *n.*, a floor, story.

Tābum, i, *n.*, gore.

Tāceo, ēre, ui, itum, *n.*, to be still, to be silent.

Tācītus, a, um, *adj.*, silent, still, in silence, hidden.

Tactus, ūs, *m.*, a touch.

Tæda, æ, *f.*, pine wood, a torch, a nuptial torch, met. marriage.

Tædet, tæduit or tæsum est, *imp. a.*, it wearies, disgusts, is irksome; w. me, te, etc., *I* (thou, etc.) am wearied, it is irksome for me (thee, etc.).

Tænia, æ, *f.*, a fillet, ribbon.

Tæter, tra, trum, *adj.*, foul, loathsome.

Tālāria, in *m.*, *n.* (talus, the ankle), winged sandals.

Tālentum, i, *n.*, a talent, (a little over \$1000.)

Tālis, e, *adj.*, such, of such nature or kind; so distinguished, so great.

Tam, adv., so, so far, so very; tam ...quam, as much...as; as...as.

Tāmen, conj., yet, nevertheless, however, but yet, still.

Tandem, adv., at length, at last; pray.

Tango, ēre, tētīgi, taetum, *a.*, to touch, reach, more; (iv. 551) meddle with, encounter.

Tantus, a, um, *adj.*, so great, so much, so many, such, so illustrious; (vi. 876) to so great a height.

Tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to keep back, retard, hinder.

Tardus, a, um, *adj.*, slow.

Tārentum, i, *n.*, a city in Calabria, S. E. Italy, within "the heel."

Tarquīnius, ii, *m.* (a man of Tarquīnii in Etruria, N. W. of Rome),

Tarquin; Tarquīnius Prīceus, fifth king of Rome, and Tarquīnius Superbus, seventh and last king of Rome.

Tartāreus, a, um, *adj.*, of Tartārus, Tartarean, infernal.

Tartārus, i, *m.*, the abode of the wicked.

Taurinus, a, um, *adj.*, a bull's.

Taurus, i, *m.*, a bull, bullock, ox.

Tectum, i, *n.* (tego), a roof; house, building, dwelling, abode, shelter, covert.

Tectus, a, um, *part.*, covered, hidden, sheltered.

Tēgeæus, a, um, *adj.*, Tegæan, of Tegæa in Arcadia.

Tecum (cum te), with thee.

Tegmen and **tēgūmen**, īnis, *n.*, a covering, garment, hide, skin.

Tēgo, ēre, xi, etum, *a.*, to cover, hide, conceal, overshadow, protect.

Tēla, æ, *f.*, the warp.

Tellus, ūris, *f.*, earth, land, shore; Earth (as a goddess).

Tēlum, i, *n.*, a missile, dart, spear, javelin, arrow, shaft; stake; weapon.

Tēmēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to profane.

Tēmno, ēre, *a.*, to despise, defy.

Tempēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to restrain, calm, allay; refrain from.

Tempestas, ātis, *f.*, a storm, tempest.

Templum, i, *n.*, a temple, shrine, chapel, sacred enclosure.

Tempus, ōris, *n.* (tem-, as τέμνω), a period, time, opportunity; plu. **tempōra**, um, the temples of the head.

Tēnax, āeis, *adj.* (tenco), holding fast, tenacious.

Tendo, ēre, tētendi, tentum or tensum, *a.* and *n.*, to stretch, stretch out, extend, reach out, present; direct, aim, turn; hold one's way, go; lead; strive; stretch or pitch tents.

Tēnebræ, ārum, *f.*, darkness, gloom, obscurity.

- Tēnēbrōsus**, a, um, *adj.*, dark, gloomy, dusky.
- Tēnēdos**, i, *f.*, an island W. of Troy, in the Ægean sea.
- Tēneo**, ēre, ui, tum, a. and n., to hold, hold possession of, have, possess, keep, occupy, inhabit, hold on, retain, detain, keep back, reach, bind.
- Tēner**, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, delicate, soft, tender.
- Tento**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (freq. of tendo), to try, tempt, attempt, essay, try for, seek for, search, explore.
- Tentōrium**, ii, n. (tendo), a tent.
- Tēnuis**, e, *adj.*, thin, fine, light, delicate, gentle.
- Tēnus**, *prep.* w. abl. or gen., following its case, up to, down to, as far as.
- Tēpidus**, a, um, *adj.*, lukewarm, warm.
- Tēr**, num. *adv.*, thrice, three times.
- Tērēbro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to bore through, pierce.
- Tēres**, ētis, *adj.* (tero), rounded, smooth, polished.
- Tergēmīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, threefold.
- Tergum**, i, and **tergus**, ōris, n., the back; rear; skin, hide, leather; (v. 419) hides = cæstus; a tergo, behind.
- Termino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to bound, limit.
- Terminus**, i, m., a boundary, limit, end; (iv. 614) = *deeree*.
- Terni**, æ, a, *dist. num. adj.*, three each, triple, three.
- Tēro**, ēre, trivi, tritum, a., to wear away, waste; (v. 324) to rub against.
- Terra**, æ, *f.*, the earth, land, ground, soil, shore, region, country; Earth as a goddess; (vi. 811) an estate; plu., the whole earth, the world.
- Terrēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, earthy, earth-born.
- Terreo**, ēre, ui, itum, a., to frighten, alarm, terrify, deter.
- Terrībilis**, e, *adj.*, frightful, dread, fearful.
- Terrīfico**, āre, a., to terrify.
- Terrificus**, a, um, *adj.* (facio), fear-inspiring, dread.
- Terrīto**, āre, a., freq. of terreo, to terrify, alarm.
- Tertius**, a, um, *adj.*, the third.
- Testis**, is, e., a witness.
- Testor**, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, to bear witness, attest; call to witness, invoke, appeal to; (iii. 599) adjure, beseech; (vi. 619) proclaim.
- Testūdo**, īnis, *f.*, a tortoise; a vaulted roof; a testudo (ii. 441 note).
- Teucer and Teucrus**, cri, m., first king of Troy; (2) son of Tēlāmōn and brother of Ajax.
- Teuceri**, ōrum, m., the Teuceri, = the Trojans.
- Teucria**, æ, *f.*, the Teucrian land, Troy.
- Texo**, ēre, xui, xtum, a., to interweave, interlace, join, fabricate.
- Textilis**, e, *adj.*, woven, wrought.
- Thālāmus**, i, m., a bed-chamber, bridal-chamber, marriage-bed, marriage.
- Thālia**, æ, *f.*, (v. 826) a Nereid.
- Thapsus**, i, *f.*, a peninsula and town in E. Sicily.
- Theātrum**, i, n., a theatre; show-ground.
- Thēbæ**, ārum, *f.*, Thebes, in Bæotia (N. W. of Athens).
- Thersilōchus**, i, m., a Trojan.
- Thēsauros**, i, m., a treasure.
- Thēseus**, ei and eos, m., a celebrated hero, king of Athens; with Pirithōus, he endeavored to abduct Proserpina, for which (in the story Virgil follows) the two were put upon an enchanted rock whence they could not rise.
- Thessandrus**, i, m., a Greek captain.
- Thētis**, īdis or īdos, *f.*, a Nereid, mother of Achilles.
- Thoas**, antis, m., a Greek captain.
- Thrācius**, a, um, *adj.*, Thracian.
- Thrax**, āeis, m., a Thracian.
- Thrēicius**, a, um, *adj.*, Thracian.
- Thrēissa**, æ, *f.*, the Thracian.

Thýbris, ídis, *m.* (poet. of Tibēris), *the Tiber.*

Thýiās (dissyl. Θυιάς), ādis, *f.*, a *Bacchant, Bacchanal, Thyiad.*

Thymbræus, i, *m.*, *Thymbræan*, an epithet of Apollo, who had a temple in Thymbra, a district in Troas.

Thýmætes, is, *m.*, a Trojan.

Thýmum, i, *n.*, *thyme.*

Tibērinus, i, *m.*, *Tiber* as the river-god; also, a king of Alba.

Tigris, is or ídis, *com.*, a *tiger, tigress.*

Tīmāvus, i, *m.*, a small river in N. E. Italy.

Tīmeo, ere, ui, *a. and n.*, to *fear.*

Tīmīdus, a, um, *adj.*, *fearful, timorous.*

Tīmor, ōris, *m.*, *fear, dread.*

Tinguo, ěre, nxi, netum, *a.*, to *wet, bathe.*

Tisiphōne, ēs, *f.* (Avenger of murder), one of the Furies.

Titan, ānis, *m.*, a *Titan* (the name of the six sons of Cælus and Terra or Heaven and Earth); the *Sun*, personified, as son of Hyperion, one of the Titans.

Titānius, a, um, *adj.*, *Titanian, of the Titan.* See *astrum.*

Tīthōnus, i, *m.*, husband of Aurora.

Tītūbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to *totter, stagger.*

Tītyos, i, *m.*, a giant, punished in Tartarus for offering violence to Latona.

Tmārius, a, um, *adj.*, *Tmarian*, of Tmaros, a mountain in Epirus (N. W. of Greece).

Tōgātus, a, um, *adj.*, *wearing the toga* (an outer garment, generally woolen, the distinctive dress of Roman citizens).

Tōlērābilis, e, *adj.* (*tolero*), *endurable.*

Tollo, ěre, sustūli, sublātum, *a.*, to *lift up, take up, raise, raise up, take away, bear away, carry off, remove*, (iii. 601) *take on board.*

Tondeo, ěre, tōtondi, tonsum, *a.*, to *cut close, clip, graze, feed upon, pluck, strip.*

Tōnītrus, ūs, *m.*, *thunder.*

Tōno, āre, ui, *n. and a.*, to *thunder, roar; to thunder forth, invoke with a voice of thunder.*

Torquātus, i, *m.*, Titus Manlius, who (*sævus securi*) caused his own son to be beheaded for fighting contrary to orders.

Torqueo, ěre, torsi, tortum, *a.*, to *turn, make revolve; whirl; wield; twist; hurl, hurl up.*

Torrens, entis, *m.*, a *torrent.*

Torreo, ěre, rui, tostum, *a.*, to *pareh, roast, burn.*

Tortus, ūs, *m.*, a *twisting, coil.*

Tōrus, i, *m.*, a *couch, bed.*

Torvus, a, um, *adj.*, *fierce, cruel, stern.*

Tot, indec. num. *adj.*, so *many.*

Tōtīdem, indec. num. *adj.*, just so *many, just as many.*

Tōties, adv., so *many times, so often.*

Tōtus, a, um, *adj.*, *all, the whole, entire.*

Trabs, trābis, *f.*, a *beam, timber, a log; met., ship*; (i. 552) to *fashion planks* in the woods.

Tractābilis, e, *adj.*, *pliant, exorable*; (iv. 53) non tractabile, *implacable, violent.*

Tractus, ūs, *m.*, an *expanse.*

Trādo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, *a.*, to *give over, entrust*; (iv. 619) *surrender.*

Traho, ěre, xi, ctum, *a.*, to *draw, drag, draw along, drag along, drag out, prolong, speed along.*

Trajicio, ěre, jēei, jeetum, *a.*, to *throw across, pass, cross, pierce, transfix.*

Trāmes, ītis, *m.* (trans, meo), a *path.*

Trāno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (trans, no), to *swim over, sail over, fly through.*

Tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*, *calm, quiet*; as subs., a *calm, calm weather.*

Trans, prcp., *across, over, beyond.*

Transcribo, ěre, psi, ptum, *a.*, to *enrol* as colonists.

Transcurro, ěre, curri or eŭcurri, cursum, *n.*, to *run* or *shoot across*.

Transeo, ěre, ii, itum, *a.* and *n.*, to *pass over*, *pass by*.

Transfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lĕtum, *a.*, to *transfer*, *remove*.

Transfigo, ěre, xi, xum, *a.*, to *thrust through*, *pierce*.

Transmitto, ěre, mĭsi, missum, *a.*, to *send over*, *transfer*; *se. se*, and in the *pass.*, to *cross*.

Transporto, ěre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to *carry across*.

Transtrum, i, *n.*, a *bench* for rowers.

Transversus, a, um, *adj.*, *n. plu.* *transversely*, *across* our path.

Trĕmĕfĕcio, ěre, fĕci, factum, *a.*, to *make tremble*; *part. trĕmĕfactus*, *trembling*.

Trĕmendus, a, um, *part.*, to *be dreaded*, *fearful*, *dreadful*.

Trĕmesco and **trĕmisco**, ěre, *n.* and *a. incep.* of *tremo*, to *begin to tremble*, to *quake*, to *tremble at*.

Trĕmo, ěre, ui, *n.* and *a.*, to *shake*, *quiver*, *tremble*, *tremble at*.

Trĕmor, ōris, *m.*, a *shudder*, *trembling*.

Trĕpĭdo, ěre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to *hurry hither and thither* or to *and fro*, *bustle about*, *move about*, *be agitated*, *be in alarm*.

Trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *agitated*, *alarmed*, *in alarm*, *frightened*, *confused*, *trembling*, *in eager haste*.

Trĕs, tria, *num. adj.*, *three*.

Tricorpor, ōris, *adj.*, *three-bodied*.

Trĭdens, entis, *adj.* (*tres*, *dens*), *three-pronged*; *subs. a trident* (a *three-tined spear*).

Triĕtĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *triennial*.

Trifaux, eis, *adj.*, *three-throated*.

Triginta, *num. adj.*, *thirty*.

Trĭlix, ěis, *adj.*, of *three threads*, *triple-twilled*.

Trinacria, æ, a name of Sicily from its *three promontories*.

Trinacrius, a, um, *adj.*, *Trinacrian*, *Sicilian*.

Triōnes, um, *m.* (*lit.*, a team of oxen), *w. gemini*, the *two Bears*, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*.

Triplex, ěis, *adj.* (*plico*), *threefold*, *triple*.

Trĭpos, ōdis, *m.*, a *tripod* (a three-legged table or caldron-stand, of great value); (2) a *sacrificial altar* and *seat* of the *Pythian priestess* at *Delphi*, hence an *oracle*.

Tris = *tres*.

Trĭstis, e, *adj.*, *sad*, *sorrowful*, *mournful*, *melancholy*, *gloomy*, *austere*, *stern*, *woful*, *direful*, *fell*, *atrocious*.

Trĭsulcus, a, um, *adj.*, *three-cleft*, *three-forked*.

Trĭton, ōnis, *m.*, a *sea-god*.

Tritōnis, ĭdis, *f.*, the *Tritonian goddess* (epithet of *Minerva*).

Tritōnius, a, um, *adj.*, *Tritonian*, of *lake Triton* or *Tritōnis* in *Africa*, where *Minerva* was said to have been born.

Triumpho, ěre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to *triumph over*, *conquer*.

Triumphus, i, *m.*, a *triumph* (a *solemn procession* of victory).

Trĭvium, ii, *n.*, a *cross-road*, a place where *three roads* meet.

Trĭvia, æ, *f.*, an epithet of *Diana* or *Hecĕte* as worshipped at *cross-roads*.

Trōas, ādis or ādos, *f.*, a *Trojan woman*; (2) the *Troad*, the region about *Troy*, in *N. W. Asia Minor*.

Trōĭlus, i, *m.*, son of *Priam* slain by *Achilles*.

Trōĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan*.

Trōja, æ, *f.*, *Troy*, in *Asia Minor*.

Trōjĕanus, a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan*.

Trōjŭgĕna, æ, *com.* (*gen.*), *Troy-born*, *Trojan*.

Trōs, ōis, *m.*, a *Trojan*.

Trŭcido, ěre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to *butcher*, *slay*.

Trŭdis, is, *f.*, a *pole*, *pike*.

Trŭdo, ěre, si, sum, *a.*, to *push along*.

Truncus, i, m., a trunk, stem, body.

Truncus, a, um, adj., stripped, lopped, mangled, mutilated.

Tu, tui, pers. pro., thou.

Tūba, æ, f., a trumpet.

Tueor, ēri, itus, dep. a., to look at, behold, watch, protect, guard, defend.

Tullus, i, m., Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.

Tum, adv. and conj., then; thereupon; moreover; tum...tum, first...then; both...and; quum...tum, both...and.

Tūmeo, ēr, ui, n., to swell, be swollen.

Tūmidus, a, um, adj., swollen, swelling, violent, enraged.

Tūmultus, ūs, m., a tumult, uproar, agitation, commotion.

Tūmulus, i, m., a mound, hillock, tomb, grave.

Tunc, adv. (tum, ce), then, at that time.

Tundo, ēre, tūtūdi, tunsum or tūsum, a., to strike, beat, assail, importune.

Turba, æ, f., a crowd, multitude, throng, herd, brood, troop, band.

Turbidus, a, um, adj., wild, turbid, foul, gloomy, dark, (iv. 353) agitated.

Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to disturb, agitate, trouble, confuse, scatter; (vi. 800) turbant, sc. sese, are troubled.

Turbo, īnis, m., a whirlwind; whirling wind or whirling force (as of a thunderbolt).

Tūreus, a, um, adj., of frankincense.

Tūrīorēmus, a, um, adj. (tus, cremo), incense-burning.

Turma, æ, f., a troop, squadron.

Turpis, e, adj., base, foul, shameful.

Turris, is, f., a tower, turret.

Turritus, a, um, adj., turreted, towering, (vi. 785) crowned with towers, wearing a mural crown.

Tus (thus), ūris, n., frankincense, incense.

Tūtāmen, īnis, n., defence, protection.

Tūtor, āri, ātus, dep. a., to protect; befriend, favor.

Tūtus, a, um, part. (tueor), safe, protected, secure, firm, sheltered; n., safety.

Tuus, i, um, poss. pro., thy, thine.

Tydeus (dissyl.), ei and eos, m., a Greek captain, one of the "seven against Thebes."

Tydidēs, æ, m., Tydeus' son, i. e. Diomedes.

Tyndāris, īdis, f., the daughter of Tyndareus, i. e. Helen.

Typhōeus (Typhoius), a, um, adj., Typhōian, of Typhōeus.

Tyrannus, i, m., a ruler, tyrant.

Tyrius, a, um, adj., Tyrian, of Tyre; Tyrii, the Tyrians.

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj., Tyrrhenian, Tyrrhene, Tuscan, Etrurian.

Tyrrus, i, f., Tyre, a city of Phœnicia, E. coast of the Mediterranean.

U.

Ūber, ēris, n., an udder, breast; fertility, fruitfulness.

Ūber, ēris, adj., rich, fruitful.

Ūbi, adv., where; when, as soon as.

Ūbique, adv., anywhere, everywhere.

Ūcālēgōn, ontis, m., a Trojan, counsellor of Priam.

Ūdus, a, um, adj. (uvidus), wet, moist.

Ulciscor, ci, ultus, dep. a., to avenge.

Ūlixēs, is, ei, or i, m., Ulysses, king of Ithaca, one of the principal Greek heroes in the Trojan war, distinguished for his valor, prudence, and cunning.

Ullus, a, um, gen. īus, dat. ī, adj., any, any one.

Ulmus, i, f., an elm-tree, elm.

Ultērior, us, comp. of obsolete ulter, the further, beyond.

Ultīmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of obsolete ulter), the furthest, most re-

mote, last, (ii. 446) their final hour; extremest.

Ulor, ōris, m., an avenger.

Ultrā, adv. and prep. (ultera sc. parte), beyond, further, besides, more.

Ultrix, icis, adj., avenging, vengeful.

Ultrō, adv. (abl. of ulter, sc. loco), beyond, moreover, further, besides; of one's own accord; voluntarily, spontaneously, gratuitously, without waiting to be asked, at once.

Ultus, a, um, part. of ulciscor.

Ūlulātus, ūs, m., a wailing, howling.

Ūlūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. and a., to howl, shriek, bay, ring, resound; invoke with cries or howls.

Ulva, æ, f., sedge.

Umbo, ōnis, m., the boss of a shield; a shield.

Umbra, æ, f., shade, shadow, darkness; a shade, ghost, apparition, phantom.

Umbrifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., embowering, shady.

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to shade, cover.

Umquam, adv., ever, at any time.

Ūnā, adv. (fem. abl. of unus), together, at the same time or place.

Ūnānimus, a, um, adj., sympathizing, united in feeling, affectionate.

Unctus, a, um, part. of unguo.

Uncus, a, um, adj., crooked, hooked.

Unda, æ, f., a wave, surge, billow; water.

Unde, adv., whence, from where.

Undique, adv., from every quarter, all around, on all sides.

Undo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to wave, rise in waves, undulate, swell.

Undōsus, a, um, adj., billowy, wave-beaten.

Unguis, is, m., a nail, claw.

Unguo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, a., to smear, anoint with oil or pitch.

Ūnus, a, um. gen. ius, dat. i, adj., one, a or an; alone, only.

Urbs, urbis, f., a city.

Urgeo (urgueo), ĕre, ursi, a., to drive, press upon, press on, weigh down, bear down.

Urna, æ, f., an urn, jar.

Ūro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, a., to burn, burn up, consume, inflame, gull, disquiet.

Ursa, æ, f., a she-bear; a bear.

Usquam, adv., anywhere.

Usque, adv., constantly, continually, a long while; at every step, all the way, all the while, until, as far as, even.

Ūsus, a, um, part. of utor.

Ūsus, ūs, m., use; communication; w. pervius, a thoroughfare.

Ūt or **ūtī**, adv. and conj., how? as; as soon as, when; while; conj., so that, that, in order that; after verbs of fearing, that not; elliptically, (granting) that, even if.

Utcumque, adv., in whatever way, however.

Ūterque, utrāque, utrumque, adj. pro., both, each, either.

Ūtērus, i, m., the womb, belly.

Ūtī, adv. and conj. = ut.

Ūtinam, adv., O that! would that!

Ūtor, ūti, ūsus, dep. n., to use, find, experience, meet with.

Utrōque, adv., to both sides.

Uxōrius, a, um, adj., devoted to one's wife, an obsequious husband.

V.

Vacca, æ, f., a cow, heifer.

Vāco, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to be empty, be free from; impers., vacat, there is leisure.

Vācuus, a, um, adj., empty, void, vacant, unoccupied.

Vādo, ĕre, —, —, n., to go, walk, march, march on, rush, go quickly, haste away.

Vādum, i, n., a shallow, shoal; the bottom or the depths of a body of water; waters, sea, stream.

Vāgina, æ. *f.*, a scabbard, a sheath.

Vāgitus, ūs, *m.*, crying, wailing.

Vāgor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.*, to wander, stroll about, roam, stray; (v. 560) ride to and fro; (ii. 17) spread.

Vāleo, ēre, uī, itum, *n.*, to be strong, vigorous, or powerful; to be able, to have the power; vale, farewell!

Vālidus, a, um, *adj.*, strong, vigorous, powerful.

Valles or **vallis**, is, *f.*, a valley, vale.

Vānus, a, um, *adj.*, vain, idle, unfounded, fruitless, false, deceiving.

Vāpor, ōris, *m.*, steam, vapor, fire.

Vārius, a, um, *adj.*, variegated, diversified, different, varying, varied, various, changing, inconsistent; (iii. 128) with various emulation.

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to lay waste, (i. 471) to spread havoc through.

Vastus, a, um, *adj.*, waste, desolate, vast, enormous, immense, boundless, mighty, huge.

Vātes, is, *com.*, a prophet, prophetess, seer, bard.

Vē, enclitic *conj.*, a weaker form of vel, or; either; or at most.

Vecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, intens. of veho, to carry, convey.

Vēho, ēre, xi, etum, *a.*, to carry, bear, convey; usher in; pass., to be borne, ride, sail, etc.

Vel, *conj.* (imperat. of volo, please you, you may choose, implying indifference as to which is chosen) or; or if you choose; even; vel... vel, either...or; whether...or.

Vēlāmen, īnis, *n.* (velo), a veil, mantle, garment, robe.

Vēlātus, a, um, *part.*, adorned, wreathed, (iii. 174) = crowned with fillets, (iii. 549) covered with sails. sail-clad.

Vēlinus, a, um, *adj.*, Velian, of Velia in Lucania, S. W. Italy.

Vēlīvōlus, a, um, *adj.* (velum, volo), sail-fledged, sail-winged.

Vello, ēre, velli and vulsi, vulsum, *a.*, to pull up, tear up, tear away or down.

Vellus, ēris, *n.*, a fleece; (iv. 459) woolen fillets.

Vēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to cover, veil, clothe, bind, wreath.

Vēlox, ōeis, *adj.*, swift, fleet.

Vēlum, i, *n.* (vehulum, from veho), a sail, curtain, canvas; vela dare, to spread or unfurl their (our, your, etc.) sails, set sail.

Vēlut or **vēlūti**, *adv.*, even as, just as, as, as when.

Vēna, æ, *f.*, a vein.

Vēnābūlum, i, *n.* (venor), a hunting-spear.

Vēnātrix, īcis, *f.*, a huntress.

Vendo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, *a.*, to sell.

Vēnēnum, i, *n.*, poison, venom.

Vēnērābilis, e, *adj.*, venerable, revered, worthy of reverence or adoration.

Vēnēror, āri, ātus, *dep. a.*, to worship, adore, pray to, pay homage to; (iii. 460) venerata as passive, "duly besought."

Vēnia, æ, *f.*, favor, grace, pardon, indulgence, (iii. 144) a gracious answer.

Vēnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *n.*, to come.

Vēnor, āri, ātus, *dep. n.* and *a.*, to hunt.

Venter, tris, *m.*, the belly.

Ventōsus, a, um, *adj.*, windy, wind-tost, stormy.

Ventus, i, *m.*, the wind.

Vēnus, ēris, *f.*, the goddess of Love.

Verber, ēris, *n.*, a blow, lash, scourge.

Verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to lash, scourge, beat.

Verbum, i, *n.*, a word.

Vēre, *adv.*, truly, indeed, certainly.

Vēreor, ēri, itus, *dep.*, to fear.

Vēro, *adv.* (verus), in truth, indeed, but indeed, but.

Verro, ěre, verri, versum, *a.*, to sweep, sweep through or over.

Verso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, freq. of *verto*, to turn, toss back and forth, (v. 460) knock this way and that, turn over, meditate upon, shuffle, contrive; (v. 408 *zeugma*) w. *pondus*, to feel, w. *volumina*, to turn over and over.

Versus, ūs, *m.*, a tier of oars.

Vertex (vortex), ěis, *m.*, the highest point, summit, height, peak, mountain-top, crown of the head, head; a vertice, from above, downward.

Verto, ěre, ti, sum, *a.* and *n.*, to turn, overturn, overthrow, upturn, change; *n.* and *pass.*, to revolve, to shift.

Vĕru, ūs, *n.*, a spit.

Vĕrum, *adv.*, truly, but in truth, but, yet.

Vĕrus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.*, true, real; *subs.*, *verum*, *i.*, *n.*, the truth.

Vescor, ci, *dep. n.* and *a.*, to eat, feed on, live upon, enjoy, breathe.

Vesper, ěris and ěri, *m.*, the evening-star; the west.

Vesta, æ, *f.*, goddess of the domestic and of the national hearth.

Vester, tra, trum, *poss. pro.*, your.

Vestibŭlum, *i.*, *n.*, the entrance-court before a house, surrounded on three sides by the house and open on the fourth to the street; a vestibule, entrance, portal.

Vestigium, ii, *n.*, a foot-step, step, track, trace.

Vestigo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to track.

Vestio, ěre, ěvi or ii, ětum, *a.*, to clothe.

Vestis, is, *f.*, a garment, robe, vestments, coverlet.

Vĕto, āre, ui, ětum, *a.*, to forbid.

Vĕtus, ěris, *adj.*, old, ancient; former.

Vĕtustas, ātis, *f.*, a long duration, period.

Vĕtustus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.*, old, ancient.

Vexo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, intens. of *veho*, to harass.

Via, æ, *f.*, a way, road, path, journey, course.

Viātor, ōris, *m.*, a traveller.

Vibro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* and *n.*, to brandish, dart, quiver.

Vicinus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.*, near, neighboring.

Vĭcis (genitive), *vicem*, *vice*; *plu.* *vices* (*nom.* and *acc.*), *vicibus* (*dat.* and *abl.*), interchange; *plu.* (iii. 634) parts; fortunes, the succession of events; dangers, encounters.

Vĭcissim, *adv.*, in turn, again, on the other hand.

Victor, ōris, *m.*, a conqueror, victor; as *adj.*, victorious.

Victōria, æ, *f.*, victory.

Victrix, ěis, *f.*, *adj.*, victorious.

Victus, ūs, *m.*, food, sustenance; (i. 445) *facilem vietu* = wealthy.

Vĭdeo, ěre, vĭdi, vĭsum, *a.*, to see; perceive; *pass.*, to be seen, to seem, to appear; *impers.*, it seems good.

Vĭgeo, ěre, ui, *n.*, to grow, flourish, have influence.

Vĭgil, ělis, *adj.* and *subs.*, watchful, alert; ever-burning; a watchman, sentinel.

Vĭgĭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to wake, awake, be watchful.

Viginti, *num. adj.*, twenty.

Vĭgor, ōris, *m.*, strength, energy.

Villus, *i.*, *m.*, shaggy hair, nap, pile.

Vimen, ěnis, *n.*, a twig, shoots, sprigs.

Vincio, ěre, nxi, nctum, *a.*, to bind.

Vinclum = **vinculum**.

Vinco, ěre, vĭci, vietum, *a.*, to conquer, vanquish, overpower, overcome, baffle, gain, win.

Vinctus, *part.* of **vincio**.

Vincŭlum and **vinclum**, *i.*, *n.*, a chain, fetter, cord, cable, bond, tie, fastening (as of gauntlets).

Vindico, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (*vim dico*), to deliver, rescue, save.

Vinum, *i.*, *n.*, wine.

Viōlābilis, *e.*, *adj.*, violable.

Viōlentus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.*, impetuous, violent.

Violo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to profane, wrong, violate.
Vipereus, a, um, adj., of vipers, viperous.
Vir, vīri, m., a man; husband; hero.
Vireo, ěre, ui, n., to be green.
Virētum, i, n., greensward, a green retreat.
Virga, æ, f., a twig, rod; (iv. 242) wand.
Virgineus, a, um, adj., of a maiden or virgin, virgin-, maiden-.
Virgo, ĩnis, f. (vireo), a virgin.
Virgultum, i, n. (virguletum, virga), a bush, copse, shrubbery.
Viridis, e, adj., green, verdant, fresh, blooming, hale.
Viridans, antis, part. of vīrido, green, verdant.
Virilis, e, adj., manly, male, brave.
Virtus, ūtis, f. (vir), manliness, bravery, valor, gallant deeds, prowess, virtue, excellence, merit.
Vis, vis, f., strength, force, power, might; violence, injury.
Viscum, i, n., the mistletoe.
Viscus, ěris, n., plu. viscera, the inward parts of an animal, the flesh, bowels, heart, (vi. 833) vitals.
Viso, ěre, si, sum, a., intens. of video, to examine, see, behold.
Visum, i, n. (video), a vision, sight, apparition.
Visus, ūs, m. (video), a sight, view, apparition, vision.
Vita, æ, f., life; a spirit.
Vitalis, e, adj., vital.
Vito, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to shun, avoid.
Vitta, æ, f., a fillet, band, chaplet, coronal.
Vitulus, i, m., a bullock, steer.
Vividus, a, um, adj., lively, ardent.
Vivo, ěre, xi, etum, n., to live, be alive, (iv. 67) be kept alive, (v. 681) poet. = keep burning.
Vivus, a, um, adj., alive, living, life-like, ardent.
Vix, adv., scarcely, hardly, with difficulty.

Vociferor, āri, ātus, dep., to cry out, cry, exclaim.
Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to call, summon, invite, invoke, call upon, name, call by name.
Volatilis, e, adj. (volo), winged, flying.
Volens, entis, part. of volo, wishing, willing, ready, of one's own will, gracious; often tr. adverbially.
Volito, āre, āvi, ātum, n., freq. of volo, to flit, flit about, fly about, flutter.
Volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to fly, speed; volantes as subs., birds.
Volo, velle, volui, a., to wish, will, be willing, ordain, mean, represent, give out.
Volucer, cris, ere, adj., flying, winged, swift, fleeting.
Volumen, ĩnis, n. (volvo), a roll, fold, coil, wreath.
Voluntas, ātis, f. (volo), will, wish, willingness, consent.
Voluptas, ātis, f. (volo), pleasure, joy, delight.
Voluto, āre, āvi, ātum, a., intens. of volvo, to roll, whirl, send, make resound, roll back, echo; revolve, meditate upon; (iii. 607) se. se, rolling on his knees.
Volvo, ěre, volvi, vālūtum, a., to roll, turn, roll up, toss up, roll along, roll on, unroll, revolve, meditate upon, order, ordain, undergo; pass. as middle, roll on; (vi. 581) roll in agony; (iv. 449) flow down.
Vomo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, a., to vomit, pour forth, discharge.
Vorago, ĩnis, f. (voro), an abyss, gulf, depth.
Voro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to swallow up, devour.
Vortex, ĩeis, m., a whir'pool, whirl, engulfing wave.
Votum, i, n. (part. of voveo), a vow, offering, wish, desire.
Voveo, ěre, vōvi, vōtum, a., to vow, wish, wish for.
Vox, vōcis, f., a voice; sound, note, cry; word; speech.

Vulcānus (Volcanus), *i, m., god of fire; poet., fire.*

Vulgo, *āre, āvi, ātum, a., to spread abroad, make known, blaze, publish.*

Vulgo, *adv., everywhere, all around, here and there, commonly, generally.*

Vulgus (volgus), *i, n. rar. m., the multitude, people, crowd, rabble, common herd.*

Vulnus (volnus), *ĕris, n., a wound; stroke, blow.*

Vultur (voltur), *ŭris, m., a vulture.*

Vultus (voltus), *ŭs, m., the coun-*

tenance, visage, expression, look, face, appearance.

X.

Xanthus, *i, m., a river of the Troas, called also Scamander; (2) a river, named from the first, in Epirus; (3) a river and town in Lycia.*

Z.

Zăcynthos, *i, f., an island in the Ionian sea, now Zante.*

Zěphŭrus, *i, m., the west-wind; wind.*

ADDENDA.

Aspersus, *ā, um, part. of aspergo, ĕre, rsi, rsum, besprinkled, bespattered.*

Concĭto, *āre, āvi, ātum, a., intensive of concieo, to stir up, arouse, excite, raise.*

Condensus, *a, um, adj., crowded together, very close.*

Congressus, *ŭs (eon-, gradior), a meeting; (v. 733) eongressus meos, an interview with me.*

Conjungo, *ĕre, nxi, nctum, a., to join together; (v. 712) and join him to thee, willing to aid.*

Contĭnuo, *adv. (continuus), forthwith, immediately.*

Děcius, *ii, m., the name of a plebeian family; especially distin-*

guished were the father and son, P. Decius Mus, each of whom sought and found death on the field of battle, gaining victory for Rome by devoting themselves and the army of the enemy to destruction.

Dĭrĭmo, *ĕre, ĕmi, emptum, a. (dis-, emo), to part, break off, put a stop to.*

Dōtālis, *e, adj. (dos), belonging to a dowry, dotal; (iv. 104) the Tyrians, her dowry (to Æneas).*

Pinus, *ŭs and i, f., a pine-tree.*

Ternus, *a, um, poet. sing. of num. distrib. adj. terni, triple, threefold.*



METRICAL INDEX.



AFTER thoroughly learning H. 671-675 and 608-669, or A. & S. 310 and 282-309, the student will be prepared to study and enjoy the exquisite metre of Virgil. The well-known lines, —

“Strongly it | bears us a | long, in | swelling and | limitless | billows,
Nothing be | fore, and | nothing be | hind, but the | sky and the | ocean,”—*

but shadow forth one phase of the manifold capacities of the heroic measure which Virgil employs with equal success to produce effects the most diverse.

The chief difficulties in scanning the Aeneid (which have not been already explained in the Notes) are solved in the following table. For explanation of technical terms, consult the Grammar by the aid of the Index: for *elision* see *synaloepha*; for lengthening of the syllable in the *arsis*, see *arsis* and *diastole*, and A. & S. 309, (1.) See also my Remarks at the end of this Index, with reference to *Arsis*, *Hiatus* (or non-elision of a vowel before another vowel), and other points worthy of notice. **Synapheia** is “such a connection of two consecutive verses that the first syllable of the latter verse has an influence on the final syllable of that which precedes, either by position, *synaloepha*, or *echthlipsis*.”



BOOK I.

73. Cōnnū | bīō jūn | . *Io* pr. *yo* by synacrēsis.—120. Jām vāld' | Īlīō | nēī nā | . *Nēī*, one syl., by synacrēsis.—131. vō | cāt d'hīnc | . *Dehinc* one syl., by elision.—195. quāe | dēīndē cā | . Synaeresis.—256. nā | tāe d'hīnc | . See 131.—308. vīd | ēt hōmī | . Final syllable lengthened in the *arsis*.—332-3. lō | cōrūm | qū'Errā | mūs. Syna-

* Schiller, translated by Coleridge.

pheia and elision.—405. *it dǣ* | *ill'*. Final vowel saved from elision by the pause.—448-9. *nĕxāē* | *qū'Ærē trā* | . Synapheia, see 332.—478. *pūl* | *vīs īn* | *vis* lengthened by arsis.—611. *Ilīō* | *nĕā pēt* | *ne* long, according to the Ionie dialect (*Ἰλιονῆα*).—617. *Dārdānī* | *ō An* | *o* final not elided. See note on line 16 (p. 142). Spondaie verse. II. 672, 3; A. & S. 310, 1.—651. *pētē* | *rēt īn* | *ret* lengthened by arsis.—668. *jāetē* | *tūr ōdī* | Arsis long.—698. *Aurēā* | Synaeresis.—726. | *aurēis* | Synaeresis.



BOOK II.

16. | *ābiētē* | *Ie* pr. *yē* by synaeresis.—264. *Mēnē* | *lāūs ēt* | . . . E | *pēōs* | . H. 612, 5; A. & S. 283, I. Exc. 6.—411. *r'ōbrūī* | *mūr ōrī* | *mur* lengthened by arsis.—442. | *pāriētī*. See 16.—492. | *āriētē*. See 16.—563. *dō* | *mūs ēt* | Arsis long.—745-6. *dē* | *ōrūm* | *qu'Aut*. Synapheia.—774. *Obstūpū* | *ī stētē* | Systole.



BOOK III.

48. *stētērūnt* Systole.—74. *mā* | *trī ēt* | *Nēptū* | *nō Æ* | . Final vowels not elided.—91. *Līmīnā* | *quē lāu* | Arsis long.—112. *nē* | *mūs hīne* | , *-mus* lengthened by arsis.—122. *Idōmē* | *nĕā dū* | *ne* long, according to the Ionie dialect.—136. *Connu* | *bīis ār* | *biis* pr. *byis* by synaeresis.—211. *Insūlāe* | *Iōnī'* | *lae* shortened, imitating the Greek mode.—212. *Hārpȳr* | *āequē cō* | *yi* a Greek diphthong.—464. *Dōnā dē* | . . . *grāvī* | *ā sēc* | *Dehinc*, here a dissyllable, though usually a monosyllable; *a* lengthened by arsis.—475. *Anchī* | *sē Vēnē* | Arsis long.—504. *ea* | *sūs ū* | Arsis long.—578. *sēm* | *iūstūm* | *Ius* pr. *yus*, by synaeresis.—602. *ē* | *rīt*. *Sciō* | Synaeresis.—606. *pērē* | *ō hōmī* | *o* not elided.—681. *Constiē* | *runt*. Systole.



BOOK IV.

64. *Pēetōrī* | *būs īnhī* | Arsis long.—126. *Cōnnū* | *bīō*. *Bio* pr. as one syllable (*byo*) by synaeresis.—168. *Cōnnū* | *bīis*. See 126.—222. *ālō-qūi* | *tūr āc*. Arsis lengthened.—235. *quā* | *spē īnī* | *e* not elided.—

302. *Thyās ūb' | yi*, a Greek diphthong (pr. *vi*).—558-9. *cō | lōrēm | qu'Et* Synapheia.—629-30. *ně | pōtēs | qu' Hae* Synapheia.—667. *fēmīně | ō ūlū |*. See 235.—686. *Sēmiānīmēmquē*. *Ian*, pr. *yan* by synaeresis.



BOOK V.

261. *sūb | Ilīō | o* not elided.

269. *tāēnūs | iis* pr. *gis* by synaeresis.—284. *dā | tūr ōpēr' | Arsis* lengthened.—337. *Eūrỹā | lūs ēt |*. See 284.—352. *āūrēs* Synaeresis.—422. *lā | cērtōs | qu'Ex* Synapheia.—432. *Gēnuā lāb | Pr. Genwa*, as a dissyllable, by synaeresis.—521. *pūt | ēr āre | Arsis* long.—589. *Pāriētī | būs yet* by synaeresis.—663. *ābiētē* Synaeresis.—697. *sēm | iūstā mǎ |* Synaeresis.—735. *cōl | ō hūe | o* not elided.—753. *rū | dēntēs | qu'Ex* Synapheia.

826. *Nīsēē Spīōquē Thālīāquē Cymōdōēēquē*.—853. *qu'ā | mittē | lāt ōeū | Arsis* lengthened.



BOOK VI.

33. *| ōmnā | nia* one syllable, pr. *nya* by synaeresis.—126. *Anchīsīā | dā fācī | Arsis* lengthened.—201. *fāu | eēs grāv' ō |*. Elision.—280. *Fērrēi | A* spondee, by synaeresis.—287. *Brīā | rēūs āe | eu*, a diphthong.—289. *| Hārpỹi | yi*, a diphthong.—412. *| ālvēō | A* spondee, by synaeresis.—507. *sēr | vānt tē ā | e* (a long vowel in the middle of the thesis) shortened, imitating the Greek.—602-3. *cā | dēntī | qu'Im* Synapheia.—653. *| cūrrūūm | A* spondee, by synaeresis. Many MSS. read *currum*.—678. *ōstēn | tāt d'hīnc |* Synaeresis.—768. *Nūmī | tōr ēt | Arsis* lengthened.



REMARKS

UPON SOME POINTS OF

CLASSICAL VERSIFICATION.



I. Quantity and Accent.

THE structure of Verse, in Latin and Greek, is founded on the different *quantity* of the syllables, as long or short; in English, on the contrary, and other modern languages, the laws of versification refer to the *accentuation* or non-accentuation of the syllable. Even in the prose pronunciation of Greek and Latin, the *accent*, while carefully observed, was quite subordinate, and is never named in speaking of rhetorical euphony, while, on the other hand, the distinction of *quantity* was distinctly and strongly marked; in poetry, accordingly, the verse was audibly distinguished by the alternation of the long and short syllables. As it is not possible for us, either in prose or verse, to pronounce the words according to their quantity with such precision and *in such a way* as the ancients did, we cannot recite their poetry correctly, but are forced to give their verses a certain resemblance to ours by laying an *accent* on the Arsis; whereas the ancients simply indicated the arsis by the *length* of the syllable, not raising the voice, but only prolonging the sound.

While in the recitation of verse the metrical intonation predominated, it did not entirely suppress the ordinary accent of words. Even now a delicate ear can often feel a subtle beauty in the relations, in ancient poetry, of the subordinate effects of accent with the metrical beat of the line; and even in English reading of Greek or Latin verse, the best method combines a primary regard for the rhythm with a certain attention to the *accent*.

II. The Heroic Hexameter.

From its sustained and continuous flow, the dactylic hexameter is the verse best adapted to a uniformly progressive exhibition of events, and is therefore used in narrative (or epic) poems, and in didactic poems, satires, and poetical epistles.

III. Caesura and Caesural Pause.

The beauty of an hexameter line depends very much upon the proper observance of the caesural *pause* in recitation. The pause most natural and most common is that in the third foot. A pause in the fourth, however, is considered as a beauty, when, at the same time, there is a less considerable caesura in the second foot; *e. g.*

Italiam | fato profugus || Laviniaque venit.

Caesura itself greatly contributes to the euphonic flow of the verse. The student will grow familiar with its varieties by his own observation, aided by his grammar. I may call attention to the effect of "the seeming contest between the words and the verse" which appears in the foot-caesuras in such lines as the following:

Una sa | lus vic | tis nul | lam spe | rare sa | lutem.

A pause of sense often determines for us the *principal* caesura, to be observed in recitation.

The expression of the verse is affected by the place of the caesura. In general, the earlier caesuras give to the verse more vivacity; the later, more gravity.

The first foot of each verse (says W.) is fitted for strong and emphatic expressions, because at the beginning of a line, when we have taken a fresh supply of breath, we use a full and powerful voice, which, if not roused anew, falls away in the middle and end of the verse. We must take care, therefore, that we do not diminish this force of the voice, which would be the result did we make a pause after the first foot. Sometimes, however, the very harshness of the incision* in this place lends vigor and expressiveness to the verse, as Aen. I. 135, *Quos ego*; and IV, 237, *Naviget*! A pause after a spondee in the first foot is

* See note p. 328.

rugged and inelegant; it may be used, however, to lay great emphasis on the spondaic word, as Aen. III. 636, *Ingens*.

IV. Lengthening of a Syllable by the Arsis.*

The so-called lengthening by the arsis, rests, as a tolerated license, on the circumstance, that in defined places in certain verses the reader *expects* and *requires* a *long* syllable, and hence if the poet, within certain limits, allows himself to use a *short* one, is not misled by it, but modifies the pronunciation of the syllable in respect of the quantity in such a way, that the requirements of the verse are in a manner satisfied. This license therefore is analogous to the occasional accentuation of unaccented syllables in modern verse. It is not frequent, except in the short final syllable of dissyllabic or polysyllabic words ending in a consonant, and especially when the force of the arsis is aided by the principal caesura of the verse. Final syllables ending in a vowel are much less frequently "lengthened" by the arsis. This occurs often, however, with the enclitic *-que* in the second (or fourth) foot of the hexameter, commonly supported by the caesura. Short monosyllabic words are never lengthened by the arsis. M. and Z.

V. Hiatus.

Virgil allows himself an hiatus, (*i. e.* forbears to elide a vowel before another vowel,) first, in the arsis of the second, third, fourth, or fifth foot, especially in proper names followed by a mark of punctuation or when the same vowel is the initial of the following word; secondly, in the thesis, when in accordance with Greek precedents a *long* vowel or diphthong is *shortened*, especially in the case of proper names and interjections: with *short* vowels in the thesis, hiatus occurs only before a strong mark of punctuation (*e. g.* Aen. I. 405).

Hiatus in Virgil is often found in those lines which are formed on a Greek model, *i. e.*, those which terminate in a quadrisyllable, (and this, moreover, is frequently of Greek origin,) or which have a spondaic ending. This is to be attributed to the poet's fondness for imitating his great masters. — L. and W.

* See note on p. 328.

VI. Synizēsis or Synaerēsis.

Synizēsis (or Synaerēsis) occurs in Virgil much less frequently than in the earlier Roman poets. Except in proper names, he uses it chiefly with *ee* (as in the different forms of the verb *deesse*), *ei* (as *ferrei*, *anteirent*), *eo* (as *alveo*, *aureo*); seldom with *ea* (as *aurea*, *ocreas*).

The ancient grammarians referred to synizesis the cases where *i* and *u* pass over into the consonants *j* and *v* (pronounced like the English *y* and *w*) and lengthen the preceding syllable: e. g. *pār-jetibus*, *ābjete*, *omnja*, *fluvjorum*, *genva*, *tenvis*. In the case of verbs, the only instances in Virgil are *precantja* (Aen. VII. 237) and *arjetat* (Aen. XI. 890). A contraction of *uu* occurs in *curruum* (Aen. VI. 653), and, according to some editors, in *manūm* (*manuum*) Aen. VII. 490.

VII. Tmesis.

Tmesis is the separation of the component parts of a compound word by an intervening word or words. It may be resorted to from metrical considerations. In Virgil, with the exception of *tenuis* and dissyllabic prepositions which may be used adverbially, (as *super*, *circum*, and *praeter*,) it occurs only in the separation of a preposition by an appended *-que* from the word of which it is a part, e. g. *inque salutatam* (Aen. IX. 288).

VIII. Hypermeter Verses.

Virgil sometimes introduces a line containing a syllable beyond the number requisite for the metre; this syllable, however, ends in a vowel or in *m* preceded by a vowel, and is elided before the initial vowel of the following line. Such lines are sometimes effective as denoting that the speaker is *carried on* beyond bounds by his excitement, or breaks off leaving something still unsaid; or simply as giving an emphatic ending to the sentence. See note on Aen. IV. 629 (page 212,) and cf. VII. 470. In the *Georgics* I. 295, the boiling over of a liquid is described in an hypermeter verse.

Ennius was fond of hypermeter lines; and Virgil may have used them partly on account of their archaic sound.

Archaic Forms.

Virgil makes a moderate and judicious use of a few archaic forms, the charm of which to the Roman reader we can assist ourselves in appreciating by calling to mind similar instances in our own poets. Such are the forms *ast*, *quianam*, *vel quum* (Aen. XI. 406), *ni* (for *ne*, Aen. III. 685), *olli* (for *illi*), *ollis*, the genitive in *ai*, *dii* for *diei*, the dative in *u*, the inf. pass. in *ier*, *fuat*, *faxo*, *jusso*, the omission of the vowel in short syllables, as in *repostus*, *periculum*, *aspris*, and the conjugation of verbs in accordance with the forms of the *third* (as the oldest and original) conjugation, as *lavēre* (for *lavāre*), *fervēre* (for *fervēre*), *fulgēre*, *stridēre*, *potitur*.

These archaisms are often introduced from the exigences of the metre.

Note to § III.

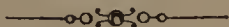
Incision is the coincidence of the end of the foot with the end of the word.

Note to § IV.

In many cases the final syllables which are ordinarily explained as "lengthened by the arsis," were *originally long*, and are so found in the older poets, as Ennius.



INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.



*** This Index is designed to give *additional* information to that contained in the Notes and Vocabulary.

Abella, a city of Campania, N. E. of Nola.

Acestes. I. 195, V. 38, notes.

Achëron, a river of the lower world (VI. 295, note); used sometimes for the lower world itself, sometimes for the infernal gods and the manes.

Achilles. I. 99, note. The Homeric tradition represents Achilles as slain in the battle at the Scaean gate, before Troy was taken. Virgil (VI. 57) makes Apollo direct the weapon of Paris which caused his death, in accordance with the prediction of the dying Hector (*Iliad*, xxii. 359 sq.)

Adrastus having given one of his daughters in marriage to Tydeus of Calydon, another to Polynices of Thebes, both fugitives from their native lands, promised to lead each of these princes back to his own country. Hence arose the celebrated war of the "Seven against Thebes." Of the seven heroes, Virgil mentions Adrastus, Parthenopæus, and Tydeus (VI. 479 sq.) The war was unsuccessful, and Adrastus was the sole survivor of the seven.

Aegæon, called by the gods **Bri-ă-reus**; a giant, with a hundred arms and fifty heads; son of Uranus (Caelus) and Gaea (Terra). Possibly Virgil (VI. 287) is to be understood as giving him a hundred heads. He and his brothers must be regarded as personifications of the extraordinary powers of nature, such as those which produce earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Aeneas. Old traditions, differing somewhat from Virgil's story, represent that, after Aeneas had founded Lavinium, a new war followed between Latinus and Turnus, in which both chiefs fell, whereupon

Aeneas became sole ruler of the Aborigines and Trojans, and both nations were united into one. Soon after this Aeneas was slain in a battle with the Rutulians, who were assisted by Mezentius, King of the Etruscans. As his body was not found after the battle, it was believed that it had been carried up to heaven, or that he had perished in the river Numicius.

The fulfilment of Dido's imprecations (IV. 612-620) is thus stated by Conington: "Aeneas does meet with opposition (Book VII); he has to leave Ascanius in the camp and entreat aid from Evander (Books VIII and IX); the final peace involves concessions to the Latins and the extinction of the Trojan name (Book XII); while his death, according to one legend, happened when he had reigned only three years, and his body, if not left '*media arena*,' did not meet with burial." And yet Aeneas's career after reaching Italy would have been felt to be, upon the whole, "a prosperous one."

The story of Aeneas is not to be considered as historically true. He is himself "the *personified* idea of the *common origin* of the people of Latium and all the places which he is said to have founded," in all of which the Idaean Venus was worshipped.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, commanded the fleet of Augustus at the battle of Actium; the victory was mainly owing to his skill.

Aloīdæ. Otus and Ephialtes, who, when they were nine years old, measured each nine cubits in breadth and twenty-seven in height. They threatened the Olympian gods with war, and attempted to pile Ossa upon Olympus and Pelion upon Ossa, but were slain by Apollo.

Anchemōlus, son of Rhoetus king of the Marrubii.

Ancus (Marcius), fourth king of Rome.

Antenoridæ. The three sons of Antēnor (VI. 484) were Polybus, Agēnor, and Acāmas. The two latter were among the bravest of the Trojans (*Iliad*, xi. 59).

Araxes, a river in Armenia Major, (now the *Eraskh* or *Aras*,) proverbial for the force of its current. Virgil says, *pontem indignatus Araxes*, with special reference to the failure of both Xerxes and Alexander in throwing a bridge over it.

Brī-ā-reus. See Aegaeon.

Caecūlus, the builder of Praeneste; "found on the hearth," and deemed the son of Vulcan. Name allied with *Kaίω*. [Preller.]

Caiēta, written *Cajēta* in Lex.

Cato. The Censor (VI. 841).—Utiensis (VIII. 670.)

Cerbērus, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance of the lower world.

Coeus was one of the Titans, sons of Heaven and Earth. "Virgil seems (IV. 179) to confuse Titans and Giants, Eneelādus being a Giant; though he may merely mean that Fame, like the Titans and the Giants, was the offspring of Earth."

Cures, a town of the Sabines, birthplace of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

Erūlus, or **Herīlus**, king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, who gave him three lives.

Evander. Preller considers this name ("the good man") as a Greek adaptation of the Latin Faunus, "the good, the favorable one," (from *faveo*, as Faustus, Faustulus, Favonius.)

Falisci. See *Halaesus*. In VII. 695, I follow Serv., L., R., Con., Hoffmann, Peerlkamp, in considering *aequos* as no part of the proper name, but as signifying "the just."

Gradīvus, an epithet of Mars from his impetuous stride in battle.

Halaesus, or **Falēsus**, the founder of the Falisci, and of the city Falerii. He was the son of a soothsayer, and the ally of Turnus, and was slain by Evander. He came to Italy from Argos, whence he is called Agamemnonius, Atrides, or Argolicus. Virgil brings him from Campania, so that it is not unlikely that the Greek fathers of the Falisci settled first in that part of Italy.

Hecāte, an ancient Thracian divinity, and a Titan, was at length confounded and identified with several other divinities, (as Ceres, Proserpina, and Diana,) and became a mystic goddess. With functions in heaven, earth, and Hades, she was particularly a deity of the lower world. She ruled over the souls of the departed, and was the goddess of purifications and expiations. By night, she sent from Hades all kinds of demons and phantoms. She taught sorcery and magic arts. Stygian dogs accompanied her, and her approach is announced by their howling.

Hicetaonius, son of Hicetāon.

Ilium, **Ilion**, or **Ilios**, another name for Troja. The name ("city of Ilius") was said to be derived from Ilius, the reputed founder of the city, and the name Troy ("city of Tros") from that of Tros, his father.

Janiculum, a fortress erected by Janus on the Mons Janiculus, a high hill on the right bank of the Tiber, much higher than any of the hills of the city proper; (*not* "one of the seven hills of Rome," as Andrews wrongly says in his *Lex*.)

Marcellus, M. Claudius, (VI. 855,) the conqueror of Syracuse. He distinguished himself in the war with the Gauls, and slew with his own hand their king, Britomartus or Viridomarus, thus gaining the *spolia*

opima, — (a term applied to those spoils only which a commander-in-chief of a Roman army stripped in a field of battle from the leader of the foe.) He was slain in a battle with Hannibal near Venusia. A brave warrior, called from his impetuous valor “the sword of the Romans,” as Fabius, on the other hand, was called their “shield.”

Marcellus, M. Claudius, (VI. 860–886,) son of C. Marcellus and of Octavia, the sister of Augustus, was born B. C. 43. Augustus, who had probably destined him as his successor, adopted him as his son in 25, and at the same time gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. His premature death, in the twentieth year of his age, was mourned as a public calamity; such promise had he given of future excellence. Augustus himself pronounced the funeral oration over his remains, which were deposited in a mausoleum lately erected for the Julian family.

Nysa, or **Nyssa**, the legendary scene of the nurture of Dionysus or Bacchus. In VI. 805, a supposed mountain in India, near which was a city of like name.

Oechalia. There were five towns of this name in Greece, each of which claimed to have been the residence of Eurystus, who was conquered by Hercules. K. O. Müller thinks that the Oechalia in Thessaly was the city of the original fable.

Phaëthon, after much importunity, was intrusted by his father Helios (or Apollo, in the Roman poets) with the chariot of the sun for one day; but being too weak to check the horses, they rushed out of their usual track, and came so near the earth as to parch the soil of Libya, turn the Ethiopians black, and nearly set the world on fire. To avert such a calamity, Jupiter struck him with a thunderbolt, and he fell lifeless into the Po.

Phlegyas set fire to the temple at Delphi, for which offence he was slain by the arrows of Apollo, and punished in the lower world.

Phorbas (V. 842), a son of Priam, killed during the Trojan war by Menelaus.

Phrygia, in Virgil, is applied to Phrygia on the Hellespont, or Phrygia Minor.

Quirinus, the Sabine Mars, ancestral god of Cures and its citizens, the Quirites, as was the Alban Mars of the first Romans on the Palatine hill. The name is afterwards identified with the deified Romulus, whom in Virgil it always denotes. It is derived from *quiris* or *curis*, a Sabine word meaning a spear, which was the symbol both of the Sabine and the Latin Mars. (So Pott, Mommsen, Preller. On the other hand, Lange and G. Curtius refer it to the same root as *curia* and the Greek *κῦρος*, *κύριος*, etc.)

Rhoetēum, a promontory, or rather a rocky headland, in Mysia or Troas, at the entrance of the Hellespont, north of Ilion.

Sal-mō-neus built the town of Salmone in Elis. He deemed himself equal to Jupiter, and ordered sacrifices to be offered to himself. To imitate the thunder, he used to drive his brazen chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side to represent lightning. For his fate, see VI. 585 sqq.

Scaea porta, the Saeae gate of Troy, which led to the camp of the Greeks. The origin of this name (lit. the *left* gate) is unknown, "though it may have reference to the manner in which the signs in the heavens were observed; for, during this process, the priest turned his face to the north, so that the north-west would be on his left hand."

Sibylla. The connection of the Sibyls with Apollo, the noblest of false gods, is noteworthy.

Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king, and **Tarquinius Superbus**, the seventh king of Rome. The two are alluded to, VI. 817; reference is made to **Tarquinius Superbus**, VIII. 646.

Theseus descended to the lower world in company with his friend **Pirithōüs**, to aid the latter in his attempt to seize **Proserpina** and carry her away as his bride. The two were seized by **Pluto** and fastened to a rock; or **Theseus** was made to sit on an enchanted chair which would not allow him to rise. According to the ordinary legend, **Hercules** released **Theseus**, when he visited the shades; **Virgil** (VI. 617) purposely varies the story, or follows another legend.

Tibur (the modern *Tivoli*) is of the neut. gender. **Andrews** (Lex.) calls it masc., — a misprint.

Vergilius, P., **Maro**, was born B. C. 70, in the first consulship of **Cn. Pompeius Magnus** and **M. Licinius Crassus**. His friend, the poet **Horace**, was born B. C. 65; and **Octavianus Caesar**, afterwards the Emperor **Augustus**, and his patron, in B. C. 63, in the consulship of **M. Tullius Cicero**.

At the time when **Virgil** was born, **Cisalpine Gaul** (in which his native village lies) was not included within the term "Italy," and it was not until B. C. 89 that a **Lex Pompeia** gave even the **Jus Latii** to the inhabitants of **Gallia Transpadana**, and the privilege of obtaining Roman citizenship by filling a magistracy in their own cities. The citizenship was not given the **Transpadani** till B. C. 49. **Virgil** therefore was not a Roman citizen by birth, and he was above twenty years of age before the "civitas" was extended to **Gallia Transpadana**.

When **Augustus** was in Spain, B. C. 27, he wrote to **Virgil** to express his wish to have some monument of his poetical talent. A short reply

of Virgil is preserved, in which he says, "with respect to my Aeneas, if it were in a fit shape for thy reading, I would gladly send the poem; but the thing is only just begun; and indeed it seems something like folly to have undertaken so great a work, especially when, as thou knowest, I am applying to it other studies, and those of much greater importance."

The following inscription is said to have been placed on Virgil's tomb:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces."

Vesta, goddess of the fixed hearth and its fire, as the centre of household life, and, in a wider sense, of the state as a permanent community of households. Fire and water, as great essentials of domestic life, were used in her service. She is naturally associated closely with the Penates. Her name, like the Greek *Ἑστία*, is derived from a root (represented in Sanscrit by *vas*,) signifying to dwell, to abide.



SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS.

THE *arrangement of words* in Latin poetry being more complicated than in prose, care is needed, in translating, to *select* first the *subject* of the sentence, then the *modifiers* of the subject, then the *verb*, with its *object*, and whatever modifiers of the predicate may be attached. In making these selections, it will be necessary to *observe closely* the significance of the *terminations* which distinguish different cases, numbers, genders, persons, moods, and tenses.

The *syntax* of Virgil differs in some points from that of Caesar and Cicero: *e. g.* in the omission of prepositions both before the acc. in answer to the question *whither*, and before the abl. in answer to the questions *where* and *whence*; secondly, in a fondness for the use of the *dative*, to express various relations somewhat indirectly or delicately, which are expressed more simply in ordinary prose by other constructions;* thirdly, in the frequent use of the indic., for liveliness, instead of the subj., in conditional sentences: and moreover in other particulars, explained in the Notes and in the grammars.

* The delicate beauty of the use of the dat. of advantage instead of the bald abl. of separation, may be seen in Ecl. IV. 41, and VII. 47, where Comington strangely thinks that the dat. is "almost undistinguishable" from the abl. To speak of taking something away "to the advantage of," "to the comfort of," or "in behalf of" a person, is certainly more significant than to say simply to *take from*. See my note on I. 92, p. 147, and on I. 102.

REFERENCES TO GILDERSLEEVE'S GRAMMAR.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>AENEID, BOOK I.</p> <p>2, 3. Italiam, Litora,
133, R.</p> <p>2. fato, 197, R.
Lavinia, p. 294, 7.</p> <p>3. multum, 129, 3.
terris, alto, 186.</p> <p>4. superûm, p. 15, 3.</p> <p>5. conderet, 359, R.</p> <p>6. Latio, 133, R.</p> <p>8. numine, 203.</p> <p>10. pietate, 202.</p> <p>11. impulerit, 252.
ne, 245, 1.
animis, 147.</p> <p>12. fuit, 34.</p> <p>13. contra, 205, 3.</p> <p>14. opum, 170.
studiis, 194.</p> <p>15. terris, 195.</p> <p>16. coluisse, 313.
Samo, p. 293, R. 1.</p> <p>17. gentibus, 147.</p> <p>18. sinant, 381.</p> <p>19. progeniem, 312.
duei, 314.</p> <p>20. verteret, 425.</p> <p>21. bello, 194.</p> <p>22. excidio Libyae, 148.</p> <p>24. pro, 142, R.</p> <p>26. animo, 187.
repostum, p. 294, 5.</p> <p>27. formae, 156.</p> <p>29. aequore, 185.</p> <p>31. Latio, 187.</p> <p>33. molis, 162.
condere, 213.</p> <p>37. mene desistere, 319.</p> | <p>38. Italia, p. 288, R.
V, exc. 1.</p> <p>41. unius, p. 288, R.
IV, exc. 4.</p> <p>46. regina, 8.</p> <p>47. annos, 137.</p> <p>51. Austris, 189, 2.</p> <p>52. Aeoliam, 133, R.
antro, 186.</p> <p>58. faciat, 384, R.;
(381); 375, R. 2.</p> <p>63. sciret, 425.</p> <p>64. vocibus, 201, R. 1.</p> <p>69. submersas, 259,
R. 2.</p> <p>71. corpore, 198.</p> <p>72. forma, p. 288, R.
V, exc. 1; 194.</p> <p>76. optes, 252.</p> <p>78. regni, 168.</p> <p>79. epulis, 144.</p> <p>80. nimborum, 171.</p> <p>102. jaetanti, 142.</p> <p>110. mari, 185.
summo, 87, R.</p> <p>111. miserabile; 3, R. 2.
visu, 225.</p> <p>126. alto, 133, R.</p> <p>130. fratrem, 127, R.</p> <p>142. dieto, 195.</p> <p>147. undas, 128.</p> <p>149. animis, 194.</p> <p>151. quem, 104.</p> <p>164. silvis, 198.</p> <p>174. silici, 146.</p> <p>178. rerum, 171, 2.</p> <p>181. pelago, 153.</p> <p>193. fundat, 362.
humi, 180, R. 2.</p> | <p>195. cadis, 146.</p> <p>198. ante, 228.</p> <p>212. secant, 8, exc. 1.</p> <p>215. Baechi, 170, R. 6.</p> <p>218. inter, 205, R. 3.</p> <p>228. tristior, 112, 2.
oculos, 130.</p> <p>236. tenerent, 425.</p> <p>247. Patavi, 156.</p> <p>257. metu, 143.</p> <p>258. tibi, 149.</p> <p>267. Iulo, 121.</p> <p>297. Maia, 193.</p> <p>299. hospitio Teucris,
148.</p> <p>308. inculta, 3, R. 2.</p> <p>312. Achate, 199, R. 1.</p> <p>314. cui, 154.</p> <p>318. humeris, 144.</p> <p>319. diffundere, 214,
R. 2.</p> <p>320. genu, sinus, 130.</p> <p>326. mihi, 150.</p> <p>327. memorem, 251, 1.</p> <p>328. hominem, 127, R.</p> <p>330. sis, 55, 58.</p> <p>344. Phoenicum, 163,
167.
miserae, 150.</p> <p>347. scelere, 194.</p> <p>358. viae, 158, R. 1.</p> <p>368. possent, 423.</p> <p>371. imo, 87, R.</p> <p>374. componet, 382.</p> <p>375. Troja, 188.</p> <p>387. caelestibus, 154.</p> <p>388. adveneris, 427.</p> <p>408. jungere, 213.</p> <p>415. Paphum, 134.</p> |
|--|---|--|

419. plurimus, 116.
 429. seacnis, 153.
 439. dictu, 225.
 440. ulli, 150.
 441. umbrae, 170.
 447. condebat, 31 a.
 448. gradibus, 188, R. 3.
 461. laudi, 147.
 462. rerum, 158, R. 1.
 465. multa, 129, 2.
 481. pectora, 130.
 482. solo, 186, manner.
 490. peltis, 198.
 508. partibus, 199.
 518. navibus, 188, 3.
 527. popolare, 214, R. 2.
 528. venimus, p. 80, 2.
 538. oris, 133, R.
 540. hospitio, 187.
 541. consistere, 317, R. 2.
 553. Italiam, 133, R.
 565. nesciat, 251, 2.
 573. urbem, 411, R. 2.
 576. afforet, 55, 56.
 579. animum, 130.
 582. dea, 193.
 589. os, 130.
 599. omnium, 189, 2.
 601. opis, 162, R. 1.
 602. gentis, 168.
 625. hostis, 118.
 630. non ignara, 236.
 637. interior, 87, R.
 645. ferat, 442.
 668. jactetur, 252.
 683. noctem, 111, R. 4.
 700. discumbitur, 6, R. 1.
 702. villis, 198.
 713. mentem, 130.
 719. miserac, 144.
 725. tectis, 133, R.
 733. velis, 55.
 754. tuorum, 3, R. 1.
5. eruerint, 252.
 7. Myrmidonum, 166.
 8. temperet, 251, 2. caelo, 188, 3.
 10. cognoscere, 219, 3.
 15. instar, 118.
 16. abiete, p. 294, 3; 199.
 19. lateri, 144.
 20. milite, 189.
 21. fama, 199.
 22. opum, 189, R. 2.
 26. luctu, 189.
 31. Minervae, 158, R. 1.
 36. pelago, 133, R.
 41. summa, 87, R.
 47. inspectura, 79.
 48. ne, 64.
 55. impulerat, 384, 3.
 57. manus, 130.
 61. animi, 171, R. 2.
 68. circumspexit, p. 303.
 74. sanguine, 193.
 75. ferat, 252. memoret, 331, R. 3.
 77. fuerit, 38.
 82. incluta, p. 288, R. V, 1. fama, 199.
 98. terrere, 438.
 104. velit, 387. magno, 176, R. 1.
 110. fecissent, 55, 56.
 132. parari, 438.
 136. darent, 359.
 139. quos poenas, 131.
 140. hanc, 89, 4.
 143. laborum, 173.
 146. manicas, 317; 331, R. 1.
 178. Argis, 183.
 184. piaret, 425.
 187. portis, 186.
 189. violasset, 298, 2, R. 1. Minervae, 158, R.
 190. exitium futurum esse, 446, 447.
209. salo, 199.
 216. auxilio, 148.
 218. medium, 87, R. collo, dative, 146.
 219. terga, 130 and R.
 225. summa, 87, R.
 231. laeserit, 427.
 275. exuvias, 130, R.
 292. possent, defensa fuissent, 383. hac, 89, 4.
 301. clarescunt, p. 95.
 314. rationis, 168.
 326. Argos, 134.
 332. angusta, 3, R. 2.
 362. explicet, 251, 2.
 375. itis, 244.
 379. aspris, p. 294, 5.
 381. colla, 130.
 392. galeam, 130, R.
 396. numine, 197 or 203.
 402. divis, 143.
 409. armis, 197.
 423. sono, 194.
 426. unus, 117.
 427. aequi, 171.
 433. vitavisse, 312, R. 2.
 436. gravior, 112, 2. Ulixi, 158.
 439. forent, 389.
 456. saepius, 112.
 461. tectis, 197.
 479. correpta, 203, R. 1.
 482. ore, 198.
 503. illi, 91, 2.
 509. senior, 112, 2.
 536. curet, 425 (tendency).
 537. persolvant, 55.
 540. quo, 193.
 553. lateri, 142. tenus, 205, R. 1.
 555. sorte, 202.
 587. flammae, 170, R. 6.
 592. prehensum, 259, R. 2.
 599-600. resistat, tulcrit, 382.
 629. vertice, 197.

BOOK II.

3. renovare, 317, R. 2.

630. supremum, 129,
R. 2.
638. aevi, 170.
648. demoror, 29.
661. isti, 90.
683. taetu, 194, 225.
713. egressis, 152.
729. comiti, 145.
735. mihi, 142.
738. mî, 142 (passive).
774. steterunt, p. 293, 2.
786. servitum, 224.
792. collo, 146.

BOOK III.

28. sanguine, 198.
36. secundarent, 331,
3.
39. eloquar, 251, 1.
46. jaculis, 133, R., or
197.
50. alendum, 221, (see
46, Rem.)
118. aris, 186.
136. connubiis, 141.
158. idem, 97.
162. Cretae, 180.
175. corpore, 187.
187. erederet, 251, 2.
191. aequor, 129.
201. discernere, 312,
R. 2.
234. capessant, 331, R.
3.
235. gerendum (esse),
331, R. 2.
284. annum, 128.
292. portu, 144.
336. jugis, 144.
368. sequens, 463.
398. Graiis, 150.
487. sint, 425.
614. Trojam, 134.
618. sanie, dapibus,
198.

BOOK IV.

2. venis, 186.

11. ore, 194.
18. thalami, 173.
19. potui, 384, R. 3.
24. dehiscat, 331, R.
3.
31. sorori, 150.
38. amori, 143.
59. eui curae, 148.
69. urbe, 185.
74. media, 87, R.
85. possit, 248, 2.
117. venatum, 224.
124. speluneam, 133,
R.
130. portis, 188, 3.
137. chlamydem, 130,
R.
limbo, 198.
151. ventum (est), 6,
R. 1.
168. connubiis, 154.
185. somno, 142.
203. animi, 171, R. 2
end.

205. multa Jovem, 131.
230. regeret, 425.
283. agat, 251, 2.
392. thalamo, 133, R.
452. peragat, 425.
493. aceingier, p. 102,
2.
536. sim dedignata,
427 *end.*
569. varium, 3, R. 2.
603. fuerat, 384, 3; 387.
fuisset, 59.

BOOK V.

6. notum, 3, R. 2.
18. spondeat, sperem,
381.
31. gremio, 186.
38. flumine, 193.
60. velit, 331, R. 3.
62. numero, 194.
77. Baccho, 198.
108. visuri, 339, 4.
131. seirent, 425; 406;
p. 44.
162. mihi, 149.

163. stringat, 331, R.
3.
237. voti, 170.
274. ietu, 194.
275. saxo, 199.
305. mihi, 150.
360. Danaïs, 150.
397. qua, 202.
505. pennis, 194.
511. quis, 144.
550. dueat, ostendat,
331, R. 3.
615-16. vada super-
esse, 319.
651. eareret, 323, 325.
717. habeant, 331, R.
3.
790. caelo, 142. (See i.
440 note.
821. aquis, 194.
845. labori, 146.
869. multa, 129, R. 2
or 3.

BOOK VI.

31. sineret, 383, 391.
37. ista, 90.
39. praestiterit, 54, 1.
76. canas, 331, 3.
77. immanis, 123, R.
5.
123. memorem, 251.
137. foliis, 194.
173. exceptum, 259, R.
2; 203, R. 3.
188. ostendat, 388.
199. prodire, 438.
200. possent, 423.
223. ministerium, 122.
243. terga, 130.
261. animis, (sc. tibi),
190.
288. horrendum, 129,
2.
322. Anchisa, 193.
352. cepisse, 312, R. 2.
358. tenebam, 384, R.
3.
383. cognomine, 202.
394. viribus, 194.

430. mortis, 174, R. 1.	687. parenti, 150.	815. jactantior, 112, 2.
436. vellent, 387.	747. aurai, p. 13, R. 1.	852. paci, 142.
446. nati, 158, 1.	754. posset, 425.	868. gnate, (an old
468. lenibat, p. 102, 4.	782. terris, 142.	form in a solemn
532. attulerint, 252.	802. fixerit, 401.	and impressive
591. simularet, 427.	811. Curibus, 188.	passage), p. 292.

THE END.



MODEL TEXT-BOOKS

FOR

Schools, Academies, and Colleges.



CHASE AND STUART'S CLASSICAL SERIES.

EDITED BY

THOMAS CHASE, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE,
HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PENNA.

GEORGE STUART, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE,
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, PHILADA.

AND

E. P. CROWELL, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN AMHERST COLLEGE.

REFERENCES TO

HARKNESS'S LATIN GRAMMAR,
ANDREWS & STODDARD'S LATIN GRAMMAR,
BULLIONS & MORRIS'S LATIN GRAMMAR,
GILDERSLEEVE'S LATIN GRAMMAR,
ALLEN'S MANUAL LATIN GRAMMAR,

AND

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

THE publication of this edition of the Classics was suggested by the constantly increasing demand by teachers for an edition which, by judicious notes, would give to the student the assistance really necessary to render his study profitable, furnishing explanations of passages difficult of interpretation, of peculiarities of Syntax, &c., and yet would require him to make faithful use of his Grammar and Dictionary.

It is believed that this classical Series needs only to be known

to insure its very general use. The publishers claim for it peculiar merit, and beg leave to call attention to the following important particulars:

The purity of the text.

The clearness and conciseness of the notes, and their adaptation to the wants of students.

The beauty of type and paper.

The handsome style of binding

The convenience of the shape and size.

The low price at which the volumes are sold.

The preparation of the whole Series is the original work of American scholars.

The text is not a mere reprint, but is based upon a careful and painstaking comparison of all the most improved editions, with constant reference to the authority of the best manuscripts.

No pains have been spared to make the notes accurate, clear, and helpful to the learner. Points of geography, history, mythology, and antiquities are explained in accordance with the views of the best German scholars.

The Publishers desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to the teachers of Latin throughout the country who are using these books, for the high position that has been accorded to them. Grateful for the very flattering welcome they have received, we pledge ourselves that the entire Series shall be

In Scholarship

Inferior to None.

In Appearance

The Most Attractive.

In Binding

The Most Durable.

In Price

The Most Reasonable.

The Series contains the following works, viz.:

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES on the Gallic War.

With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, Geographical Index, Map of Gaul, Plan of the Bridge, &c. By Prof. GEORGE STUART. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

FIRST SIX BOOKS OF VIRGIL'S ÆNEID.

With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, Remarks on Classical Versification, Index of Proper Names, &c. By Prof. THOMAS CHASE. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID. With Explanatory Notes, Metrical Index, Remarks on Classical Versification, Index of Proper Names, &c. By Prof. THOMAS CHASE. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

VIRGIL'S ECLOGUES, GEORGICS, AND MORETUM. With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, &c. By Prof. GEORGE STUART. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

CICERO'S SELECT ORATIONS. With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, Life of Cicero, List of Consuls during his Life, Plan of the Roman Forum and its Surroundings, &c. By Prof. GEORGE STUART. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

SALLUST'S CATILINE AND JUGURTHINE WAR. With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, &c. By Prof. GEORGE STUART. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

CORNELIUS NEPOS. With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, &c. By Prof. GEORGE STUART. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

HORACE'S ODES, SATIRES, AND EPISTLES. With Explanatory Notes, Metrical Key, Index of Proper Names, &c. By Prof. THOMAS CHASE. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

LIVY. BOOKS I, XXI, AND XXII. With extracts from Books IX, XXVI, XXXV, XXXVIII, XXXIX, and XLV. With Explanatory Notes, Geographical Index, &c. By Prof. THOMAS CHASE. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

CICERO DE SENECTUTE ET DE AMICITIA.

With Explanatory Notes, &c. By E. P. CROWELL, A.M., Professor of Latin, and H. B. RICHARDSON, Instructor of Latin in Amherst College. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

CICERO DE OFFICIIS. With Explanatory Notes, &c. By Prof. E. P. CROWELL, A.M. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

CICERO'S TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS. Book First. The Dream of Scipio, and Extracts from the Dialogues on Old Age and Friendship. With Explanatory Notes. By Prof. THOMAS CHASE. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

TERENCE'S ANDRIA AND ADELPHOE. With Explanatory Notes. By Prof. E. P. CROWELL, A.M. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

TACITUS. The Germania, Agricola, and Dialogues on Orators. With Explanatory Notes. By Prof. GEORGE STUART. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

JUVENAL. Selections from the Satires of Juvenal, to which is added the Fifth Satire of Persius. By Prof. THOMAS CHASE. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

IN PREPARATION.

CICERO DE ORATORE.

SERIES OF TEXT-BOOKS

ON THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By JOHN S. HART, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and of the English Language in the College of New Jersey.

The Series comprises the following volumes, viz. :

Language Lessons for Beginners,	.	.	Price	\$0.30
English Grammar and Analysis,	.	.	"	0.90
First Lessons in Composition,	.	.	"	0.90
Composition and Rhetoric,	.	.	"	1.50
A Short Course in Literature,	.	.	"	1.50

And for Colleges and Higher Institutions of Learning :

A Manual of American Literature,	.	.	"	2.50
A Manual of English Literature,	.	.	"	2.50

Hart's Language Lessons for Beginners. A simple, practical and rational introduction to the study of Grammar.

Hart's English Grammar and Analysis is a book that will be hailed with delight by teachers who want an English Grammar that can be used with satisfaction both by teacher and pupil.

Hart's First Lessons in Composition is intended for beginners. A greater help to the Teacher never was invented. It will revolutionize the whole work of teaching. By the increased power of expression which it gives to the pupil, it doubles his progress in every study. There is not a school but in which a class can be formed for its advantageous use. Any pupil able to read tolerably well can use it to advantage.

Hart's Composition and Rhetoric has been prepared with a full knowledge of the wants of both teacher and scholar in this important branch of education, and the author has spared no pains to make the book eminently practical and adapted to use in the class-room. Dr. Hart has been engaged for more than one-third of a century in the practical duties of the school.

room, and for years past has made a specialty of the subject of which the present volume treats. The great variety and copiousness of the "Examples for Practice" will commend the book to general favor. In this respect it is unequalled by any similar work heretofore published.

Hart's Short Course in Literature, English and American, is intended as a text-book for Schools and Academies. It is designed for the use of those who have not the time to devote to the study of Literature as laid down in the larger books of the Series.

Hart's Manual of English Literature is intended as a text-book for Colleges, and as a book of reference.

Hart's Manual of American Literature is a companion volume to the "English Literature," with which it corresponds in general character and design. It is intended as a text-book for Colleges, and as a book of reference.

In these volumes Prof. Hart has embodied the matured fruits of his life-long studies in this department of letters. We believe they will be found in advance of any other text-books on the subject, in the comprehensiveness of the plan, the freshness of much of the materials, the sound judgment shown in the critical opinions, the clearness with which the several topics are presented, and the beauty as well as the practical convenience of the mechanical arrangements.

The scholarly culture and excellent literary judgment displayed, entitle these books to a high place among the works on English literature. The plan and arrangement present many novel features, and the thoroughness of detail, brevity and precision of statement, elegance of style, and soundness of opinion which characterize the volumes, call for the sincerest commendation.



A **NATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE.**
 A Text-Book for Schools, Academies, Colleges,
 and Families. By JOSEPH C. MARTINDALE, M.D.,
 Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.30.

The study of Physiology and the Laws of Health is as important as it is interesting. Its importance has become so generally recognized that there are now few schools in which it does not occupy a prominent position in the course of instruction. Dr. Martindale's Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene presents the following claims to the consideration of teachers. Technicalities have been avoided, so far as consistent with the treatment of the subject. The style in which it is written is not only pleasing, but such as to be readily comprehended by those for whose use it is designed. Superfluous matter has been omitted, so that the book can be completed in a much shorter period than any other text-book on the subject as yet published.

Descriptive circular sent on application.

FIRST LESSONS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. For Beginners. By JOSEPH C. MARTINDALE, M.D., late Principal of the Madison Grammar School. Price by mail, postpaid, 60 cents.

This book is what its title indicates, "First Lessons in Natural Philosophy;" and it presents each division of the subject in such an easy and familiar style, that it cannot fail to interest and instruct any child of ordinary intelligence. Beginning as it does in a simple and easy manner, it secures the interest of the pupil by first directing his attention to objects in nature with which he is familiar. When the interest is thus excited, the subject is gradually unfolded by presenting, one after another, the familiar things met with in the every-day walks of life; thus, the most common objects are made the means of teaching great philosophical truths. Only so much of the subject is presented as can be taught with profit in our public and private schools, yet what has been given will be found to embrace all the more common phenomena met with in every-day life. The facts are so clearly and so plainly set forth, that they are entirely capable of comprehension by those for whose use and benefit this little work is designed.

Teachers interested in the "Object Lesson" system of teaching will find this little book a valuable aid, in furnishing subjects for discussion.

Circular containing specimen pages, &c., sent to any address on application.



A **N ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA, FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.** By JOSEPH W. WILSON, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in the Philadelphia Central High School. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

The present work is the result of an effort to produce an Elementary Algebra suited to the wants of classes commencing the study. It has been prepared by one who for years has felt the need of just such a book, and is the fruit of long experience in the school-room.

With this book in hand, the pupil cannot help avoiding the difficulties which invariably present themselves at the very threshold of the study of Algebra.

It has been the aim to give such a presentation of the subject as will meet the wants of Common Schools and Academies. It is an *elementary* work, and no attempt has been made to include everything which might be brought under the head of Algebra. The treatment of the subject is on the principle of "step by step," so that the pupil at the very outset is inspired with a degree of confidence which induces self-reliance; rendering unnecessary a constant application to the teacher for help.

The book is commended to teachers in the hope that it will satisfy a need which the author has himself frequently felt.

Descriptive circular sent on application.



A **KEY TO WILSON'S ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA,** for the use of Teachers only. By Prof. JOSEPH W. WILSON, A. M. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

THE CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL. Designed for the Use of Teachers, Business Men, Academies, High Schools, and Commercial Colleges. By JOHN GROESBECK, Principal of Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

In every High School and Academy in the land, the organization of a class in Commercial Arithmetic, Business Calculations and Forms, will prove an element of popularity and success that will yield rich results. The subject itself is so intrinsically valuable as a means of developing thought, that, were this the only result to be gained, it would be entitled to and should receive the special attention of the progressive teacher. But apart from this, the introduction of a study so interesting in itself, so attractive to the scholar, and having so direct a bearing on his future welfare, will, in many an instance, decide the welfare of a school, directing the channel of popular opinion in its favor, and prove the means of filling it with students anxious to secure its advantages.

Circulars containing full descriptive notice, testimonials, &c., will be sent to any address on application.



A MANUAL OF ELOCUTION. Founded upon the Philosophy of the Human Voice, with Classified Illustrations, Suggested by and Arranged to meet the Practical Difficulties of Instruction. By M. S. MITCHELL. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

SUBJECTS TREATED OF.

Articulation, Pronunciation, Accent, Emphasis, Modulation, Melody of Speech, Pitch, Tone, Inflections, Sense, Cadence, Force, Stress, Grammatical and Rhetorical Pauses, Movement, Reading of Poetry, Action, Attitude, Analysis of the Principles of Gestures, and Oratory.

The compiler cannot conceal the hope that this glimpse of our general literature may tempt to individual research among its treasures, so varied and inexhaustible;—that this text-book for the school-room may become not only teacher, but friend, to those in whose hands it is placed, and while aiding, through systematic development and training of the elocutionary powers of the pupil, to overcome many of the practical difficulties of instruction, may accomplish a higher work in the cultivation and refinement of character.



THE MODEL SPEAKER: Consisting of Exercises in Prose, Poetry, and Blank Verse, Suitable for Declamation, Public Reading, School Exhibitions, &c. Compiled for the Use of Schools, Academies, Colleges, and Private Classes, by Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.50.

Great care has been taken to consult the authorized editions of the various writers represented, that the extracts from their works may be relied upon as accurate; though, in some instances, preference has been given to an early edition, when, in later issues, the alterations have not been deemed improvements. Many poems have been introduced which have never before found their way into any book of selections, being now for the first time published in this country in a permanent form.

It is believed that this book will be found admirably adapted for use as a "Reader," either in connection with any of the regular series of reading-books, or to be taken up by classes that, having used the higher readers of the different series, need variety as an incentive to interest. For this purpose we particularly commend it to the attention of Principals of Academies, Seminaries, High Schools, Normal Schools, and Institutions for Young Ladies.

Descriptive Circular, containing entire List of Contents, sent to any address on application.

THE MODEL DEFINER. An Elementary Book for Beginners, containing Definitions, Etymology, and Sentences as Models, exhibiting the correct use of Words. By A. C. WEBB. Price by mail, postpaid, 25 cents.

THE MODEL ETYMOLOGY. Giving not only the Definition, Etymology, and Analysis, but also that which can be obtained only from an intimate acquaintance with the best authors, viz.: the correct use of Words. By A. C. WEBB. Price by mail, postpaid, 60 cents.

The plan adopted in the Model Definer and Model Etymology is not new. All good Dictionaries illustrate the meaning by a Model. To quote from a good author, a sentence containing the word, as proof of its correct use, is the only authority allowed. A simple trial of the work, either by requiring the child to form sentences similar to those given, or by memorizing the sentences as models for future use, will convince any one of the following advantages to be derived from the Model Word-Book Series.

1. Saving of time.
2. Increased knowledge of words.
3. Ease to teacher and scholar.
4. A knowledge of the correct use of words.

Descriptive Circular sent on application.

MARTINDALE'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. From the Discovery of America to present time. By JOSEPH C. MARTINDALE, M.D., Principal of the Madison Grammar School, Philadelphia. Price by mail, postpaid, 60 cents.

With this book in his hand, the scholar can in a single school-term obtain as complete a knowledge of the History of the United States as has heretofore required double the time and effort.

Descriptive circular sent on application.



THE YOUNG STUDENT'S COMPANION; or, Elementary Lessons and Exercises in Translating from English into French. By M. A. LONGSTRETH, Principal of a Seminary for Young Ladies, Philadelphia. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.00.



TABLES OF LATIN SUFFIXES. Designed as an Aid to the Study of the Latin Grammar. By AMOS N. CURRIER, A.M., Professor of Latin in the University of Iowa. Price, 50 cents.



A FRENCH VERB BOOK; or, the New Expositor of Verbs in French. By ERNEST LAGARDE, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages in Mount St. Mary's College. Price, \$1.00.

Lagarde's French Verb Book embraces a comprehensive analysis of the conjugations, a new method for the formation and use of the tenses, and a complete paradigm of all the verbs, the whole explained and exemplified by full illustrations. It is believed that the book will be found a valuable aid to the study of the French language.



COMPENDIUM OF FRENCH RULES. A Compendium of the Grammatical Rules of the French Language. By F. A. BRÉGY, A.M., Professor of French in the University of Pennsylvania.

IN THREE PARTS.

PART FIRST. Price by mail, postpaid, 75 cents.

PART SECOND. “ “ 50 “

PART THIRD. In Preparation.

These hand-books can be advantageously used in connection with any system. They lead the student from the first elements of the language to and through the principal rules of the French Syntax, enabling him, in a short time, to master intelligently what otherwise would prove a tedious and difficult task.



THREE THOUSAND PRACTICE WORDS. By Prof. J. WILLIS WESTLAKE, A.M., Prof. of English Literature in the State Normal School, Millersville, Pa. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents.

This book contains Lists of Familiar Words often Mis-spelled, Difficult Words, Homophonous Words, Words often Confounded, Rules for Spelling, &c. It is a book that every teacher wants. Handsomely bound in flexible cloth, crimson edges.

Descriptive circular sent on application.



THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL.D. Price by mail, postpaid, 60 cents.

Just the book to place in the hands of every future voter. Should be taught in every school.



SELECTIONS FOR LITTLE FOLKS. A Book of Poetical Selections for Children. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents.

That sympathy which loves to link the present with the past, has prompted the preparation of this volume. Simply to make a child glad, is a worthy motive for storing its mind with poetic

utterances, especially when the remembrance of such happiness becomes a well-spring of delight for a lifetime.

This little book is intended for children not more than nine or ten years of age, and the compiler would feel it a good excuse for adding another book to those already extant, should the little ones find pleasure in it.



IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM; or, CHAPTERS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION By JOHN S. HART, LL.D., late Principal of New Jersey State Normal School. Price by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

This work gives the results of the experience and observation of the author "In the School-room" for a period of years extending over more than one-third of a century.

No teacher can afford to be without it.

It is a teacher's library in a single book.

Descriptive circular sent on application.



THE MODEL POCKET REGISTER & GRADE-BOOK. A Roll-Book, Record, and Grade-Book combined. Adapted to all grades of classes, whether in College, Academy, Seminary, High or Primary School. Bound in fine English cloth, crimson edges. Price by mail, postpaid, 65 cents.



THE MODEL SCHOOL DIARY. Designed as an aid in securing the co-operation of parents. It consists of a Record of the Attendance, Deportment, Recitations, &c., of the Scholar, for every day in the week. At the close of the week it is to be sent to the parent or guardian for examination. Price per dozen, by mail, postpaid, \$1.05.

Division of the English Language.

By W. M. White.

Divisions:—
Hebrew.
Greek.
Latin.
German.
Italian.
Spanish.
Portuguese.
Dutch.
Belgian.

Divisions:—
Hebrew.
Greek.
Latin.
German.
Italian.
Spanish.
Portuguese.
Dutch.
Belgian.

= English.

It is a great deal to have a man
and the children in the way of the
of day, but I shall be glad to see you
and your family with your own
family. If I had your family and
children, you would be welcome.

I have thought of the old paper &
the work of the children
I have seen they belonged to, from
where I was in the way of P. I have
the first impression now & all
the month of March I had
to draw away from the children
I had the children P. I have seen
the ground the children were in
the children the children in the
children the children

Date Due

UHR 22 42

JAN 19 '48

1986

198

11

NOV 1 1955

91372

DEC-7 '65

Welch. de

JUL 1963

207 N 2

Cell

130369

Chase, Thomas

Author

Six Books of the Aeneid of

Title

Virgil

Eldredge & Bros. 1876

PA6111 C4V4

DATE DUE	BORROWER'S NAME
JAN 21 '42	John Tooker 11-0
JAN 19 '48	1986
NOV 19	Q 1372
	Benjamin - Robt F.
	48 - Edison Green -
	Dorch - 11/24/1 ATT
DEC -7 '60	Welch, Leo
	C. Mum,
	1700

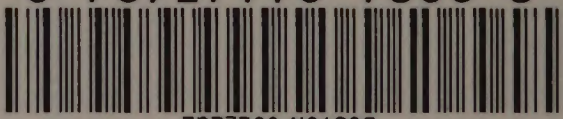
DATE DUE

BORROWER'S NAME

JUL 13 '33

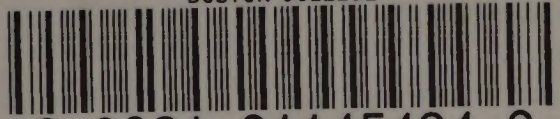
@ 7/1/32

3 9031 01145484 0



BOSTON COLLEGE

BOSTON COLLEGE



3 9031 01145484 0

130369

Chase

PAG 111

C 464

BOSTON COLLEGE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.

Books may be kept for two weeks and may be renewed for the same period, unless reserved.

Two cents a day is charged for each book kept overtime.

If you cannot find what you want, ask the Librarian who will be glad to help you.

The borrower is responsible for books drawn on his card and for all fines accruing on the same.

